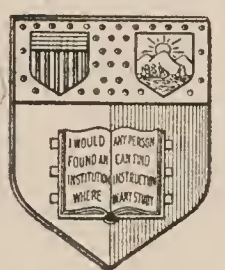




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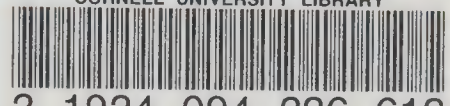
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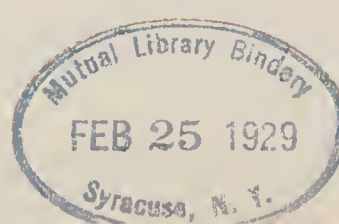
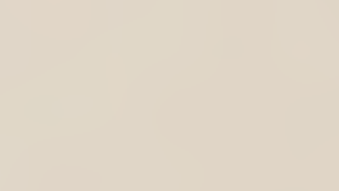
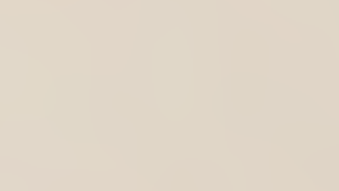
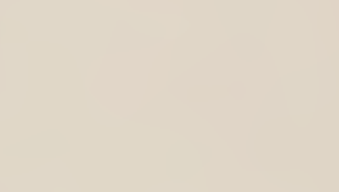
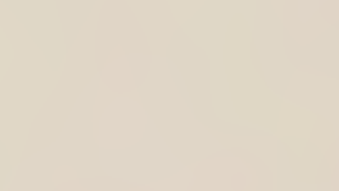
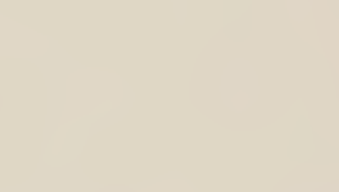
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

July 7, 1928

Published Weekly



"Brotherly Love"

Courtesy—Better Crops with Plant Food.



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Well, what's the use?—there's no grass on this pasture worth reaching for.

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Dairymen's League Meets

F. H. Sexauer Elected President

ALTHOUGH the principal events of the annual Dairymen's League meeting took place on June 21, the meeting was of such size and importance that three days were required to complete the business of the convention.

The wives of the League members are taking a more active part in the business of the association each year and are getting a definite place in the program of the annual meetings. This year at Rochester 400 associate women delegates had their own meeting on June 20th. The speakers included Miss Vera McCrea of the Dairymen's League, Mrs. Hope Brown Minor, educational director of the Dairymen's League and Miss Martha A. Cekada.

An entertainment was given to the visiting delegates Wednesday evening at the Columbus auditorium. A three-act play, "Converting the Judge" was given under the direction of Mrs. John Soble of Rochester. The music was furnished by an orchestra from the Eastman School of Music and by the Albion Boys' Band.

Summary of Resolutions

The morning session of June 21 was opened by music and community singing led by Hal Eppes. The directors from each district were introduced to the delegates present and the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by Secretary Coulter and received approval. The nomination of the Membership Auditing Committee was placed in the hands of the Resolution Committee. Later in the day their report which nominated C. W. Carrier, A. A. Hartshorn and Lincoln Gardner was accepted by the meeting.

The Resolution Committee presented 15 resolutions which were all adopted by the convention. Briefly the resolutions cover the following subjects.

1—Voicing the approval of the acts of the association, officers and directors during the past year.

2—Commending the action of the Board of Directors in working for one united dairymen's association and for refusing to become a part of the Advisory or Conference Board.

3—Favoring the continuance of the present financial policy for the conduct of the League's business.

4—Providing that the terms, "Deduction for Certificate of Indebtedness" on the League statements should be changed to read "Deferred Payment, Secured by Certificate of Indebtedness." (There was some discussion as to the legality of this. It was referred back to the Resolution Committee who after consultation with the legal department, again presented it, at which time it was approved.)

Against Salary Increases

5—To put the association on record as against increasing salaries of County Presidents and Directors at the present time.

6—Providing that the Board of Directors should determine the meeting place of the next annual Dairymen's League meeting.

7—Increasing the expense allowance for hotel accommodations for each delegate at the annual meeting from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

8—Providing that a copy of the proposed resolutions and the action taken on it be provided for each member of the Resolutions Committee.

9—Providing that in the future each local League unit should send an associate delegate to each annual meeting.

10—Recommending that all Sub-District associations amend their by-laws to provide for the appointing of an auditing committee of three members who shall not be officers, which committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary and treasurer.

11-12—Expressing regret at the untimely

deaths of R. E. Van Cise and Henry T. Strang.

13—Expressing regret at the inability of Fred H. Thompson to be present on account of illness.

14-15—Expressing regret that the health of President Slocum makes it inadvisable for him to again accept the presidency of the association and voicing the sentiment of the association that Mr. Slocum reconsider and accept if possible the office of president for another year.

Slocum Sounds a Warning

The principal business of the afternoon meeting was the report of President Slocum and the address given by William Hirth, publisher of the *Missouri Farmer*. A note of warning was sounded by Mr. Slocum regarding the trend of consolidation and merger of milk companies throughout the United States. Mr. Slocum pointed out that the merging of these companies over a wide spread area does not tend toward more economic processing unless these mergers are able to buy milk cheaper. There is also a chance that these huge combines will use their power to drive out competition both in buying and selling.

Referring to the tariff and farm relief, President Slocum declared that the League is committed to tariff increases on dairy products and favoring farm relief legislation of the McNary-Haugen type.

"On fresh milk" he said, "the association favors a tariff increase from two and a half cents to four cents per gallon; on cream from 20 to 40 cents per gallon; on butter from eight to twelve cents per pound, and on cheese from five to eight cents per pound."

A Voice from the Corn Belt

Mr. Hirth, the principal speaker of the afternoon is publisher of the *Missouri Farmer* and chairman of the Corn Belt Committee which represents 11 western states in the fight for farm relief legislation. Mr. Hirth stated that until recently many in high places insisted that there was no national farm problem which required the attention of the government and while they now admit that there is a farm problem they admonish farmers to ask for nothing that is not economically sound. "What they mean by economically sound" stated Mr. Hirth, "is that we must not ask for anything that will bark the shins of those who have always fattened at the farmers' expense. They say that the co-operative movement is a splendid thing, but that the equalization fee as proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill is vile and unconstitutional. If they thought that the co-operative movement, left to its own devices, could do what we believe the equalization fee will do, they would regard it as vile and unconstitutional also."

Demands Equality with Industry

Mr. Hirth gave his opinion that unless the farmers of the country are placed on an equality with industry that American Agriculture is headed toward certain collapse. "Since the close of the war" he said, "nearly 4,000 rural banks have closed and the farm debt of the nation has increased from 4½ billion dollars to 12 billions dollars or more than the war debt due us from the Allies. While those who remain on the farm constitute 25

(Continued on Page 20)



THE WIFE—Ed, on your way home stop at the grocery and get a can of sardines for dinner.

—JUDGE.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 122 July 7, 1928 No. 26

Greetings!

HAYING time is on us again. It seems only last week that the tools were put away after finishing last year's haying. It is a hot, heavy job, but as we watched a side delivery at work yesterday in some alfalfa, we thought how much easier the hay job is now than it used to be. There is a lot said about "the good old days," but we often wonder how many of us would really like one of those old time hayings when they worked with hand tools from dawn to dark and finally finished the haying along about September.

One of the good things about memory is that we soon forget the difficulties, the sufferings and the sorrows, and paint the past with the mystic colors of beauty, romance and happiness. But we doubt very much if there were very much romance swinging a scythe up a ten-acre field for twelve hours a day along in August sometime, when the hay was dead ripe and tough as wire.

Sexauer Succeeds Slocum As League President

FARMERS throughout the New York milk shed will regret that George W. Slocum has found it necessary to retire from the presidency of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. Although all have not always agreed with Mr. Slocum's policies, yet his sincerity, ability and hard work have won general respect both from farmers and dealers. His ownership of several farms gave him a background of understanding of and sympathy with the dairymen's problems, but at the same time the League work made it necessary for him to neglect his farms and the work and responsibility have also somewhat impaired his health. Mr. Slocum leaves the presidency of the League with the appreciation of dairymen for the good work he has done and their good wishes for his success and happiness. He is still a member of the board of directors.

The League is to be congratulated in having Fred Sexauer of Cayuga County, New York, as its new president. Mr. Sexauer is a good, practical farmer and his long League experience as director and member of the executive committee will qualify him for his new position, as does also his good business judgment. Best

of all, Mr. Sexauer has a kindly and sympathetic personality which is especially necessary in the chief executive of a great co-operative organization. We look for a successful administration of the League work under the direction of the new president.

Time Is the Best Measure

"Farming is as old as the hills. * * * I only wish to drop into your minds the thought that we are not to solve these difficulties today or tomorrow. Milton said, 'They also serve who only stand and wait.'"—LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY.

HOW true this is. We impatient beings want to see the whole world reform and all progress secured immediately. And because progress is so slow that it is sometimes difficult to measure it, we conclude that the world is going dead wrong. How we have blamed the cooperative organizations because they have not accomplished in a few short years all that we expected of them. Yet the historian will look back on this period and see where very good progress has been made toward good marketing conditions.

So it is with all factors that affect our lives. Old Man Time measures in generations and centuries not in years or days so that we who build the foundations may not even live to see the completed structure.

A Suggestion For "Farm Relievers"

IT is too bad that speakers like William Hirth at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association are brought before eastern farmers in an effort to build false hopes by propaganda for farm relief like the type of which the McNary-Haugen Bill is an example. In supporting this bill, the League is evidently sincere, believing that any help for the western grain farmers will prevent them from going into the dairy business and thereby becoming competitors of eastern dairymen.

There are several reasons why such reasoning is based on wrong economics. In the first place, from a selfish standpoint, if the McNary-Haugen Bill were practical it would raise the price of western grain WHICH WOULD MEAN OF COURSE RAISING THE PRICE OF EASTERN DAIRY FEEDS. Therefore, any theoretical advantage gained by keeping down western competition in milk production would be very quickly offset by increased prices of dairy feeds.

However, eastern farmers would still accept the McNary-Haugen Bill type of legislation if it would do what its enthusiasts claim for it. Instead, it would do more harm than good. If there is more grain being raised than is needed, all the legislation in the world cannot long dam up the law of supply and demand or keep grain farmers from going into other lines of farming or out of farming entirely, and the bigger the dam that is built the greater will be the floods of disaster later.

Mr. Hirth's address at Rochester was conservative, compared to his usual western writings and addresses, with the result that it sounded very plausible, and all farmers, knowing how badly agriculture needs help, lend a sympathetic ear to any speaker or writer on farm relief. But what is the use of fooling ourselves or letting these wild enthusiasts and the politicians talk us into following a will-o'-the-wisp that cannot possibly lead anywhere but into the swamps of further disaster?

Everyone knowing anything about farming at all realizes how badly it needs help, but the sad part of it is that we could have right on the statute books today legislation that would mean some practical help for agriculture were it not for the obstinacy and pigheadedness of those who insisted upon the McNary-Haugen Bill or nothing. As a result, they got nothing. Dozens of Congressmen voted for the McNary-Haugen Bill knowing positively that it was wrong but

also knowing that it could never become a law in spite of their vote because President Coolidge would veto it. The fight over this Bill took all the time and attention so that the Grange De-benture Plan and other proposals got no consideration.

Now we say it is about time to take this farm relief question out of politics, and you may depend upon it that there will be no help for agriculture while it is being used as a political football. If those "farmers' friends" are really and sincerely so anxious to help farmers, instead of proposing something that will saddle thousands of government employees upon agriculture, let them give the same amount of enthusiasm, study and work to the reduction and adjustment of the farmer's tax bills. One-third of the property of this country is paying two-thirds of the taxes, and farm property is all included in that one-third.

There is no one cure all for the situation but this tax adjustment suggestion is only one of several concrete things that could be done that would be of real help toward putting agriculture on an equal basis with other industries.

What Kind of a Story Do You Like?

"Your serial story, 'Wooden Spoil', is fine."—MRS. J. D. H.

WE have a good many letters like the above in regard to this splendid story of love and adventure in the north woods. It will soon be ended, and already your editorial staff is looking around to find another story that will keep up the high standard we have set for A. A. serials.

We wonder what kind of a story you like. Do you like one about farming, or when you read do you like to get as far away from the farm business as possible? What about adventure stories, or a novel of western life? Or maybe you would rather have the space used for something else.

We try to edit AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in accord with the wishes of the A. A. family, so if you have any suggestions we would be glad to get your help.

Eastman's Chestnuts

A LOT of people can see no humor at all in the "tall" yarns that depend for their interest entirely upon absurd exaggeration. but they always amuse me. I remember with what open-mouthed awe I as a boy used to listen to a visitor who reeled these stories off one after another almost without end, with a perfectly straight face. One of his favorites was as follows:

"Once upon a time I was going across a back pasture lot and a big black bull took after me. With great presence of mind, I made for a tall pine tree, reached it safely, and climbed to the top. Suddenly I lost my hold and hurtled down through the branches head first, striking on a solid ledge of rock at the foot of the tree with such great force that I was driven into it so that only my two feet were left sticking above ground. How provoked I was at being forced to walk two miles to get a pickaxe to dig myself out!"

Then there was the old Paul Bunyan yarn about the fox hound which was running in the woods with such great velocity that he struck a tree head on and was neatly split from stem to stern into two halves. His horrified owner picked him up and slapped him together again, but in his haste he made a perfect fit except that two legs stuck up in the air and two legs down.

This worked out all right, though, for thereafter he could outrun any dog in the whole county, for when two legs became tired all he had to do was flop over and run on the other two.

There must be a lot of such old yarns around the country. Send them in, and we will print some of them.

News from the Publisher's Farm

HAS the seventeen year locust arrived in your neighborhood? The loud whir and hum of millions of locusts in the tops of the trees have greeted us the last few mornings. As far as I can tell, they have not done any injury to our fruit or crops. We caught several of them yesterday and they looked quite harmless close at hand. I can well imagine that the early settlers were thoroughly frightened on finding a host of such strange insects suddenly descending upon them out of the clear sky.

* * *



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Our McIntosh and Baldwin trees have an exceedingly light set of fruit. I doubt if we have a 25% crop of either variety this year.

I understand from our County Agent Shepherd that most of the orchards in Dutchess County have about the same amount of fruit as we have. One of the reasons given for such a light set of fruit, notwithstanding the fact that we had an exceptionally heavy bloom, is the wet weather. We had an excessive amount of rain the last thirty days and possibly this prevented the pollen from flying from one fruit tree to another. Our bearing orchard has been plowed and harrowed and we have kept it harrowed until the first week in June. The sweet clover which we planted last year in our orchard as an experiment has come up in fine shape and my herdsman has cast envious eyes upon it. We are going to let the clover come into bloom and then roll it down with the hope that it will reseed itself. I am going to plant some more sweet clover in the bearing orchard this year as I believe it will be a good thing in the long run for the trees on the sandy knolls.

* * *

Theoretically we plan to grub our apple trees every other year, but often other farm work which has to be done at the moment keeps us from carrying out this plan. However, we began with grubbing our Baldwin orchard which we top-worked to McIntosh and Cortland last year. Some of these trees we find have as many as five grubs in a tree and it was high time that we got busy. It is interesting to note that in some cases the wood-pecker has kindly done our job for us. After we dig around each tree, we level off the ground and lay a strip of mulch paper three feet square around the trunk of the tree. This will keep the weeds from growing where it is most difficult to reach them with a tractor and harrow. We have only used light weight mulch paper so we do not know how long it will last. We have 600 trees in this orchard and it will only cost \$12. to get enough paper to cover the ground around the base of each tree. As a further experiment with mulch paper, we have taken three of our ten year old McIntosh trees and laid down paper around the base of each of these trees covering a space of eighteen square feet. This time we used the heavy paper as we would like to leave this paper down for two or three years and watch what happens. In the garden where we have planted peas, corn, cabbage, tomatoes and lettuce, we have put down mulch paper on half of each row. We are already beginning to see the difference between the half of the row which is mulched and the other half which is not.

* * *

As the farm we are living on is for sale and as our chicken plant is located on this farm, I am sorry to have to announce that for the time being we will have to go out of the chicken business. Out of the 2400 baby chicks which I

received late in February we have sold all but 100 of the cockerels and we are beginning to sell our pullets. These pullets are a wonderful fine lot of birds and I certainly hate to see them go. I am figuring on carrying along our one year old hens for the time being, depending on how long it takes to sell my farm. It certainly has been worth a great deal to us to be located on the state road as far as the chicken business goes. We have been able to sell a great number

of our cockerels and eggs to people passing by. I would strongly advise anybody starting out in the chicken business to locate, if possible, on an important highway. People from nearby towns out for a pleasure ride seem to like to stop in and pick up a few dozen fresh eggs and then, if they are satisfied, they become regular customers.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

Impressions On a Trip to Old St. Louis

THIS is written on a train crossing the prairie states of Illinois and Indiana, after a visit to St. Louis and the pleasant Ozark Mountain country of historic Missouri. It is twilight, that pleasantest of all times of the day in the country and as I look out of the windows there stretches away to the horizon on each side of the train, mile after mile of level farm lands, a section which is unexcelled for farming in all the world.

Yet strange to say, I prefer my own hill country of the East. There is a monotony of the level prairies which soon grows tiresome so that one soon ceases to look out of the window. Every township and every county is much the same. While it would no doubt be easier working those level acres, yet I think an Eastern farmer would soon grow homesick for his hills.

Perhaps this feeling was made more emphatic by the drowned appearance of the landscape. It is the 23rd of June and day after day, the sky has been overcast and the rains have descended so that every creek and river is running full and overflowing and acre after acre of crops are standing under water. It is more like April than June.

* * *

Our older readers will remember when Captain James B. Eads completed the great steel bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis in 1874. It was the largest structure of its kind in the world and a great engineering feat at the time. I walked out on this bridge and looking down upon the water front at the roaring muddy floods of the Mississippi, I thought of the historic background of old St. Louis, "the gateway of the West". It was here on a May morning, almost

a century and a quarter ago, that Lewis and Clark set out on their memorable expedition to explore the Missouri to its source and to push forward to the Pacific. The expedition started in three small boats from St. Louis in 1804. They forced their toilsome way up the Missouri, then across the Continental Divide and the Rocky Mountains. 'Coming finally to the Columbia River, they paddled downward and came after a time, says Lewis, to the Pacific Ocean, "the object of all of our labors and the reward of all of our anxieties."

On their return they reached St. Louis in 1806 having traveled over eight thousand miles through a region which no white man was known to have crossed before. It was on these explorations of Lewis and Clark that the United States founded their claim to the Oregon country.

St. Louis also in the early days was the headquarters of all that intrepid band of fur traders and trappers who outfitted in St. Louis and went forth into the unknown lands stretching from the Mississippi to the Rockies, to be gone six months or a year and finally to return perhaps loaded with furs of almost every kind and description. But each year there were many who never came back, having left their bones to whiten on some far away plain or mountain.

After the explorer and the trapper came the settlers and as I walked the streets of old St. Louis, I thought of the time not so long ago, when the long caravans of covered wagons set out from this town for the beckoning and golden West. With what high hopes and enthusiasm those journeys began and with what tragedy and despair they often ended. Such was the price demanded by the West of its conquerors.

* * *

I spent a day in a drive in an automobile out from St. Louis into the edge of the Ozark Mountain country. Missouri, at least, the southern and eastern part of it, is a rolling country. In fact, one can shut his eyes and imagine that he is driving along any one of a hundred roads in our eastern farming country, for which the exception that this part of Missouri has a warmer climate, it is much the same as ours. An occasional alfalfa or potato field grows by the roadside; wheat is turning and will soon be ready for the harvest; corn is knee high and the crimson rambler roses bloom gloriously along the fences of almost every farm yard.

One of the good features of some of the Western states, including Missouri, is the neat roadside signs along their improved highways. These signs tell you to walk on the left side of the road, that this little stream is Pine Creek or that this side road is Kelly's Road and will take you to such and such a place. This pleasant system of marking the highways could well be used on our eastern roads.

* * *

As I rode along in the June sunshine, which by the way was good and hot, I recalled the old controversy about slaves in this new territory.

(Continued on Page 6)

Earth-Wealth

By WHITNEY MONTGOMERY

IF dollars and cents were all the pay
That a farmer gets for his sweat and toil,
I'd hie me off to the town today,
And laugh at the fools that till the soil.

But my life holds more than a miser's gain,
And wealth that a miser never sees;
The silver spray of the summer rain
And the gold that hangs on the autumn trees;

The greenback earth when the spring is new,
And the pearls of dew that the blossoms hold,
And the crystal snow that filters through
The steel-keen air when the year is old.

There's the peace of God as the night comes on
And the stars swim into a shoreless sea;
There's a burst of song at the break of dawn,
From God's great choir in bush and tree.

There are pictures an artist could never draw,
That mellow and change as the days go by;
There's a freedom as broad as nature's law,
And a grave in the rich, brown earth when I die.

If dollars and cents were all the pay
That a farmer gets for his sweat and toil,
I'd hie me off to the town today,
And laugh at the fools that till the soil.

Identify Your Hens

Mark Your Poultry with Your OWN Exclusive Registered Number and Postively Identify It

One reason for the great prevalence of chicken stealing has been the difficulty of positively identifying your property. Now it is possible, at a nominal cost, to mark every hen on your farm with a number that cannot be removed without mutilating her wing. The mark will still be there after the hen is killed and dressed.

The marker is patented and American Agriculturist has exclusive rights to its distribution in this territory. Only A. A. subscribers can get these markers with all the protection they afford. Your number will be registered and a complete list of numbers with the names and addresses of their owners will be sent to all sheriffs and State Police in this territory.

Use the order blank on this page and send for an A. A. Poultry Marker today.



This shows how the mark is made in the webb of the wing. Needles in the marker are arranged to form the numbers. The needles penetrate the skin and the plunger, operated by the thumb, injects specially made ink into the tissue.

What To Do To Stop Poultry Thefts

1. Mark your birds so you can indentify them. The A. A. poultry marker marks them permanently.
2. Lock your poultry house. This may not keep out the thief but it will make his sentence heavier when he is caught.
3. Have an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted so you will be eligible for a reward.
4. Notify the authorities immediately when you discover your loss and give them all possible information.
5. Write to the Service Bureau of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

How To Win a Chicken Thief Reward

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers a reward of \$50 to be paid for the conviction of a chicken thief under the following conditions.

- 1: The reward is paid to the person or persons giving the information leading to the arrest and conviction of a chicken thief who steals from an A. A. subscriber.
- 2: An AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign must be posted at the time of the theft.
- 3: The thief must receive a prison sentence.
- 4: The person who claims a reward must be willing to aid the authorities by appearing in court to testify.



The Sign of Protection



The new poultry marker

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Kindly send me the following, with complete directions for use:

.....A. A. Poultry Markers @ \$2.00 each..... (Check Enclosed)
.....Extra ink, 200 birds 65c, 500 birds \$1.....

I hereby agree to mark all my poultry with American Agriculturist poultry marker. I further agree that I will not sell or transfer this marker, or allow it to be used except on my own poultry and livestock.

Name

Address

Number of chickens and other poultry



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

The Cost of Repairing Buildings

WESTERN New York counties

By M. C. BURRITT

modeling, he will soon realize that

have had a week of rainy weather, culminating on the 23d of June in the heaviest rainfall so far this season. Comparatively little work has been done on the land during the week and none will be done for several days more. This is unfortunate because the corn and beans are just coming up and should be cultivated at once to destroy the myriad of weeds which are potential competition. Little or no cabbage has been planted at this date. Plants are late and most of them will not be ready before July 1. Plant beds are very poor too, from 1-3 to 2-3 of a stand. Alfalfa is about ready to cut and promises a heavy crop. All this work must wait on some good weather.

We have been shingling our main barns during the past week, replacing roofs that have been on the barns since 1882 or 46 years. I wish I could be sure that our new roofs will last as long. The old square nails were as clean and held as well as when put on, and many of the shingles were fairly good yet, but the edges had rotted away and we have been patching for several years.

Building Upkeep Costs Heavily

The upkeep of buildings on many farms has become more or less burdensome with rising costs and small profits. When most of our western New York barns were built, lumber was cheap and grain farming was relatively more important than now, and the barns were made large, generally much larger than are needed now. Many small out-buildings—hog houses, corn cribs, smoke houses, shops, tool sheds, etc. were added from time to time. It was good to have plenty of buildings and these were thought to increase the value of the farm.

Now, however, we have come to the time when these buildings must all be re-roofed, painted and repaired, generally if they are kept in use. The type of farming in many parts of Western New York has changed too, since the barns were built. No longer is so much room needed for grain and hay as formerly. The old carriage house is not needed now but a garage must take its place. New and heavier tools must be housed which means either remodeling or additional buildings. New requirements for milk production call for better cow stables. Cement floors are in order. Packing and storage of fruit, potatoes, cabbage and the like crops mean re-arrangement.

Most Farms Have Too Many Buildings

One often hears it said that the buildings on a farm could not be built for what a farm sells for. It is true but one would not want to replace all the buildings on most farms. The cost of their upkeep is a burden on the farm. Few barns can be counted on to last more than 40 years without extensive overhauling. If one figures 2½% depreciation, 5% interest, insurance, possibly lightening rods, shingling once in 20 or 25 years, painting once in 10 or 15 years, ordinary repairs and upkeep and occasional re-

barns are expensive, and that too many barns are prohibitively costly. In appraising farms, I usually figure the value of buildings necessary to the farm and additional buildings as a liability rather than an asset. Some farmers are meeting the situation by tearing down some of their buildings; others by letting them fall down, a practice which does much to lower the value of the farm.

The Farm Garden

The farm garden is a luxury at this season of the year. All kinds of vegetables gathered only an hour or two before meal time are fresh and crisp and in abundance. Strawberries are at their height just now. The crop is heavy though some rot is being caused by the heavy rains. We are very fond of this fruit and have them on the table three times a day. Strawberry shortcake for dinner every day for three weeks. Can anyone beat it? We also can and jam liberal supplies for use throughout the year. Peas are in bloom and it looks as if we might have them for the 4th of July. New potatoes will not be ready on that date this year, however, because of the late spring.—M. C. B.

Concentrated Fertilizer Trials

ACCORDING to reports, about 20 potato growers in the vicinity of Cranbury are trying out for the first time this year one of the newer types of fertilizer, known as concentrated fertilizer. Most of these growers are trying out a fertilizer analyzing 15-30-15, though a few men are using a 10-16-14 goods.

Potato growers will watch the results of these trials with a great deal of interest because of the obvious saving resulting from the application of a smaller amount of goods per acre.

Dr. W. H. Martin of the Experiment Station is also conducting extensive experiments using a number of different types of high analysis or concentrated fertilizer.—O. G. Bowen.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

For a generation the north and the south quarreled over the question of what to do about slavery in the lands beyond the Mississippi. It was finally temporarily settled by the Missouri Compromise, which permitted slaves in Missouri, but "forever" shut them out north of Missouri's boundary lines. Such expedients but proved again that one can never compromise with evil. For the Compromise was broken and finally it took a Civil War to settle the issue. In this War, Missouri got more than her full share. Both Federal and Confederate forces fought across this fair land time and again while small skirmishes and gorilla warfare made it almost worthy of the title that was applied for the same reasons to "bleeding Kansas". But those bad times passed as all times, both good and bad must, and the Missouri of today is a pleasant and prosperous land which some day I hope you may have the pleasure to visit.

A sorrow is an itching place that is made worse by scratching.

—Proverbs of Japan

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Better to be safe than sorry when halitosis is involved.



Halitosis makes you unpopular

It is inexcusable can be instantly remedied.

NO matter how charming you may be or how fond of you your friends are, you cannot expect them to put up with halitosis (unpleasant breath) forever. They may be nice to you—but it is an effort.

Don't fool yourself that you never have halitosis—as do so many self-assured people who constantly offend this way.

Read the facts in the panel below and you will see that your chance of escape is slight. Nor should you count on being able to detect this ailment in yourself. Halitosis doesn't announce itself. You are seldom aware you have it.

Recognizing these truths, nice people end any chance of offending by systematically rinsing the mouth with Listerine.

READ THE FACTS *1/3 had halitosis*

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?



Every morning. Every night. And between times when necessary, especially before meeting others.

Keep a bottle handy in home and office for this purpose.

Listerine ends halitosis instantly. Being antiseptic, it strikes at its commonest cause—fermentation in the oral cavity. Then, being a powerful deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves.

If you have any doubt of Listerine's powerful deodorant properties, make this test:

Rub a slice of onion on your hand. Then apply Listerine clear. Immediately every trace of onion odor is gone. Even the strong odor of fish yields to it.

Lambert Pharmacal Company,
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

HAVE YOU TRIED THE
NEW LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.



It's Cured

THAT'S WHY Arcady Sweet 16 Dairy Feed has been giving satisfaction for over 15 years and is today the most popular low protein, low priced dairy feed. Get some from your dealer today

Write for descriptive booklet, dealer's name, etc.

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FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET

Ayrshires
HEAVIEST PRODUCERS
of 4% MILK—at
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Write for booklets
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Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill Edam Colantha Hengerveld

Born December 24, 1927

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Fishkill Delft De Kol Colantha

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HEIFER CALVES

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For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc.,

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461 Fourth Avenue New York

CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS—IT MEANS

Cleaner and Better Milk



Clipped and groomed cows will keep them clean and comfortable and keep the dirt out of the milk pail. **CLIPPING AND GROOMING IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc.** Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE.**

Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List on Request

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.

129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

Binder Twine

In 5 and 8 pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Send for samples and our low price for 1928. **THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.**

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

The Outlook for the Dairyman

(Continued from Page 3)

on farms is only about 2 per cent greater than it was eight years ago. Yet, total production of milk in 1927 was about 37 per cent greater than in 1920. Annual production per cow has made an average gain of about 200 pounds each consecutive year for the last six or seven years.

The steady increase in population is one factor that has helped dairying. The marked increase in per capita consumption, traceable to educational propaganda, to industrial prosperity, to prohibition, and to improvement in the quality of the product reaching the consumer is another. Tuberculosis eradication campaigns have tended in a limited way to keep down the number of cows. The gradual decrease in "town cows" has been another influence favorable for dairymen. The unwillingness of some farmers to milk, the time required to increase the number of good cows and the expense involved in getting into the dairy business are factors acting as a brake on rapid expansion of production, thus keeping it from getting far out of hand.

Tariff Has Helped Dairymen

Some credit must be given also to the tariff in recent years. Competition between butter and cheese exporting countries for the markets of the world has grown greatly in intensity in recent years. The tariff of 12 cents on butter is prohibitive most of the time except during the early winter when domestic prices usually are at their seasonal peak and foreign prices are low because of southern hemisphere supplies. The tariffs on cream and whole milk are inadequate and some fluid milk producers of the northeastern states have experienced considerable competition from Canada. The tariff commission's report disclosed that the present tariffs do not cover the difference in production cost and there appears to be a good chance of these duties being increased through executive order.

Demand is Increased

The fluid milk and cream requirements of New York City have been increasing at the rate of about 5 per cent annually until all the former butter and cheese producing districts of the state are now selling part of their product as whole milk. Vermont has changed from a butter to a fluid milk state in the last ten or twelve years under the growth of demand from New York and Boston combined. During the late fall and winter when supplies are shortest, Boston draws fresh cream from the middle west, some shipments coming from as far as Kansas. Not only is the east producing less manufactured dairy products than formerly, but it is draining away part of the milk supply in the butter, cheese and condensed milk areas of the middle west.

The general position of the industry appears to be as strong now as it was a year ago, so that results in the year ahead should be favorable. The number of milk cows on farms at the beginning of 1928 was 130,000 larger than a year previous but this was an increase of less than one per cent. Total production early in 1928 ran larger than a year previous, but since the grass season arrived, the poor condition of pastures caused smaller milk production than in 1927 when pastures were much better than average. This situation still exists and indicates that production for the year as a whole may do well to equal that of 1927.

As a result of moderate spring production and the high price level in May and June, storing operations were delayed. Summer weather will determine whether the present "shortage"

in storage stocks of butter will be made good. As long as it exists, however, it will tend to elevate prices over last year's level.

Demand Should Be Good

Demand is likely to be well maintained. Industrial employment in the last half of 1928 promises to be more complete than a year earlier, and consumer purchasing power should be improved accordingly.

In two or three years, the dairy industry may run into a mild depression. Attractive prices for products and higher prices for milk cows are stimulating the raising of more dairy cows. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on farms on January 1, 1928, was 4,175,000 head, or nearly 7 per cent more than two years before. The number of dairy calves reported last January was about 5 per cent greater than a year before and the number saved this spring probably was larger than a year ago. Apparently, dairymen are raising 18 to 20 per cent more calves than four years ago and more than are necessary for a full replacement basis. Besides prospects of some gain in the number of milk cows, a continued increase in production per cow because of better feeding and better breeding is probable. On the other hand, the high price of beef may tend to early weeding out of low producers and prevent any undue increase in numbers.

Expansion is Dangerous

While the tendency to raise a larger number of dairy calves is not extreme, the stop sign should be turned against it. By rigid sorting, an increase of 200 pounds annually can be made in average production per cow, just as has been done in the last eight years. This will take care of the growth of demand, making an increase in herds unnecessary. It will sustain dairy prosperity both through avoiding overproduction and through increased efficiency of the industry. While excessive production of crops sometimes results from unusually favorable weather conditions, and thus is beyond the control of producers, dairymen have their prosperity largely in their own hands and it is up to them to preserve it.

Steuben County Ayrshire Herd Leads State

BY averaging 974 pounds of 4.1% milk, 39.96 pounds of butterfat during April, the ten Ayrshires comprising the herd of Harold P. Ordway of Canisteo, New York, led all other herds of the Empire State, and ranked fourth in the United States, among all herds tested under the rules of the Ayrshire Herd Test Plan, accord-

American Agriculturist, July 7, 1928

ing to Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Kyle of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Brandon, Vermont. The four year old sisters, Robin's Viola and Canisteo Lady qualified as premier producers in the herd with yields of 2049 pounds of milk, 86 pounds of fat, and 1689 pounds of milk, 69 pounds of fat, respectively.

During April seven Ayrshire herds of Allegany-Steuben counties averaged over twenty-five pounds of butterfat. These averages included dry cows, as well as producers, with cows in all stages of lactation.

The second best average among herds of the Allegany-Steuben district was that of the 15 Ayrshires owned by B. E. Burger, of Greenwood, that averaged 871 pounds of 4.04% milk, 35.20 pounds of fat. The outstanding individual yield was that of Helen of Maple Glen, a three year old that gave 1179 pounds of milk, 58 of fat.

The eight Ayrshires owned by Harry Perry of Almond, averaged 851 pounds of 4.12% milk, 35.09 pounds of fat. R. B. Miller & Son of Canisteo, secured the good average of 899 pounds of 3.88% milk, 34.89 pounds of fat on 12 herd. Fred H. Morehouse of Friendship, with 10 Ayrshires averaged 760 pounds of 4.07% milk, 3093 pounds of fat. The eleven Ayrshires owned by J. L. Marvin of Almond averaged 665 pounds of 4.29% milk, 28.52 pounds of fat. The B. C. DeWitt of Hornell, herd of 15 head averaged 656 pounds of 3.95% milk, 25.92 pounds of fat.

Jersey Cattle Club Has Annual Meeting

THE 60th Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club was held in New York on June 6th with an unusually large number of breeders from all sections of the country attending. Lewis W. Morley, the Club secretary, presented re-

ports covering the different phases of the organization's activities and these disclosed the fact that the Jersey breed has had another year of splendid progress. During the past fiscal year 67,155 Jerseys were registered. This is an increase of 20.1% over the previous year. The number of transfers passed totaled 55,911 or an increase of 21.1%. At no previous time in the history of this breed has this volume of business been

approached. Col. A. V. Barnes of New Canaan, Connecticut, retired from the presidency after two years of unremitting service. Samuel F. Crabbe of Fargo, North Dakota, was unanimously elected President. Mr. Crabbe is widely known in agricultural and engineering circles and is a noted breeder and judge of Jerseys. The new Directors are: George W. Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam, N. Y., Tom Dempsey of Westerville, Ohio, A. H. Henderson of Ruston, La., and J. W. Ridgway of Forth Worth, Tex. Mr. Barnes was elected Director to fill the unexpired term left vacant by Mr. Crabbe. A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Okla., was elected Vice-President by the Board.

Mr. Samuel F. Crabbe, newly elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club



U. N. H. Amy, a pure bred Holstein cow owned by the University of New Hampshire recently completed a new world's record as a junior two-year-old. Her record was made in Class B on three milkings per day and she produced 19,954 pounds of milk and 1013 pounds of fat



With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower

Loading the Leviathan

By PAUL WORK

IT is hard to imagine what an amount of food is required to stock the larders of a floating hotel with a capacity of 3,000 guests and with a crew of 1200. Just prior to the Leviathan's east bound trip of May 26, the order included about 50 different items of vegetables representing almost all of the crops which are of any commercial importance and some that are not. Among other things were included 50 crates of celery, 15 tons of potatoes, 2600 pounds of tomatoes, 100 crates of asparagus, 2 tons of carrots, 300 pounds of horseradish roots, and a ton of yellow rutabagas.

Naturally quality must be high for this class of trade. Since the Leviathan is a United States liner, it has the help of the government inspection service and rigid specifications must be lived up to by the concerns which supply the requirements.

A Specialty Business

The ocean steamers, dining cars and the better hotels and restaurants are largely supplied by houses which make a specialty of this business. The buyers of these houses go to Washington Street and pick out the best lots of vegetables which they can find among the receiving produce merchants. Much of the produce has to be resorted and repacked. For example, the Valentine beans for the Leviathan had to be sorted out of about eight times the number of baskets of the grade which is ordinarily shipped.

The produce on the Leviathan is stowed in refrigerated rooms. The refrigeration problem is especially difficult since the boat spends 36 hours of its trip in the gulf stream where the temperature of the water is 86.

The food bill for the Leviathan for a round trip at a busy time amounts to about \$90,000.

New York and Long Island Trip

Howard Crandall, Secretary of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, has announced a tour of markets and farms for the 13th and 14th of August. The very early morning will be spent on the markets of New York City. Vegetable farms in Nassau County will be visited on Monday. The party will be joined by a group of gardeners from Connecticut and they will then proceed to the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead, and to other points on the Island.

This will offer an unusual opportunity for upstate growers to see how things are handled on the metropolitan markets and to observe methods on highly successful Long Island farms.

Vegetable Growers' Day at Ithaca

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association has announced plans for a field day to be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, Wednesday, August 8. The principal feature will be a field demonstration of garden tractors, sprayers and other items of machinery, equipment and supplies for the vegetable farmer. There will also be opportunity to see the extensive variety trials and other experimental work which is in progress at Cornell. The occasion is open to all, and a number of the locals are planning tours to Ithaca for the day.



Paul Work

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RENEW YOUR OIL INSURANCE TODAY

"Good morning, motor"



"GOOD MORNING, BOSS. Say, would you mind speaking to the Madam? She was fooled yesterday by the one cent price lure of that pump across the street from Red's. You know she loves a bargain and never has understood that all gas isn't alike. Only last Monday, I was telling Red that his regular customers appreciated his honesty and would stick by him, and there I was across the street taking on a load of the poorest apology for gas that ever choked my cylinder heads. I felt like a dog and Red looked as if he'd lost his best friend. I know the Madam thinks a lot of me and if she realized how hobo gas and oil hurt me, she wouldn't any more buy them than she would give you bad eggs for breakfast. Put it up to her straight, Boss—and fix it up with Red. He's a good friend of ours."

LUBRICATION is only 2% of the cost of running your car. Changing the oil at regular intervals is the cheapest car insurance you can buy.

Have you driven 500 miles since your oil was changed? Are you planning summer tours?

Stop at a Socony station and renew your oil insurance today.

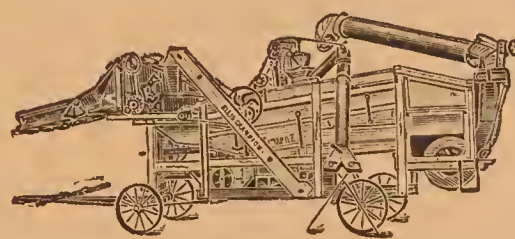
Oil is thinned after 500 miles, by gasoline that seeps down into the crankcase. It is black from dust and dirt. A fresh filling with Socony Motor Oil costs you only a few minutes in time, and very little in cash. Give your car this protection.

The Socony Laboratories work in close contact with the automobile manufacturers, and are constantly adapting Socony Motor Oil to meet the changes in engine construction. Thirteen tests insure the quality; fifty-four years of refining experience stand back of every gallon.

TOURING THIS SUMMER? Socony Touring Service will be glad to help you plan your trip and advise you of road conditions along the way. Address your request to Socony Touring Service, Room 58, 26 Broadway, New York City.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Ellis Champion Threshers



It is a Champion all right, measured in ability to thresh fast and clean, in years of service to the owner, and in the small amount of power required to operate it. Take the 12-bar cylinder, the large number of teeth in cylinder, the pitchfork action of agitating the straw, the Hyatt Roller Bearings, Rockwood Drive Pulleys, the unexcelled cleaning system, the superior windstacker fan, the sturdy steel construction, and you have some of the reasons why it is called "The Champion." The Little Thresher that fights for the last grain. Built in four sizes, and dependent on the equipment ordered, require from 3 to 30 horse engine power.

Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works
Pottstown, Pa.

583 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First morning after I put out the new rat killer I found 365 dead rats around my garage and chicken coop," writes E. J. Rost of Oklahoma. "Within three days, found 218 more."



Affects brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that this new Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you a large \$2.00 Farm Size bottle for only one dollar, on 10-DAYS' TRIAL.

Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2000 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by c.o.d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today and coupon good for choice of 8 new poultry and household remedies (50c size), included free.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		1.90
2A Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese....	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.30	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Makes Another Gain

CREAMERY	June 27	June 20	June 29, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	45 1/4-45 3/4	44 1/2-45	43 -43 1/2
Extra (92se).....	44 3/4	44	42 1/2
84-91 score.....	41 -44 1/4	40 1/2-43 3/4	36 -41 1/2
Lower Grades.....	40 -40 1/2	39 1/2-40	35 -35 1/2

The butter market has made quite an advance the last week as indicated by the quotations above. Furthermore, trade has been very active, buyers operating quite freely showing a disposition to carry fairly good sized working stocks beyond their current trade requirements. During the week ending June 23rd, New York lost about 5,000 tubs in receipts. As we have reported right along in these columns, the make this year is behind a year ago. With this and active consumption, the market has been clearing very satisfactorily. The trade has been waiting for more butter every week, but instead of gaining it has actually slipped. Considerable butter has been diverted to other markets.

Reports from producing areas state that conditions are favorable to the make. We are about at the peak now and how long that will continue, no one knows, because the weather and flies have all to do with it. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that June is practically done, and buyers desiring June butter are busy. On the 26th speculators were showing lots of interest, convinced of the fact that there would be practically no opportunity to secure June goods at less than current prices. The free trading that has resulted has kept the market in a very healthy state. Buyers did not protest much at the advance, and the sellers met the demand freely. The entire situation re-affirms our statement

George E. Cutler 331 Greenwich St. New York Says:

A shipper writes me—
"For the past several years we have shipped our eggs to New York, and the last two years have shipped to you exclusively. You have sold our eggs for better prices than any other firm." We have other similar testimonials.

Join the Ranks of Our Regular, Satisfied Customers

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

NOW IS THE TIME TO SHIP LIVE BROILERS and EGGS DELAY MAY COST YOU MONEY

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.

JOSEPH C. BERMAN, Inc.
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y.

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

of a couple of weeks ago that the outlook for the dairyman is good.

Cheese Continues Upward

STATE FLATS	June 27	June 20	June 29, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 -26 1/4	24 -25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	31 -32	30 -32	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	29 -30	25 -26 1/2

The cheese market continues in the same strain, and the cheese makers are singing the same happy tune that has been the order of things for the past several weeks. Prices on fresh goods are not only fractionally higher, but the range of prices is narrower. Most of the sales of New York State flats are from 26 to 26 1/2 cents with very few lots being available under those prices. Wisconsin Daisies and Young Americas are difficult to find under 26 1/2 cents. In fact we expect that we will be quoting higher prices in these columns next week. Readers will recall that some time ago we stated in these columns that we did not see why cheese was not advancing faster, for the outlook combined with cold storage holdings clearly indicated that we would see a high cheese market. With the advancing price it seems demand for fancy fresh cheese has expanded. The make is running a little behind last year in Wisconsin, and it is doubtful if it is up to last year's in New York. Undoubtedly other sections are beginning to make cheese, and we are sure to reach a level soon where other factors are going to enter the picture. However, for the present the outlook is excellent.

Nearby Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	June 27	June 20	June 29, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	37 -39	37 -39	34 -36
Average Extras ..	36 -37	36 -37	31 -33
Extra Firsts	33 -35	33 -35	28 -30
Firsts	31 1/2-32	31 1/2-32	26 -27
Gathered	30 -34	30 -34	25 -28
BROWNS			
Hennery	36 -37	36 -37	28 -33
Gathered	30 1/4-35	30 -35	24 1/2-27 1/2

It is rather disappointing to report that the egg market has shown no improvement since last week. With many parts of the country above par with New York City, and reports from producing areas indicating that collections are shrinking, one would naturally draw the conclusion that with a restricted supply, the situation would strengthen. However, this has not developed and the market has stood quite still. The trade has been showing more interest in cheaper qualities. Trading on fancy nearby white eggs has been very disappointing and some very desirable marks were not moving freely; in fact some accumulation was feared on the 27th. Once in awhile we find the intermediate grades and the cheaper eggs getting the call over the fancier qualities. Shippers who are paying a great deal of attention to quality should not get discouraged for such occasions are very limited. As it is some extra choice marks are still bringing a premium of one to three cents over the top quotation of 39 cents.

On June 22 (A. M.) the ten markets making daily reports reported cold storage holdings of 4,976,000 cases compared with 5,602,000 cases a year ago. Further more, the into-storage movement from June 15-22 this year totaled 173,000 cases compared with 176,000 cases during the same period last year. This adds a little strength to the rather damp outlook at the present time.

Live Poultry Selling Well

FOWLS	June 27	June 20	June 29, 1927
Colored	-29	26-27	25-26
Leghorn	18-24	-20	20-21
BROILERS			
Colored	27-42	28-45	25-30
Leghorn	15-30	20-33	10-26
DUCKS, Nearby	20-22	20-22	16-24

The live poultry market has continued in the strong state that we reported last week. Arrivals have not been burdensome, in fact they have been relatively light, with the demand keeping pace. Fowls have been meeting a good market. Even Leghorns which have been more or less in disfavor have been selling satisfactorily. A few poor express Leghorn fowls have not turned well, and some of these have sold down as low as 18 cents, but in

general the market is five cents under colored stock.

Broiler prices are a shade under those of a week ago, but we must take into consideration that the proportion of broilers in the cars from the west, and express is increasing, and naturally prices have got to keep pace. With the slightly lower prices prevailing on express stock, more buyers have been attracted with considerable firmness developing. In fact, there has been some advance reported in extra fancy Rocks. Most of the freight arrivals of broilers are of irregular and poor quality which has attracted much of the trade to the express stock. Old roosters have been in demand lately at 16 cents.

Rabbits have been selling slowly, quotations varying from 20 to 24 cents.

No Change in Potato Situation

There is practically no change in the potato situation compared with last week's report, except that the prices are lower. Grief is spelled with a capital P these days along the Eastern Shore and in the Carolinas. The best North Carolinas are bringing from \$1.63 to \$1.88 per bbl., while the best Virginia Norfolks vary from \$1.50 to \$2.00, and Eastern Shores \$1.75 to \$2.00. On the 27th receipts were much lighter, and it looked as though we might see a little improvement, but carry overs and accumulations were so heavy that the market could not clear up. Incidentally there are still a few old Maines on the market that are almost a giveaway, 150 pound sacks generally selling for \$1.25. We are hoping that by the time that we come into our late crop the band will be playing a different tune. It is certain that shippers are getting a bad break at the present time.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	June 27	June 20	June 29, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July).....	1.36 1/2	1.37 3/4	1.41
Corn (July).....	1.03 3/8	.99 3/8	.99 3/8
Oats (July).....	.55	.52 3/4	
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.81 1/2	1.82 3/8	1.53 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.22 1/4	1.18 3/8	1.14 3/8
Oats, No. 2.....	.82	.80 3/8	.59 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	June 23	June 16	1927
Grade Oats	45.00		34.50
Spring Bran	32.50	34.50	28.50
Hard Bran	35.00	36.50	31.00
Standard Mids	37.50	38.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids	44.00	46.00	36.00
Flour Mids	46.00	44.00	35.50
Red Dog	46.50		44.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	43.50	38.25
Yel. Hominy	45.00	45.00	38.75
Corn Meal	41.00	42.00	41.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	38.50
Gluten Meal	59.75		48.50
36% C. S. Meal	56.00	58.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	64.00	66.00	43.00
43% C. S. Meal	66.00	68.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linsced			
Meal	50.00	52.00	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay a Bit Easier

The hay market has eased off a little, particularly on the lower grades which have been in freer supply. The bulk of the arrivals consist of small bales which are generally from \$2.00 to \$3.00 under the large bales; whereas ordinarily the differential is only \$1.00. Timothy No. 1 has been bringing from \$24.00 to \$25.00 with other grades selling anywhere from \$14.00 up depending on quality. Timothy containing mixtures of clover range from \$23.00 down to \$17.00; State alfalfa \$24.00 to \$28.00; Oat straw \$16.00 to \$17.00; rye straw \$31.00 to \$32.00; wheat straw in bundles \$24.00.

Vegetables and Fruits

Fresh fruits and vegetables are now in full swing and occupy the center of the stage in the metropolitan market. It is impossible in the limited space available to go into the market situation on these commodities, even in a brief way. Even if we did it would not mean much, because the fruit and vegetable market is so unstable that the whole picture often changes over night. Therefore, the only way to get a satisfactory interpretation of the situation is to get the daily radio reports that are broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company and its various associated stations.

Briefly, Georgia is shipping large

quantities of peaches of various varieties, and in what seems a thousand and one different sized containers, Carmen's generally bringing \$1.25 to \$2.50 per crate with most of the sales at \$2.00 and \$1.13 per half bushel basket. Berries from Jersey are bringing anywhere from 5 cents to 30 cents a quart depending on quality and section they come from, the Hilton district topping the market. Up rivers are bringing from 10 to 27 cents, with Oswego, N. Y. at 18 to 23c.

The cherry market has been rather listless. Supplies have been moderate, but arrivals from the west coast have

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

thrown a wet blanket over our goods. It is interesting to note that at the crew races at Poughkeepsie, California cherries were being sold by hucksters right in the heart of the Hudson Valley cherry district at 25 cents for a very small box. The writer bought one of these boxes to see what they were like. They reminded him of western apples, true to name but not much on flavor.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves have shown some improvement, primes selling up to \$17.50, which is \$1.00 over a week ago. Other grades in proportion.

Steers are steady, good stock bringing from \$13.50 to \$14.20, commons as low as \$11.50.

Bulls unchanged, a few choice at \$9.00 and \$9.50, others grading down to \$5.75.

Cows, mostly dairy, same as last week, a few from \$9.00 to \$9.50, others down to \$4.50; reactors from \$5.00 to \$9.50.

Lambs are still very firm, choice up as high as \$17.25; most arrivals bringing \$15.00 to \$16.00. Others from \$11.00 up.

Country dressed veal is in light receipt and trade is dull, prices range all the way from 14 to 22 cents per pound. Shippers are warned against the effects of hot weather.

A Nation-Wide Singing Contest

LAST year the Atwater Kent Foundation of Philadelphia conducted a nation-wide singing competition. It has recently been announced that this competition is to be repeated this year. The Atwater Kent Foundation has provided more than 250 rewards including \$17,500 in cash, free musical conservatory trips, ten round trips to Washington, D. C. and New York City and 120 medals.

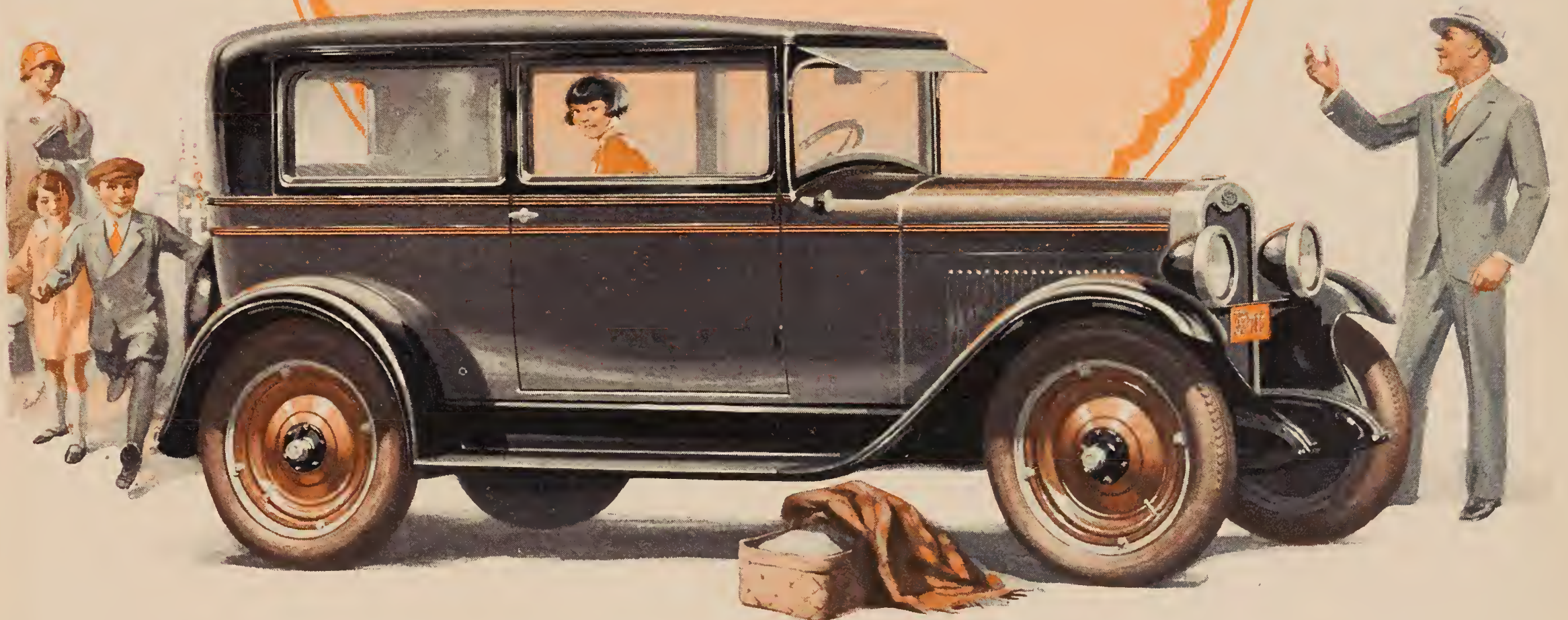
Winners of first place in the national finals—one girl and also one man—each will receive \$5,000 in cash, a gold decoration and two years' tuition at one of America's musical conservatories, just as Miss Agnes Davis, Colorado school teacher, and Wilbur Evans, 22-year-old Philadelphian, winners of the 1927 Audition, did last year. Both are now studying under the noted Emilio de Gogorza at the Curtis Institute, Philadelphia, for Metropolitan Opera debuts.

First, each community will hold a local contest to determine its best girl and best male singer. These local champions will compete in a statewide audition, after which the boy and girl champions of each commonwealth will advance to the regional audition. The youth and girl champion of each of the five audition regions, into which the nation has been divided, finally will proceed to the national finals at New York.

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Here is not only ample room for driver and passengers—but plenty of room for baskets, for pails, for merchandise—and the dozens of other things that a farmer must carry in his automobile.

And combined with this extra size is a ruggedness of construc-

tion that assures day-after-day dependability under every condition of usage. The Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood and steel—the strongest and most durable combination of materials known to the body builders' craft. And the entire chassis is designed with an extra margin of strength and safety in every unit that fits the car for the rough-

est usage. Its stamina and dependability have been proved by millions of miles of testing on the roads of the General Motors Proving Ground.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and make your own inspection of this sensational automobile value.

It will take you less than thirty minutes to learn why farmers everywhere are turning to Chevrolet daily in constantly increasing numbers.

The
COACH **\$585** f. o. b. Flint,
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The Roadster, \$495; The Touring, \$495; The Coupe, \$595; The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695; The Imperial Landau, \$715; The Light Delivery Truck, (Chassis Only) \$375; The Utility Truck, (Chassis Only) \$495. Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T



You can't
beat it,
Men!

P.A. AND a pipe . . . what a combination in restraint of gloom *that is!* Why, Prince Albert starts broadcasting its happiness-program the instant you fling back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin. What an aroma! Fresh. Inviting. A fragrant hint of a glorious taste to come.

Then you put a load into the muzzle of your pipe and light up. Now you're getting it. Cool as a reminder of a mortgage. Sweet

as a clear title. Mild and mellow and long-burning, right to the bottom of the bowl. Mild, yet with a rich, deeply satisfying body.

Beat it? Why, you can't even "tie" it. Prince Albert has led them all in sales for years and years. There's only one reason for that, so far as I can make out. P.A. is giving more pipe-joy to the cubic inch, and the smokers of America have found it out. Go get some P.A. and prove it.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



Here you are, Men—TWO
full ounces of grand
smokings.

Farm News from New York

Rain Helps Crops in "North Country"--County Notes

URING the past week or two there have been a number of nice local rains, sometimes touching one part of the North Country and sometimes another, and this afternoon we are having what appears to be a more general



W. I. Roe

rain that is coming down easily but thoroughly. One is often moved to wonder at these wonderful forces of nature that cause rain to fall in one place and not in another. One day last summer as I was driving through the Adirondacks, not far from Saranac Lake,

four separate and distinct showers were visible at the same time by simply turning one's head. At another place one could look across and see a distant mountain peak bathed in sunshine while heavy clouds surrounded the mountain just below the summit and torrents of water were falling on the lower slopes. In this country one does not have to go to distant lands to find the wonders of nature expounded.

Corn Planting Completed

At any rate the rains that we do have are accomplishing a lot for grain, gardens, corn, and what hay there is. Corn planting is over at last, but has been prolonged by the weather. There will be a good acreage of buckwheat on the land that was too wet or hard for corn, and quite a number are planning on some late millet for feed and also for hay. Market gardeners are feeling more hopeful after a spring of disappointments. The cold and the late frosts have held them back very materially, and the frosts also damaged some of the crops. Beets were badly hurt one morning in some places, and other patches even just across the road were not injured at all.

Outlook Good for Cheese Producers

The St. Lawrence County Co-operative Cheese Producers Association held its annual picnic yesterday too with some 400 people present. The spirits of all were of the best, as the general higher tendency of the prices for cheese thus far, and the prediction of W. J. Birdsall of the Department of Farms and Markets that this summer would see the highest prices for cheese that we have ever known, all made everyone happy. The picnic was held at Cooper's Falls near Old De Kalb.

Other speakers were Manager C. E.

Giffin, county agricultural agent Leon Claus, and George Royce of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The Turkey Pickers Quartette of Depeyster also took a part in the day's proceedings.

Grangers Hold Masters' and Lecturers' Conference

Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, the State Grange Lecturer, lead the discussions on conducting grange meetings, at the Jefferson County Grange Masters' and Lecturers' conference yesterday. She also emphasized the points to be considered in becoming an honor grange. Other speakers were County Deputy George Merrill, Pomona Lecturer Harriette Reeves, and Edson J. Walrath chairman of the state grange executive committee.

St. Lawrence County to Have Farm Picnic

Twenty seven granges were represented at the St. Lawrence County Pomona Grange meeting held at Fine. Masters and lecturers held separate conferences during the day in addition

to the regular grange work. A committee consisting of H. W. Knox of Canton, C. O'Leary of Potsdam, and Bert Rogers of Winthrop were appointed to work with the other farm organizations in the county in preparing for a farmers' picnic. \$100 was appropriated to go toward prizes, etc. at this picnic. Wright W. Huntley was selected to represent Pomona Grange on the Advisory council of the St. Lawrence School of Agriculture.

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—The 12th Annual Farmers' Picnic and Field Day will be held at the Fair Grounds at Little Valley, Saturday, June 30th. E. R. Eastman of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be the speaker of the day. Field sports, parade, ball game, horse racing (limited to county entries) and a program at the Little Theatre will feature the big day. A 32 page program and advertising is issued by the committee in charge. A beauty contest is being staged for the first time this year. Who will be Miss Cattaraugus County?—M. M. S.

Allegany County—We recently had a few days' heavy rain followed by a few days of extremely cool weather which

rotted some fields of beans making it necessary to replant them. However, the rain helped hay and pasture. Some fields of corn have been damaged so much by crows and pheasants that they are not worth cultivating. The season of picnics and family reunions has opened. Water is now running over the spillway of the new Caneadea power dam which is said to be attracting more visitors than ever. Allegany county Pomona Grange was held at Bolivar, June 7th and 8th with a large attendance. Forty candidates received the fifth degree. State Master F. J. Freestone gave an address.—O. H.

Cayuga County—We had another big rain on June 15th which in certain localities was accompanied by a hail storm. The lowlands were flooded and much corn was damaged which made it necessary to replant it and probably there will be a lot of buckwheat sown in this section. Fruit prospects are fair. The set of cherries is poor but peaches promise a good crop and the prospects for plums are fair. Cows are doing well, pastures are good and it looks like a big hay crop. Eggs are higher locally, bringing 32 cents for top grades. Fowls are bringing 20 to 25 cents. Road construction is being pushed in this county.—A. D. B.

Wyoming County—We have had an extremely heavy rainfall which stopped all planting and cultivation. The towns of Attica, Strykersville, Warsaw and Varysburg were badly flooded. The road was under water near Big Tree on Route 20. The Attica and Arcade Railroad tracks were badly damaged which held up traffic for some time. Cows are selling high but prices of feed are also high. Truckers are offering old potatoes for 20 to 25 cents per bushel. Hay is selling for \$7 a ton.—W. J. Y.

Cortland County—Cortland County has just been celebrating Old Home Week. The counties of Cortland and Madison are prominent in dairying and poultry raising and comprise one of the most fertile sections of New York farming land. The total number of farms in Cortland County is 2192 with a farm population of 8677. The approximate number of acres in farms is 321,920.—C. A. P.

Delaware County—The home makers of the country are to have an opportunity to attend a camp this summer provided 20 applications are received. The dates for the camp will be July 16-21. The 4-H club members camp at Fraser will be used. This camp is on the farm of Congressman John D. Clark. Miss Orilla Wright, Home Demonstration Agent, will have charge of the camp. We have had four days of rain so far this week. Meridale Dairies paid \$2.14½ for May milk this year and \$2.30 for May milk a year ago.—E. M. N.

Schoharie County—An unusual amount of heavy rain greatly retarding farm work which has been late all spring. Last of the oats just being sown in the most backward sections. Corn starts very slowly because of damp, cold weather in which acres of quack seem to revel. With hens slacking off a bit, the egg market, as usual, rises slightly; now 28 cents at local stores. New seeding ranges from poor to fair according to exposure through the all but snowless winter. Potato planting nearly finished generally and a lot of work expended for future disappointment unless the crop is to be better than last year. Present indications would tend towards good fruit crop.—H. V. L.

Rensselaer County—A terrific shower on June 14 ruined many newly planted crops. The rain washed away bridges and tore gullies in the fields. The damage was great. Rains are hindering the planting of late potatoes. Some have no gardens as yet. Lowlands are very wet and cannot be worked.—F. F.

Notes from Pennsylvania

THE weather in Pennsylvania during the past month for the most part has been rather cold for the time of year. Several severe storms visited this section during the past month. One was a very severe wind and electric storm on the 17th of May and for one farmer alone, it blew down twenty choice apple trees, blew down his silo and also a part of his dwelling house which was just completed last fall. This farmer who had his dwelling house burned last summer and the year before had one of his children—a boy of about ten years killed by a motor truck, has seemingly had his share of trouble.

Quite a heavy frost here on the morning of May 25th killed much of the fruit on the lower lands. At this writing most of the crops are all in except buckwheat with an occasional field of late potatoes. Pasture has picked up and is now pretty good, though very late getting started.

Prices for all products are but slightly changed since last month. Butter fat is around 45 to 50 cents per pound. Milk prices have dropped considerably and many farmers are complaining that there is nothing in milk now since it is so low in price and feed still high and going higher. Good cows are still selling at good prices—ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 for grades and about twice those prices for registered stock.

Some farmers with good farms are let-

ting their farm work go and working on railroads, public works and elsewhere at from \$3.50 to \$4.20 per day. Oats are higher in price and now selling at 80 cents per bushel. Wheat for milling purposes is very scarce as there was not very much wheat threshed in this section last year. The new wheat crop is fair though I doubt if there is as large an acreage as usual.

Eggs are selling at 27 cents per dozen and chicks have not been in as great demand as former years and hatcheries now offer chicks at very low prices.

Strawberries will be a fair crop according to present outlook and if the warm weather and a reasonable amount of rain continues, there should be plenty of strawberries to go around.

Blackberries are now out in full bloom and they too promise to be a good crop but there may be many things between now and ripening time to make the crop a failure.—P. C.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

The rain and hail last week did much damage to fields and growing crops about Spring Mills. Corn is nearly all planted and it is coming up very well. Some of the early planted fields have been cultivated or harrowed. Wheat, alfalfa and sweet clover are making a good growth, but pasture fields are short, and cows were turned out to pasture earlier than usual on account of the high price of grain and feeds. Fruit trees have made a fair set of fruit and apples have been sprayed twice. The acreage planted to potatoes is larger than last year, and the potatoes and spray materials have been bought through the Union County potato growers association which has grown to be a strong organization for buying rather than a selling organization which it should be.

The bankers' association of Union County will furnish the money on individual notes of boys' and girls' calf club members to buy another carload of Holstein and Guernsey calves. They will be bought in June. Dewitt's Camp for T.B. patients in the north part of Union County has been greatly enlarged by buying several farms and improved by the new stables and buildings erected to care for the livestock kept there. The new and modern high school building in Lewisburg is nearing completion and will be ready for the next school term. High school commencements are being held this and next week. Prices: Wheat \$2.00; corn \$1.25; oats 75c; chickens 24c and eggs 24c.

* * *

Potter County—Warm rainy weather is welcomed by the farmers. One can almost see the grass grow but it has delayed potato planting on some farms. Potato acreage was increased in this county. We are using Northern Spy apples, kept sound and unwithered in our cellar. Will have few in 1928. Local buyers pay 13 cents for veal calves. Eggs are selling at 27 cents.—M. C. S.

Central New York Farm Notes

WE went up to Rochester the 21st to the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League. Before the Civil War when Rochester was the center of the milling industry, it was called the "Flour City"; now, with its nursery business, it is the "Flower City."

Flood conditions were prevailing all through Western New York; streams were over their banks and fields were covered with water. The sick looking corn that struggled to compete with quack grass in many fields was water soaked and yellow. The grass and water in the corn fields seemed to be a hinderance to the pheasants, but many of them could be seen following up the corn rows to get their breakfasts.

The annual meeting of the League is always an inspiration. The real strength of this organization is nowhere more evi-

dent than in the great body of staunch men and women, leaders and delegates, who assemble yearly to put the stamp of their approval upon the doings of their organization. The League women had a big part in this year's annual meeting. Here, as in the home localities, they add enthusiasm to the meeting and inspire the men to better efforts.

It was a good thing to have the McNary-Haugen Bill discussed by somebody out of the middle-west where the agitation for the bill is greatest. The league farmers in the audience were plainly not wildly enthusiastic for the bill nor for the speaker.

Haying is sure to be late this year because of the late spring, but roadsides and trimming jobs and other preparations are being gotten out of the way. Wm. Lattimer, near Dryden, has fresh meat for haying. He says that when he was hand-mowing around the back meadow, he scared up a deer that jumped over the fence and got stuck in a snow bank where he killed it with his scythe.—C. T.



"Hey, Grandfather, watch me take this hill."—LIFE.



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CAUSTIC BALSAM

Insist on the White Carton

NOTE package at right—picture of one horse only. Just 2 words—Caustic Balm.

Now Made in U.S.A. Penetrating, soothing and healing—an unexcelled liniment, counter-irritant or blister, for veterinary and human ailments. Large bottle (lasts long time)—\$2.00. All druggists or direct. **Lawrence-Williams Co.** Sole proprietors and distributors, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free book telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company**, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 27 years.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed. Also Berkshire and Chester crossed. 6 to 8 weeks old, \$4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester

7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50

8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded, 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX**, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

PIGS OF QUALITY

When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086. P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$4 each; 3 months old, \$4.50 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.75 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbot, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

SPRING PIGS For Prompt Delivery

Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay; high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time.

Chester & Berkshire cross—Chester & Yorkshire cross

9 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each

Will ship C.O.D.

Chester whites, having size and breeding, \$4.50 each. Crates supplied free. Keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.

ABERJONA FARM, BOX 83, WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS

Selected Chesters, Berkshires. Two months old, the old reliable kind. Price \$5.00 each. Ship C.O.D. Express Prepaid on 6 or more. Bred sows for sale.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Lexington, Mass.

With the A. A.

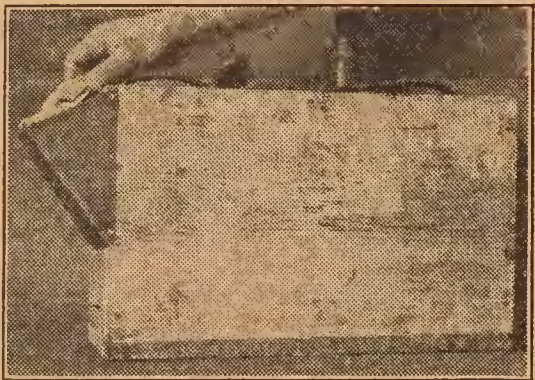
Farm Mechanic

Keep a Can of Glue Handy

WHERE much glue is to be used at one time it can be easily and cheaply made by soaking the regular strip glue bought at any drug store in all the water it will take up in twenty-four hours and then boiling in a double kettle until the right thickness to spread easily. This is too much trouble for each time glue is wanted, and it will not keep in condition for instant use. Glue can be purchased in small cans that are always ready, but unless handled in a way to keep air out it dries up and thickens, and also the top glues so tight as to be hard to remove. To overcome all this turn a tumbler over the can. This will keep it ready for instant use, and there are hundreds of times we can use it to advantage that we never think of if it is not at hand. I have had this glue in tubes but—never again. The can is much nicer to work with and the tube will be sure to break and become a nuisance sooner or later.—**L. H. C.**

Tool Kit Rag Holder

A FRIEND of mine uses a wooden box with a strap handle to carry his wrenches, hammer, screw drivers, spare nuts, screws, etc., around and quite recently he made an extra attachment to carry his cleaning rags. This he made out of a piece of tin,



bent as shown in the accompanying photo and nailed secure to the end of the box.

A piece of cleaning rag is indispensable when making slight repairs or overhauling farm machinery and it will be obvious to most that this method of carrying it is superior to the usual ones of stuffing it in an overall pocket or throwing it amongst the tools where it gets tangled up with everything.—**H. Moore.**

Overhead Cost of Hay Baler

"What should I ask per ton for the use of a power hay press making 14 by 16 bales?"—**W. D. W., New York.**

THE average power hay press costs around \$500 and surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates a life of about 14.5 years, from 40 to 47 days use per year, and from 800 to 1000 tons per season. This would make the overhead cost per year including interest, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, shelter, etc., about 14.2 per cent of the first cost, or \$71 per year. Assuming 40 days, 350 hr. and 880 tons, this would make the overhead \$1.80 per day, 20 cents per hour and 9c per ton. This seems rather low to me, but 40 days is quite a long season. If I were trying to make money on such a machine, I would figure on 23 days, 200 hrs. and 457 tons, which would make the overhead \$3.10 per day, 35 cents per hour, and 15 cents per ton. If by good management I got in a longer season, it would be well earned profit.

This covers only the baler overhead

and does not include power, bale ties, or wages of owner and other men he may furnish. This will vary with the number furnished and the wages which must be paid.

Old-time Customs

(Continued from Page 3)

and my earliest recollection is of seeing droves of cattle, nearly a mile long on the way south to New York. Aside from these the few articles that were marketed and brought actual money returns into the community, had to be carted to Poughkeepsie, and sent thence by boat to market. Home industry was then protected in a most efficient manner!

Pork Moved Between Times

As the cold of winter drew on apace the pork crop must be made ready for marketing. It could not carry itself to market, as did the beef and mutton, on account of its artificial obesity, to say nothing of the animal's "contrariness," as it was sometimes called. For these reasons the pork had to be carried to market, and the distance was so great that it was inexpedient to attempt it in the summer months, and in the winter the Hudson River that first freight line, was ice-locked. So the time usually selected was in November or December, after the field crops were gathered, when the weather was cold but the river not yet closed by ice, for it does not freeze as quickly as smaller bodies of water.

As for the mowing; in my boyhood I was ambitious to swing a scythe with the men down the long swaths in the old intervale meadows, and sometimes succeeded in doing so, but before the civil war the mowing machines were doing the work, but the reaper did not reach us until after the war, and I was able to "carry my swath" with the gang.

A Day's Work Cradling

In regard to the amount of cutting to be done with scythe or cradle, I recall that one year in the seventies, on my own farm, I had a particularly fine field of twelve acres of oats. As one man was sick, the other man and I cut this twelve acres in two days, beside doing the chores night and morning. I think about three acres of oats or wheat were called a day's work with the cradle, if the grain was in good condition and was not lodged, but with

American Agriculturist, July 7, 1928

buckwheat more ground could be cut over. With the scythe an acre, or an acre and a half, would about be an average.

A woolen factory was started in our neighborhood as early as 1809, but the peace with England in 1815 put an end to its profits. Yet the carding machines continued to card wool for the home knitters, until sometime in my boyhood, and then they were sold to a man who said that he was going to take them south, to card cotton for the home manufacturers of cotton cloth.

An Early Threshing Machine

In regard to flails, as I have already said, father had a threshing machine during and before my boyhood, but there were no others in the neighborhood, and as there were no itinerant threshers then, our neighbors all used the flail. We had them, and sometimes, because of low water in the brook perhaps, father had some seed-wheat, or some buckwheat, threshed out by hand. I once did a bit of threshing myself, helping out the men with a batch. I seem to remember a field of flax—after it was pulled—near what is now Millbrook; the only flax that I ever saw in the field.

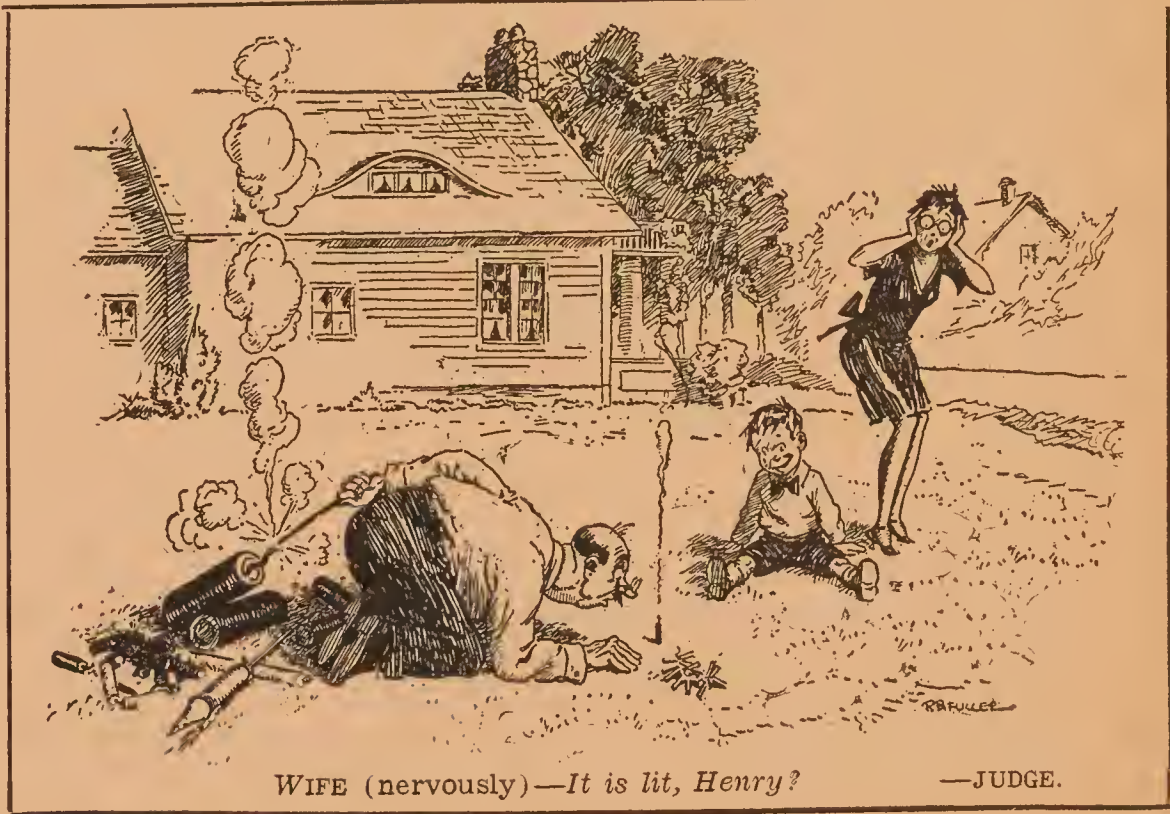
Father used to raise teasels, for use in cloth factories and made some money at it, but the time came when it was no longer profitable, and the last crop he raised was harvested in 1844. It was a biennial plant, and two years were required for the crop.

Several pig-iron furnaces were near us, and the burning of charcoal was a regular industry then. The wood, cut to four feet during the winter, was skillfully stacked up, in a stack about as large as a small haystack, covered with sod and earth, and a fire started in the middle. The burning was skillfully regulated by draft-holes, and required several days, and was finally smothered. When it was uncovered it was ready to be drawn to the furnace.

Recalls Days of Homespun

My mother's youngest sister, Mrs. Noah (Reed) Gridley, born in 1811, during her old age gave me a pair of long, white woolen stockings, the wool for which, she said, was sheared by her father from his own sheep. Her mother cleansed, and carded the wool into rolls, and she, herself, spun and knit it into these stockings, the quality of which it would be difficult to beat at the present time. I have the stockings still, but am not wearing them!

This is a pretty long letter, and I hope it will not tire you. Age has nearly robbed me of the use of the pen, but I have finally succeeded in using the typewriter, though it sometimes creates awkward sentences. But it gives me pleasure to write this stuff, and I shall be glad to answer any further questions.



WIFE (nervously)—It is lit, Henry?

—JUDGE.



With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



Breeding Better Poultry in New York

A SERIES of five meetings was recently held in various sections of New York State for the purpose of discussing a possible plan by which the official poultry improvement work now being done in New York State can be increased. Leaders in poultry work have felt for some time that there is a need of establishing a grade of breeders with requirements slightly below the present grade of certified. Many chicks that do not come from certified stock are now sold from New York State farms and many chicks are bought in other states by New York poultrymen, a part of which are also below the New York State certified grade. An increase in official breeding work is of interest not only to poultrymen who sell hatching eggs and baby chicks but also to everyone who buys them, and in fact to everyone interested in the development of the poultry industry.

Last Meeting at Kingston

The last of the meetings was held at Kingston in Ulster County. Professors James E. Rice and H. E. Botsford were present from the State College of Agriculture. Earl Flansberg, Assistant State Leader of County Farm Bureau Agents represented the Farm Bureau and M. W. Griffiths, secretary of the New York State Poultry Certification Association represented this association.

Following an exceptionally favorable reception from the poultrymen and the county agents present, a plan approximately as follows will be presented and acted upon by the New York State Poultry Certification Association at a meeting which will be held in the near future at Syracuse.

The proposed grade of breeders will be known as "supervised". At present members of the New York State Poultry Certification Association may have their flocks examined by an official representative of the Association who puts a special sealed leg band on those that meet certain rather rigid requirements. These birds are then officially certified by the Association.

What the Term Supervised Will Mean

It is now proposed that after the flocks of those members who wish this service have been culled and those eligible to certification have been banded, that the remaining birds be closely inspected and the best of them banded with a special sealed band. These hens will be known as "supervised". It will also be possible to have a flock supervised without necessarily having them certified. Chicks from these supervised hens will probably be sold at a slightly lower price than chicks from certified hens.

How the Work Will Be Done

It is planned that the work of selecting and banding these supervised hens will be done either by paid cullers who have had at least one year's experience or by specialists from the State College acting as official representatives of the State Certification Association. Where a poultryman wants his flock culled and supervised the work will be done by a paid culler and where he wants both supervision and certification done it will be done by specialists from the College.

What the Cost Will Be

The cost of this service to a man who wants "supervision" but does not wish his hens certified will be as fol-

lows: Membership to the New York State Poultry Certification Association \$5.00; 3 cents for each bird culled and 3 cents for each supervised leg band used. For example: a man who had 500 hens which were looked over with the result that 200 were supervised would be charged:

Membership	\$ 5.00
500 birds handled at 3c.....	15.00
200 birds banded at 3c.....	6.00
Total	\$31.00

When the Work Will Be Done

The season for inspecting hens for supervision will be from August 15th to October 1st.

It remains to be seen just how the Certification Association will receive the plan when they will meet at Syracuse. It is quite possible that certain amendments or changes will be made before it is accepted by them.

Some Points on Caponizing

UPON release from the operating table, capons should be kept quietly in a closed yard handy to shelter, feed and water. Provide no roosts as the less jumping and flying the birds do the better. Give them soft feed mixed with sweet skim milk. Watch them for a week or so, and if puffiness appears around the wound prick with a knife or a needle and release the air. The wound should be healed in about two weeks.

Capons are usually kept until they are about ten months old. For a time give them a good growing ration. During the last month or six weeks give them an increase in their corn ration until they are on a full fattening feed. Green feed such as cut clover or vegetables pays after the summer pasturage is gone. Free range is desirable during the growing period but when fattening for market keep them closely confined. Capons will stand more crowding than other fowl and two or three square feet of floor space per fowl is enough. During the last two or three weeks many poultrymen shut them up in crates and feed them heavily as every possible ounce of gain at this period adds to the appearance and profit realized.—E. W.

How One Reader Controls Gapeworms

I READ in your paper "How To Control Gape Worms". Fishing with a horse hair was always too serious a problem for me as I was never much of a fisher and never succeeded at all with horsehair. I always made tansy tea and scalded feed with it. If they are too bad turn it down them or dry the tansy to a crumble. Crumble fine and mix with a wet mash and feed occasionally or often if badly infested. If a bunch of Wormwood or tansy is planted in the yard where the chicks run for shelter, it is one of the best preventatives one can find and the more the better as the chicks need the shelter. You can't have too many of them as they have a place to hide from the hawks also.—MRS. C. J. C.



DUCKLINGS

\$36.00; Eggs \$17.00-100 "Duck News" Free.
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$17.00 per 50; \$32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings \$16 per 50, \$30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

KEYSTONE CHICKS

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS.
FULL OF VITALITY.
Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns.....	8c each, \$75.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	8c each, \$75.00 per 1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	9c each, \$85.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	10c each, \$95.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas.....	10c each, \$95.00 per 1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed.....	8c each, \$75.00 per 1000
Light Breeds—Mixed.....	7c each, \$65.00 per 1000

Chicks from Special No. 1 Strain 3c per chick more than above prices.

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

Baby CHICKS

—Hatched by the best system of incubators from high-class, bred-to-lay stock, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$9.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas \$11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$12.00 per 100; Jersey Giants \$15.00 per 100. Heavy broilers \$9.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$7.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y. Desk H. Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

	Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....		\$ 8.00	\$37.00	\$70.00
Barred Rocks.....		9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....		9.00	42.00	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes.....		11.00	52.00	
Assorted.....		6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed.....		8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed.....		7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS 1928

Goodling's Super Quality. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

S. C. White Leghorns.....	50	100	500	1000
Young and Barron strain.....	\$4.50	\$ 8.00	\$37.00	\$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breeds.....	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Breeds.....	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free
The Valley Hatchery, Penna. Box A

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Ferris Strain W. Leghorns.....	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$70
Brown Leghorns.....	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks.....	5.00	9.00	80
R. I. Reds.....	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas.....	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed.....	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will ship C.O.D.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks.....	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$10	\$47.50	\$90
S.C.W. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light.....	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed. full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	\$8.00	\$37.00	\$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorn 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks, guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAIRYLEA

Powdered Skim Milk

Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose (sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for free Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
New York City

Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants

Cut Prices Now

Light Breeds, 9c Heavy Breeds, 12c

Pullets For Sale Now Priced Right. Order now. Don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many.

Gold Medal Quality

LINESVILLE HATCHERY,

CLAUD IRONS, Manager LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Brown Leghorns.....	2.75	4.50	8	\$37.50	\$70
Rocks and Reds.....	2.75	5.00	9	42.50	80
S. C. Buff Orpingtons.....	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed.....	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

Quality Baby Chicks—\$8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are: Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....\$10. per 100 Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....\$12. per 100 Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....\$14 per 100

Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

S. C. White Leghorns.....	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.75	4.75	9.00
	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Prompt 100% Delivery. Will ship C.O.D.

Light Mixed.....	50	100	500	1000
Heavy Mixed.....	\$3.75	\$6.50	\$31.50	\$60.00
S.C.W. Leghorns.....	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds.....	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 12 Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100

S. C. Reds.....	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$10.00
Barred Rocks.....	2.75	5.00	10.00
White Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, 1/2c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McAlisterville, PA.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed.....	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$9.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

Justa Few Hundred 8 week Leghorn Pullets

for July shipment. Tested Hen Breeders, Shenandoah raised, Buttermilk and Oil ration. "If they're not the best you ever saw, we refund your money—no illellaw." Price \$1.10 each, \$100 per 100, larger lots lower.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

CHICKS

White Leghorns, \$7; Barred Rocks, \$9. Mixed \$6 per 100. Postpaid. 100%. Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Class A Pullets

We have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship each week. BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2 A.

White Leghorn PULLETS

Out of blood tested high producing breeders.

Prices on request

FISHKILL FARMS

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.



Our Annual Midsummer Special Cut Price Sale

ASTONISHING SAVINGS
On Summer Things
Direct From
America's Fashion Centre

Write at once for your copy of this Special Sale Catalog. It contains irresistible bargains in New York styles and a wide range of other first-class merchandise.

Every article is fully guaranteed.
Your order will be shipped promptly.

The Charles William Stores Inc.
NEW YORK CITY

Fill Out This Coupon and Our Special Sale Catalog Will Be Sent Promptly

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc.
400 STORES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

Name.....

Address.....

Town or City..... State.....

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Do You Prefer Comfort or Progressiveness?

WHY must we always be upset about something? At home we must be changing rugs or varnishing the floors or moving the furniture or doing something extra all the time. If we go for a ride, roads are torn up and we must detour. If we go to the city, everywhere there is an upheaval of some sort, subways being constructed, buildings being torn down, others being put up; nowhere is there any sign of absolute peace and relaxation. When we become particularly weary we wonder what it is all about, any-

spirit or "heart", as the athletes call it, determines how long we can hold out.

Do we want to be fat and comfortable and let the world go hang, or had we rather be alert and keen both physically and mentally? Rest and relaxation do not go with the latter alternative; we can not have our cake and eat it too. We have to decide which we want the most.—AUNT JANET.

Controlling Ants in the Household

Especially hard to fight because they are so small and usually come in such myriads.

Prevention.

1. Keep all food covered.
2. Place legs of tables and refrigerators in cups of water covered with a coating of oil.

Extermination.

1. Find the ant-hill, and inject kerosene into it and close tightly with cotton soaked in kerosene.
2. Soak sponges in sweetened water; after ants have crawled into it, plunge the sponge into boiling water.
3. Spread borax on shelves.
4. Poison. Soak sponges in syrup poisoned with arsenate of soda, and ants will carry the poison to larvae in nest. (Use arsenate with great care, as it is a poison.)
5. Strong soapsuds — harmless and very effective.

Smart Drape



3404

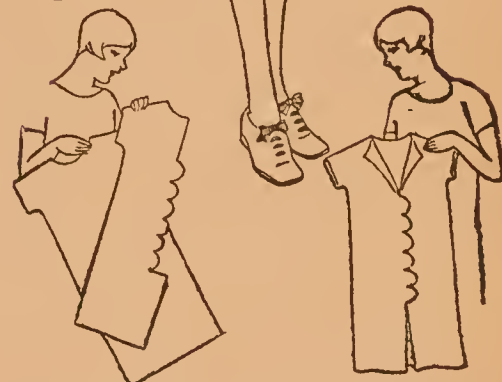


DRESS PATTERN 3404 shows one of the best feminine styles of the season. The jabot on the bodice and the circular inset of the skirt topped by the stitched tab and buckle give a frilly touch very pleasing in the summer-sheer materials. Voiles, georgettes, silk crepes or printed sateens are quite suited for this pattern which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

For the Teen-Age Girl



3394
Emb. 706



how. Why can't we be let alone? We'd like to just let go and not always be pushing and driving and hurrying to get things done. No one can say why we are as we are, but it has been called a divine unrest which spurs us on and makes us keep striving. If you don't want to, then you are dead and don't know it. Dead as far as progress goes, anyhow. The world progresses only when folks sweat and agitate, much as we hate it. Life is a struggle and if we don't enjoy struggling we miss a lot of the fun of living.

It gets to be a sort of game, trying to see who can win. Shall we be defeated by weeds, dirt, sickness, lack of comforts, insufficient money, or by any of those things which at times seem to be getting the upper hand? The

PATTERN 3394 is a clever design for the teen-age girl. Nothing could be simpler, yet its scalloped front closing gives this tailored design quite an air of finish. Cotton broadcloth, challis, print linen, shantung or jersey would make up well in this pattern. It cuts in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 3 3/4 yards of 32-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c. Embroidery transfer 706 (blue and yellow) costs 15c EXTRA.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Summer Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

How I Made Home Canning Pay

Mrs. Van Skiver Tells How She Built Up a Successful Business

WE have always planted a large garden in order that we might have plenty of vegetables for our table use and canning. Often, many good things went to waste. So many times I have looked at them mournfully and thought if only I had some market for these surplus vegetables.

My mother was one of the pioneers in our community to can vegetables and meats, so my training began early and I like the work. For two years I canned for the fair and won first and second premiums. This was interesting work but I was not satisfied. So one year I took several cans I had ready for the fair, packed them into a basket and called on a lady in the village whom I thought might be interested to buy. She gave me a small order. Her daughter-in-law also gave me an order, much of which was chicken.

The next year I received several orders from a larger village thirteen miles away where I am slightly acquainted. These orders pleased me and I straightway mailed price lists to other ladies who I had reason to believe would be glad to get home-canned products. The home town lady for whom I had previously canned gave me recommendations. That year I did five



Mrs. C. H. Van Skiver and Daughter, Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y.

hundred cans in all. My customers told friends and neighbors of my work so the orders kept increasing. Last year, which was my third year, I did a total of one thousand cans, four hundred of which were chicken.

I have a pressure canner and can mostly by the cold pack method. I do the work alone except for the help of my eleven year old daughter. My large farm kitchen is light and airy and a screened porch on the shady side makes an ideal place to prepare the products. A pump beside the sink brings in good well water easily. I use a wood range and an oil stove.

My canning is done mostly in glass pint cans which are furnished by my customers. I call for the cans and deliver the products. I can seven or eight cans at a time in my pressure canner. "An hour from the garden to the cans" is my slogan. I use only fresh, tender vegetables and am very particular as to the appearance of the cans. High quality both from the standpoint of appearance and taste is always my aim.

Culls and Cans Hens

On my list I have eight different vegetables, eight varieties of pickles, roast pork, spare ribs, home-made sausage and chicken. I have a flock of three hundred Leghorn hens and during the summer I cull and can the poor layers. This saves feed and the low price received during the culling season does not affect me. My little girl helps with the poultry so I let her raise a heavy breed. She sells the pullets and I can the cockerels when about five months old. My husband prepares the garden and does the cultivating with a horse. It needs very little hoeing and my little girl and I do most of the planting and weeding. From the middle of July until Christmas, I am canning nearly every day. Some days I only do a few cans and on other days I do dozens of them. Of course the garden work is hard and so is picking

things from the garden but I can sit so much in preparing things for the cans and in packing them that on the average it goes very well.

My little business of canning does not bring me in big money but a few hundred dollars comes in mighty handy and being at home to earn it means much to me. I do not have any set hours or days to do my work so I am not kept too closely at home. It is a common occurrence to do two batches of peas in the morning or fix a few chickens for canning, have extra men for dinner, and attend a Home Bureau meeting in the afternoon.—MRS. C. H. VAN SKIVER, N. Y.

Tested Recipes

Asparagus and Carrots

If you have an asparagus appetite and a carrot income—combine the two and you will have a vegetable you will relish. Use half and half asparagus and tender young carrots, scrape them, do not pare, cut the asparagus in inch lengths and slice the carrots crosswise quite thinly. Cook them together. The asparagus will give its flavor to the carrots and permeate them thoroughly. When tender, season and cook down. Butter, salt and pepper and when ready to serve stir in the hot simmering mass one well beaten egg mixed with ½ cup thick sweet cream as soon as it is cooked through (and it takes but a moment), serve it.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

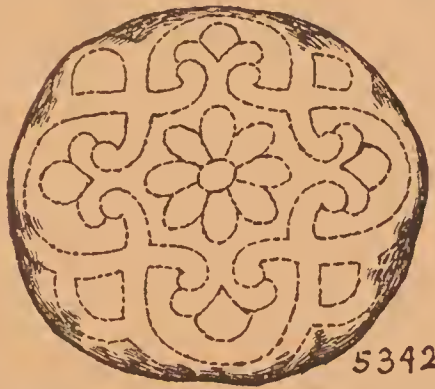
Carrots must be cooked until almost tender before adding to asparagus. If you have not used this combination you will be surprised how good it is.

How Would You Spend a Year?

Aunt Janet's contest is still open, that is until July 10th. Have you any ideas as to what you would do with a year if you had it to spend? This is not merely a fairy tale; one never can tell what may happen. You may suddenly find yourself with a year or a part of a year to spend in some way which you would like and it may catch you unawares. Besides, it helps wonderfully to exercise one's imagination and here is a good opportunity. For the best letter telling how you would spend a year if you had it we will pay \$3.00, for the next best \$2.00 and for all



5339



5342

A bit of hand-quilting, neatly done, gives a charming touch to couch, sofa or boudoir. These very attractive designs Nos. 5342 and 5349 come for use on either satin or rayon pillows in colors rose, Nile green, sage blue, maize, tangerine, and black. The pattern is stamped on the cotton wadding and is quilted through to the top. Enough material is furnished for the back. Satin with wadding \$2.50 each; rayon with wadding, 70 cents each. State number, color and material desired and send to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

other letters which are printed, \$1.00. Address your letter (not over 250 words in length) to Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Perfect Pound Cake

Cream together 1 pound of butter and 1 pound of sugar. Beat yolks of 10 eggs till perfectly light and add to the butter and sugar. Sift 1 pound of flour and into it add 2 scant teaspoons of baking powder. Mix this with the other ingredients, add 1 teaspoon of lemon juice and one teaspoon of vanilla. Beat five minutes without ceasing, now fold in the whites of the

Smart Style of the Season



3366



PATTERN 3366 has a well turned air about it with its attached bands that cut in one with the collar and its cluster pleats at side front and side back. It is especially well suited to the full figures. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size 3 ¾ yards of 40-inch material is sufficient. PRICE 13c.

eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a pan and bake slowly about an hour and a half.—E. D., Tenn.

The old lady was right who always said as a basis of comparison when anything was very fine "It is as good as pound cake any day." This recipe makes the good old fashioned pound cake which will keep moist for a longer period. If you like a highly flavored pound cake add more lemon to the quantity called for.

Old fashioned head cheese is a good luncheon or supper dish with baked potatoes and a cabbage salad. Thin slices may be used as a sandwich filling.

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TUB..
BOIL..
SOAK..

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Wooden Spoil *By Victor Rousseau*

THE passionate gesture, the sincerity of Lafe's tone dominated her. She tried to find her voice and could not; she tried to find indignation and could not.

"We went to Ste. Marie together to see conditions there, to see what sort of place Simeon Duval was running. The girl was there. It was the night of the raid, and we helped her away. She got home, and her father never knew. Little Baptiste knew, and others who'd seen her with us. They told Brousseau, and he started those lies about Mr. Askew, who never knew about—never knew anything.

"That fellow Pierre, Brousseau's man, had his eye on the girl. You know the sort of work he's done along this coast. Maybe you don't, but it's devil's work, Mamzelle, and he and Leblanc lured Marie into a boat by means of their decoy, Nanette Bonnat, and took her to the island. We found them there, and saved her, and brought the girls back. That's all. Now you know. Now you understand how you've done Hilary a wrong. If you don't believe me," Lafe continued doggedly, "just tell me how much you don't believe, and I'll prove it. I'll prove every word; you don't have to take me on trust."

"Do you think I am capable of seeking evidence that a man is true to me?" cried Madeleine. "Do you think I am going into St. Boniface to pry into your friend's actions?"

"You love him, Mamzelle," said Lafe, with patience that would not be thwarted. "I can read that in your face. You love him, and you've done him a wrong."

She burst into helpless tears. "I hoped that he would come to me," she whispered.

"Hilary Askew ain't that kind of a man," said Lafe.

"I shall never go to him!"

And Lafe had reached the end. His outraged justice had led him to the goal; but it was the wrong goal. He was helpless, he was beaten. He stepped aside, and she ran past him, hurrying up the stairs, whose faded carpet was held back by tarnished rods that gleamed between her moving feet.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE SEIGNEUR GOES TRAVELING

FOR years the Seigneur had lived under Brousseau's thumb; his desperate attempt to free himself by the sale of his timber rights to Askew had been followed by an increase of pressure. He had accustomed his mind to bear its heavy burden. Now the sudden lifting of the load, the freedom, the knowledge that the seignior was secure, had overthrown those few props of rationality that bound the old man to the life about him.

Madeleine came down to find him sitting in his chair, with flushed face and eager eyes, talking to himself.

"Yes, yes, all is quite clear," he was saying. "That scoundrel cheated me for years, but I was a fool to raise up a servant and not expect him to try to rule me. Now everything has come right."

Madeleine knelt down beside him. "Dear father, he shall never trouble us again," she said.

The Seigneur, who had not observed her enter, started, and then laid his hand caressingly upon her hair.

"And the American?" he asked, in a tone of vexation. "Thou has shown him the door, my child?"

"I shall never marry him," answered Madeleine.

"It is a pest living here in these degenerate days," said the Seigneur. "I have made a mistake, Madeleine. There is no fit company for thee here. I

shall take thee to Quebec, and then to Europe. Wouldst thou like to return to France?"

"I am tired of it here," she answered; and it was not until her father's next words that she raised her head and looked at the old man in wonder.

"Those Americans have overrun the country," he said. "Ever since the late troubles they have thought that they owned the Province. I shall take thee to Europe, for the grand tour, and betroth thee to some nobleman. They say there are still Rosnys in France. Who knows?"

He began musing over the restoration of his ancient rank, and muttering.

"A plague on the fellow's insolence," he went on, remembering Brousseau. "My father would have had him chained to the corn-mill. Still, in these

brink of death, lived over the past in the anticipated future.

When Madeleine came in the Siegneur had just dismissed his servant, and was seated in his chair, muttering and staring out through the window.

"To-morrow we leave for Quebec," he said, and proceeded to outline his plans. And the girl listened with growing fear. At first she tried to depress his hopes, but her father became irritable. She fell in with his ideas perforce, hoping that the morning would bring a saner view. But in the morning Rosny, haggard and wild-eyed, began again. He would start that day, he was determined.

She managed to induce him to postpone their departure for another day. By the afternoon she had become seriously alarmed. Rosny was obvious-

the bitter air that penetrated through the frames of the frosted windows. The snow reached to the axles, the boughs above dashed down their snowy burden upon the roof, as if in scorn for their departing lord; yet whenever the horse stopped to catch breath Robitaille's trumpet rang out like a challenge to the frost king. It might have been clear to any tyro that the coach would never reach any destination.

It turned down by the bridge, Robitaille blew his trumpet, and instantly all St. Boniface was running to see the spectacle. They overtook the coach and crowded about it, staring and muttering in amazement, peering in at the opaque windows; only a few very old people, who remembered the days of old Monsieur Philippe, and saw in this the departure of their lord and the end of their traditions, crossed themselves and wept.

The window went down. The Seigneur's head appeared. He was saluting his people as his father had greeted them in the days of vilenage. Some, who had jeered at the old coach, were shamed into silence; the elders cried imploringly to the old man, whose flushed face and excited look told too clearly the nature of his journey.

"Go back, Monsieur Edmond! Go back!" they called.

Madeleine leaned out beside her father, and when they saw her, and her distress, they drew back, shaking their heads. This passed their simple understanding. All the while Robitaille was urging the tired horse up the steep hill beyond the bridge. The summit was gained at last, and the beast broke into a slow trot on the trodden road, leaving the crowd to gape behind.

They had left St. Boniface behind, and the tired horse walked slowly along the main road from the village, dragging the creaking structure through the snow. Madeleine hoped that by evening they might find shelter in a habitant house three miles or so beyond the last cottage. There she meant to make a last effort to control her father. The sun sank low, the short day was nearly ended. The journey seemed interminable.

But even as she watched her father she saw a singular change upon his face. He opened his eyes wide, sat up, stood up, and stared at her. He did not seem to know where he was. He muttered broken phrases; then called as if for help:

"Robitaille! Robitaille!"

The lumbering motion stopped. Robitaille came clambering down from the box. He opened the door, and a gust of wind drove the whirling snow within.

The Seigneur of St. Boniface was lying huddled up in a corner of the seat under the whitening wolf skins. With a loud cry Robitaille flung himself upon his knees before him and began chafing his hands.

"My master! My old master!" he quavered.

The Seigneur's hands were cold. The indrawn breaths grew feebler. Robitaille stared in anguish into the face, already waxen and set.

Closing the door, Madeleine began running back along the road in the direction of St. Boniface for aid. But Robitaille never stirred from his position in front of his dying lord.

"Listen, my master," mumbled the old servant. "Forty-five years I've served you, and if your time has come I'm going with you. Can you hear me, old master?"

There was a flicker of the Seigneur's eyelids. Robitaille crouched lower and

(Continued on Page 20)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seignior, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love. Brousseau succeeds in turning Madeleine against Hilary by circulating falsehoods about him. Madeleine consents to marry by circulating falsehoods about him. Connell goes to Madeleine. He proves Brousseau's treachery and tells the truth about Hilary.

days. . . . Robitaille!"

His voice rang through the Chateau, and from the recesses somewhere there answered the weak cry of the old serving-man.

"Leave us, my child," said Rosny, as Robitaille entered the room.

He waited until Madeleine was gone before he addressed himself to the old butler.

"Robitaille, thou hast served me well for a long time, and my father before me. Thou has been faithful. When I left Quebec to make my home here thou didst choose to come with me. When my fortune failed thou didst remain, though often the money was lacking wherewith to pay thee. And only ten years ago, when I would have recommended thee to the family of Monsieur Duplessis in Quebec, who wanted a smart young servitor, thou didst refuse to leave me."

"I promised your father, Monsieur Philippe, that I would never leave you, Monsieur Edmond," he answered. "On his death-bed, when all thought him unconscious, he asked me, and I promised."

"Good!" said the Seigneur. "And now thy reward is coming, Robitaille. To-morrow we start for Quebec, there to renew our ancient fortunes. I am rich now, and we shall keep open house there again."

"Very well, Monsieur Edmond."

"You will be pleased, Robitaille. We shall not return to the seignior for several years. Then we shall rebuild the Chateau and lay out gardens."

"Very well, Monsieur Edmond," said Robitaille.

And the Seigneur, his imagination kindled, proceeded to narrate his plans, until he fired the old servant's imagination; and the ancient pair, upon the

ly ill, and quite clearly no longer in his right mind. What was worse, he seemed to have infected Robitaille with his madness.

When she endeavored to change his intentions the Seigneur turned on her and upbraided her fiercely, speaking of the marriage that he had planned for her, and her ingratitude. She saw that she must yield. At least she would be with him.

And at dawn on the next day her father was about the Chateau, leaning on Robitaille's arm, and walking heavily from room to room, making preparations for packing. Old brass-bound trunks were brought down from the rummage-room, the Seigneur clad himself in a bottle-blue coat; Robitaille was sent into the stables to clean the old coach. It was late afternoon when they started, but Madeleine could not persuade her father to wait till the morrow.

It was the strangest equipage that had been seen in the countryside in two generations. The lumbering old coach was weather-stained and faded, and the horse that dragged it painfully through the deep snow wore a tattered harness whose like could never have been found, though one had searched every saddler's shop in the Province. Upon the box sat Robitaille, wearing the Rosny uniform, a stock, and high boots, wrapped round with a bearskin. A long whip rested at his side, he held the reins in his shaking hands, and from his neck was slung a trumpet on which he blew loud peals from time to time during the coach's progress.

Inside sat the Seigneur, in his bottle-blue coat, covered with wolf furs. Madeleine, at his side, oblivious of all but him, was trying to assuage his growing excitement. Footwarmers, filled with hot water, could not keep out



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Each week in 1927 nearly 500 letters requiring a reply were received from subscribers by the editorial department of American Agriculturist. This is double the number received five years ago.

Confidence in our editors caused readers to ask them questions bearing on all manner of subjects.

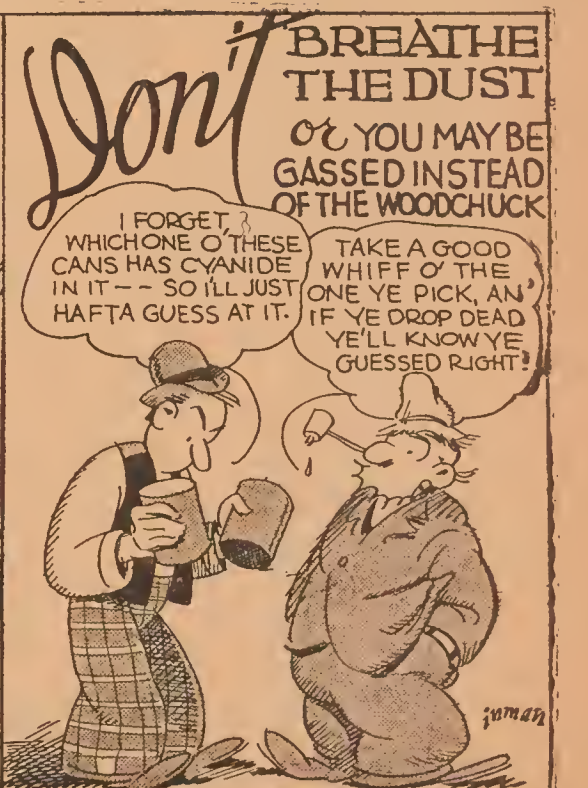
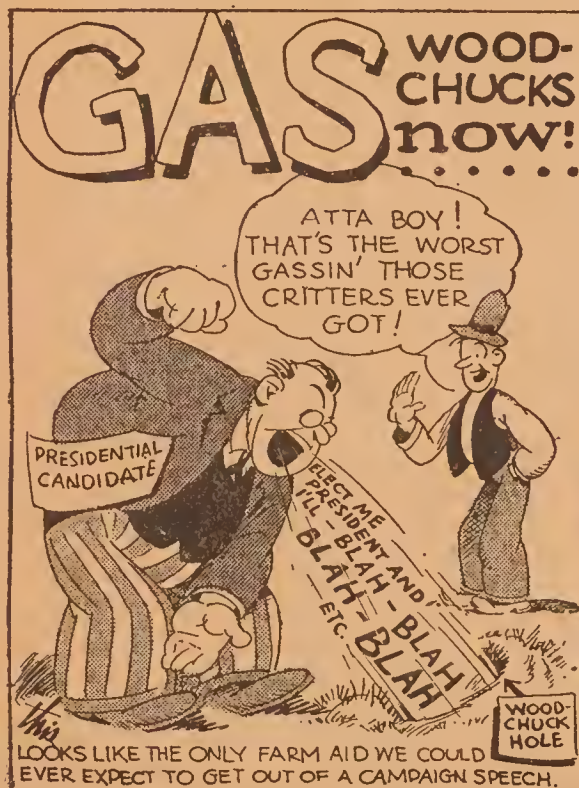
Confidence cannot be bought. It is the result of painstaking effort for truth, honesty and integrity.

Confidence of over half a million readers has given American Agriculturist deserved leadership.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Gas Woodchucks

By Ray Inman



Our Boys' and Girls' Page

4-H Boys' and Girls' Camp at Washington--Boy Scout to Go with Byrd

AGAIN this year 4-H club boys and girls met in National Camp at Washington, D. C. From 39 states the champion farm boys and girls came to this great affair. C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, greeted the young folks and reminded them that they were part of a great army of 620,000 boys and girls now training for the best methods in making good farms and farm homes as well as better citizens.

In the 4-H clubs they learn to meet, work and play together. Congress

"Carnegie" and its three year trip on all the seas of the world.

After morning assembly the club members and Extension workers who came with them were divided off into groups to study and discuss the topics in which they were most interested.

In the afternoon they took a trip over to Beltsville, Maryland to see the livestock farm of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A trip to the National 4-H Club camp is something for every club member to work for. If you did not win this year, plan now to win next year.

endurance and his ability to withstand cold weather.

The boy's school record must be presented and he must undergo a health examination as rigorous as that required of entrants into the army and navy. Among other detailed requirements are that the parents of the boy approve his going.

Making and Flying a Simple Kite

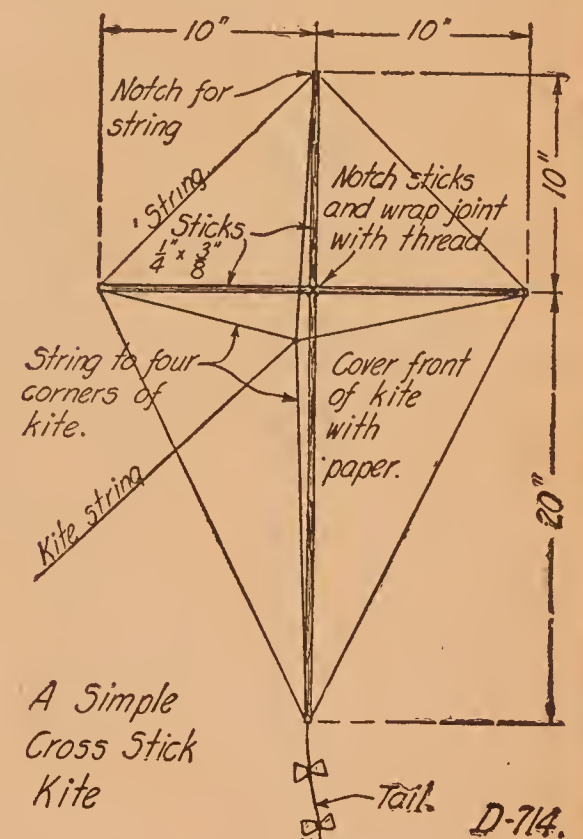
PROPER proportion and balance, combined with lightness and strength, are the important factors in successful kites.

It is well to start on the simplest type and work up to the more difficult, and hence we are showing first the cross-stick kite (D-714-Fig. 1). The dimensions given (20 by 30 inches) are merely suggestive, and after this has worked satisfactorily, a larger one may be constructed, but kept in about the same proportion.

The vertical or long stick should be 30 inches long and about $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, while the cross piece is about 3-16 by $\frac{3}{8}$ by 20 inches. Where the two sticks cross, cut very shallow notches with square shoulders as when making a cross lap joint, so that when fastened with a small brad and bound tightly with stout thread or cord, the joint will be very strong. Make cuts in the ends of the sticks with knife or thin saw, and run a cord around the outside and fasten securely to form the framework. Then take a large piece of tough thin wrapping paper, lay the framework on it and mark on it the outline of the kite. Allow about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch all around for folding over the cord and cut out. Then apply glue or stiff paste to the outer

American Agriculturist, July 7, 1928 flaps, fold them over the string, press them into place, and set aside to dry.

When thoroughly dry, fasten a string from top to bottom and from one side to the other, and fasten a heavy linen thread or other fine stout cord to these loops, so that the kite when held by the string in a horizontal position will just about balance. Make a tail by fastening a cord to the lower end of the long stick and then fastening strips of cloth at intervals of about 6 or 8 inches along this cord. The length of



the tail will depend somewhat on the size of the kite and the weight of sticks and paper used. It should be heavy enough to keep the kite from pitching and diving, and light enough so the kite will rise in a good breeze. Care should be taken in flying kites to keep away from electric power lines, as it is very dangerous if the kite touches high voltage wires.—I. W. D.

Dairymen's League Meets

(Continued from Page 2)

per cent of the population they have been receiving about 7½ per cent of the yearly national income."

New Directors and Officers Elected

The directors of the association met Friday morning to organize and elect officers. Previous to the annual meeting there were elections of directors for three years in nine districts as follows: District 1, L. M. Harden; District 3, J. S. Pettys; District 7, J. D. Beardsley; District 9, L. A. Chapin; District 10, J. A. Coulter; District 15, G. M. Tyler; District 16, George F. Snaith to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry T. Strang; District 18, A. L. Milks; District 19, F. L. Utter.

At the meeting Friday morning the following officers were elected: President, Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn; first vice-president, J. D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa.; second vice president, J. D. Beardslee of Bainbridge, N. Y.; secretary, J. A. Coulter of Watertown, N. Y. and treasurer, Chester Young of Napanoch, N. Y.

Two new members of the executive committee were elected, L. H. Chapin of North Bangor and H. H. Rathburn of Bernon. The executive committee will consist of Fred H. Sexauer, J. A. Coulter, Chester Young, L. H. Chapin and H. H. Rathburn.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 18)

held the icy hands in his own.

"We're going together, old master," he said. "I've served you faithfully. Forty-five years I've served you, as boy and man, Monsieur Edmond. I always said we'd go together, old master."

But since the Seigneur said nothing, and heard him no longer, Robitaille was contented to kneel there in the coach until his old knees gave under him, and he plunged forward upon his hands and lay like a faithful hound at the Seigneur's feet. (To Be Continued.)

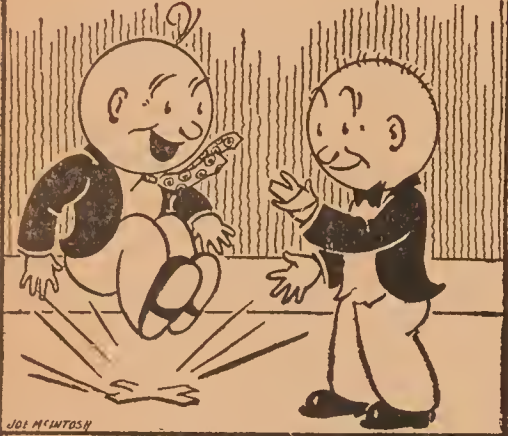
A NEW TRICK TO TRY



First put a rubber band on your hand, as shown in the illustration, then try to get it off following these rules:

The hand must not touch anything while you are trying to free it from the rubber band. The right hand

must not assist in getting the rubber off by twisting the fingers or contracting the muscles of the other hand.



likes their work well enough that more money has been appropriated in order that the many thousands who know nothing of such work can have some of the opportunities. Yet there are fifteen times as many who do not have this training as those who have.

Then Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Department of Extension Work told how and why Washington is so important. Dr. W. M. Gilbert of the Carnegie Institute showed some stereopticon slides of the non-magnetic ship

Boy Scout to Take Antarctic Trip

A BOY Scout will go to the Antarctic with Commander Richard E. Byrd on his forthcoming South Polar Expedition. Official announcement to that effect has been made by Chief Scout Executive James E. West from the National Offices of the Boy Scouts of America in New York City.

The Byrd Expedition will be the third large recent exploration venture in which Boy Scouts have taken part. At present, there are three 15-year old Boy Scouts on a Camera Safari in South Africa with the Martin Johnsons and last year the entire deck crew of the "Northern Light," the John Borden-Chicago Field Museum Expedition to the Arctic, was made up of eight Chicago Sea Scouts.

The candidate for the Antarctic trip must have had a minimum of two years membership in the Scout Movement, attaining First Class or Able Sea Scout Rank.

Some Necessary Qualifications

The age limits are from seventeen to twenty, that is only boys born between August 1, 1911 and August 1, 1908 are eligible. Preference will be given to boys who have achieved Scout Merit Badges in a number of subjects.

Among the special qualifications expected are a certificate from the Scout's leader, giving all details of the boy's record as a Scout, and particularly whether he has lived up to the highest Scouting ideals in his daily life. It is particularly desired to know if he has made an effort to develop and demonstrate leadership ability.

The boy's camping experience is a factor and must be described in another certificate stating his qualities of

Bunny Monogram G



Another use for the bunny monogram is as a design on the youngster's pocket that is about five inches deep by three and one-half wide, rounded at the bottom and slanted across the top like bunny's ears. Embroider the bunny in white yarn outline stitch and the letters in black floss.

If you do not wish to wait for the series to run on the Boy's and Girl's page, for ten cents you can obtain proof sheets of the entire alphabet. Address Editor Boys' and Girls' Page, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.



"Free Lot" Promoters Jailed

ONE year and one day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and a fine of \$5,000 is the penalty imposed on the operator of a "free lot scheme" for the sale of real estate in a sentence passed in Omaha, Neb., by Judge Woodworth of the United States District Court.

The conviction is believed to be the first to be obtained in a federal court for an operator of the free lot scheme of disposing of real estate. Such schemes have been condemned by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and by its member boards as misleading and frequently fraudulent.

Gifts Used as Bait

According to the testimony the company operated principally by giving out cards at movies and by holding drawings at county fairs. "Lucky" persons were notified that they had won a building lot valued at \$250, and that they would receive title upon payment of \$59, represented as fees for abstract and deed and other necessary expenses involved in transferring title.

The intended victim was then shown that his lot was located in a low place in the tract and was about 25x100 feet in area. He was at the same time shown other lots, 50x120 feet, represented to be of the value of \$300 to \$750, and was told that upon payment of \$59 actual expenses a credit of \$250 would be allowed him on the purchase price of one of the larger lots. With this bait lots were sold at a price as high as \$659.

The expert testimony brought in the trial showed the actual value of the lots to run from not more than \$25 up to a maximum of \$150.

N. J. Butter and Egg Company Fails

"I am writing to see if you can help me collect for three crates of eggs shipped to the N. J. Butter and Egg Company, 316 Greenwich Street, New York. I have sent eggs regularly for two or three years and have always had prompt returns."

WE had previously received a protested check from a subscriber who had consigned eggs to this firm and upon investigation we find that they have discontinued business, leaving debts amounting to several thousand dollars. They were not licensed and bonded and their credit rating was extremely poor. We are sorry that there will be no chance of collecting from this concern and our advice in the future is to deal only with licensed and bonded merchants. Such a list will gladly be sent upon request to the Service Bureau.

"Games of Chance" Are "Sure Things" for Their Owners

THE fair and carnival season is here again and a word of warning is in order. In spite of the law on the subject and the vigorous action of many local fair associations, many questionable schemes just "get by" the regulation against gambling.



The Sign of Protection

The New York State College of Agriculture in a recent discussion of this subject says:

"The mere fact that you see the fellow next to you at a carnival win a big prize doesn't mean that you can do likewise. This is the bait that catches the folks who still go on paying their good money although they may never have won anything and probably never will. The man who gets the prize is an accomplice, and is the only man who can win anything at a carnival, and he gets paid for doing it. The operator picks out someone who looks innocent and sees that he wins the big prizes. There are hundreds of ways in which the dishonest carnival man can make sure that his accomplice is going to win; the majority of carnival games of chance have some contrivance that keeps the game under the operator's control."

Poses As Doctor—Gets Fee

"Yesterday while I was in the field planting potatoes, a man came to our place pretending to be a doctor from Syracuse University. He fixed some liquid and put a tablet in it then wanted to test mother's eyes. She did not employ him but he held the glass to her eye

and claimed there was pus coming from her eye. He demanded twenty-two dollars but finally came down to five. He frightened her by saying if she did not settle a bill would be sent her later. He gave a receipt paid in full and signed his name, S. Stone. Could he have made mother pay the five dollars? Will you please tell me if there is a man answering to that name in Syracuse University? It seems a pity that all of those swindlers couldn't be caught and punished. I am an interested reader of the AGRICULTURIST also the letters published in the Service Bureau columns."

WE are publishing this for the information of our readers. In case anyone answering to this description comes to your place, we suggest that you immediately notify the nearest State Troopers and the local law enforcing agencies. A jail sentence was recently given in a western state on a similar case. The difficulty usually is in locating the "doctor". We know of no more despicable trick than to browbeat old people who cannot afford to lose money, into paying for something which has no value and which may be actually harmful.

Sign Your Letters

WE have had a letter from Dover, Del., regarding a chicken thief case to which no name was signed. If this subscriber will write to us again we shall be glad to give whatever information is requested.

Avoid "Gyp" Tire Dealers

TONS of reclaimed rubber ranging all the way from worn out hot water bottles to discarded garden hose and automobile tires are used by "gyp" tire retreaders every month in the metropolitan area of New York City alone to rejuvenate old casings so that they may be sold as new, first quality tires. Such, in substance, is the outcome of an investigation conducted by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., into the "gyp" tire retreading industry. In the opinion of the Bureau, these tires are not only a menace to life, but the manner in which they are sold as new tires constitutes a gigantic fraud upon the public and also works serious damage to the reputation of legitimate manufacturers.

Rubbish Piles Yield Raw Materials

Bureau investigators found gyp retreading going on in obscure factories in various parts of metropolitan New York. The location of some of these was not proclaimed by signs or door plates. In one instance such a plant was discovered by following truck loads of junk casings as they were carted from rubbish piles and second hand dealers' establishments.

From the proprietors of these establishments Bureau investigators learned that even in "gyp" retread tires there are "first" and "second" grade tires, just as in the legitimate trade. The "firsts" are unbroken carcasses while the "seconds" are blowouts which are either cracked or split.

Wrapped Like New Tires

Using tire moulds obtained from companies which have passed out of existence is a comparatively common practice among the "gyps", the investigators learned. Further, the "gyps" have sought to take advantage of reputa-

ble tire trade names and treads using a carcass of any origin to make over into the "make" desired. These tires are then carefully wrapped in fresh paper to stimulate a new tire.

In disposing of "gyp" tires, the investigators learned, several methods are used. Some retreaders will not make delivery at all. Others ship tires by express and parcel post but will not deliver locally. Usually, the investigators learned, the tires are sold from unmarked vans in busy streets to motorists found in their cars. In justifying the low price of the tires the inference is made that they were obtained in some obscure manner and must be disposed of in a hurry. The wise buyer will deal only with reputable firms that handle standard brands.



How a "gyp" concern retread a tire to imitate a well known brand. The wrapper is always torn to show the purchaser the name. In this instance the buyer found a blow-out patch inside the casing.



Do you know that a swarm of flies around the barns will cost you a tremendous amount of money this summer? Accurate statistics show that the production of dairy cows will drop from five to twenty per cent with the coming of fly time; this, right at the season when production should be most abundant. There is no need for having great swarms of flies. Take care to remove their breeding places and kill all those that appear with a powerful, but harmless, fly spray dope. At our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores you can get sprayers just suited for this purpose, and, of course, we have tested and proven brands of fly dope.

Keep them out of your house, for they are not only troublesome but they carry disease and make your place unsightly. Good window screens are essential. Be sure that yours are all fly-tight. Let us help you increase your profits and your comfort, by helping you get rid of the flies.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

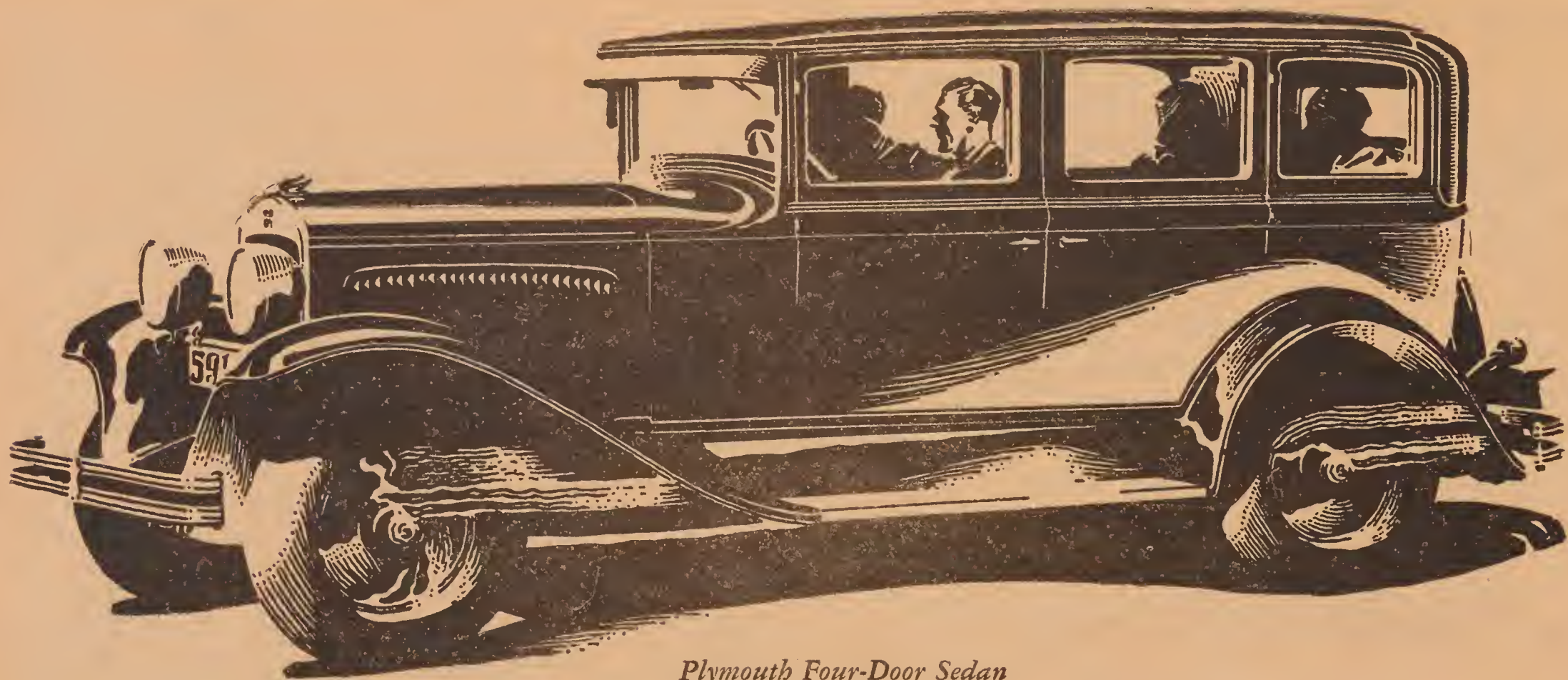
Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES





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**A NEW
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NEW CAR STYLE**

\$ 670
AND UPWARDS

Coupe	\$670
Roadster	670
2-Door Sedan	690
Touring	695
De Luxe Coupe	.	.	.	.	.	720
4-Door Sedan	.	.	.	.	.	725

All prices f. o. b. Detroit • Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

A NEW ZENITH OF LOW PRICED CAR-LUXURY AND PERFORMANCE

Plymouth Features—New slender profile chromium-plated radiator. —Long, low bodies. —Generous room for 2 to 5 passengers, according to body model. —Luxurious deep upholstery and appointment detail such as you expect only in cars of far higher price. —New "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine, for use with any gasoline. —Smooth speed up to 60 and more miles an hour. —Characteristic Chrysler acceleration. —Unbelievable smoothness of operation at all driving speeds. —Body impulse neutralizer. —Chrysler light-action internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes —no other car of this price possesses this feature.

With the new Plymouth, Chrysler is the first to give, at so low a price, the advantages of performance, riding ease, dependability and full adult size which characterize fine cars of higher price.

It is so revolutionary an advance over other low priced cars, it is such conclusive evidence that the past year's strides in the science of manufacturing have multiplied the purchasing power of the motor car dollar, that you will surely want to see it and drive it.

A Plymouth ride is the best demonstration of the ease with which it leaps from 5 to 60 and more miles per hour—the quiet of its power and the smoothness of its flight.

You yourself must put your foot to the light-action internal hydraulic 4-wheel brakes to know the confidence of the fastest and safest deceleration you have ever experienced.

And above all, you must see its beautiful lines and finish, and stretch at ease in its deep-upholstered, full adult-size bodies, to comprehend how completely the Plymouth surpasses cars heretofore sold under \$1000.

Please see and ride in the Plymouth. We believe you will discover there has never been a car anywhere near its price that can approach the Plymouth for power, pick-up, smoothness, easy handling, safety, quietness and roominess—nor that can equal it in beauty and style.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

July 14, 1928

Published Weekly

The Imperial Valley of California *A Ten Months' Growing Season in "America's Winter Garden"*

By H. E. COOK

THE auto ride from Redlands to San Diego along the coast was a pleasure to an "up state New York land lubber". To one having time on his hands, San Diego offered a historical and horticultural setting, but we were passing observers and so briefly we entered Balboa Park where in 1915-1916 the Panama-California Exposition was held and where remains a perpetual exposition of the beautiful in Spanish-Colonial architecture and of the finest in landscape gardening in which the botanical wealth of nearly the whole world has representation as an object lesson in horticulture when backed with money and good taste. Also a trip to Point Loma was very interesting. Here, by the old Spanish lighthouse, one gets a view of sunny blue sea and coast line. The Cabrillo National Monument to commemorate the fact that this was California sighted by the discoverer Rodriques Cabrillo, who landed here in 1542. A ferry conveys the visitor from San Diego to Coronado across the bay to a seaside resort with all its emphasis and the luxurious Hotel del Coronado thrown in.

Leaving San Diego we directed our trip over the mountains through various hamlets stopping for lunch at Pine Valley and thence proceeded on our way towards Imperial Valley over a dirt road for some fifteen miles, not ideal for automobiles but which wends its way to El Centro and suddenly dips and climbs down, with the coloring and broken view of a sort of Grand Canyon, finally reaching the desert and the Imperial like a green ribbon at your feet and our objective point El Centro, the county seat of Imperial County.

We stopped at the Hotel Barbara Worth crowded with guests and throughout of a metropolitan character in a little town of about ten thousand. We paid three

dollars and a half per person for a room. There was also a very reasonable meal charge with the best of service.

The town is about ten miles from the Mexican-United States line. The town of Mexicali is just across the border line where all the fixtures of a first class gambling outfit, temporarily populated by Americans and financed with American silver dollars, was doing an active and stirring business. We ate our supper on the Mexican side served by Chinese in a Chinese restaurant, a real chop suey type and good enough for any American. The Chinese were evidently awaiting a chance to get across the line if their turn should ever come. They spoke fairly good English and their service was courteous and prompt.

The claim is made that this is "the richest producing area in the world." I cannot verify this statement but when alfalfa is cut, or the equivalent of at least ten cuttings a year is made, for the cattle, fat stock or milch cows

that are pastured, I can quite believe it for now, on March tenth, it is ready to cut.

Alfalfa thus far has shown the greatest development and may offer as safe a profit as any other plant when locally fed to well-bred beef cattle or first class dairy cows.

I was advised that forty acres of alfalfa would furnish feed for thirty cows. Whether it would be wise to feed concentrates in connection with it would be a matter of individual opinion, depending upon the kind of cattle and general care.

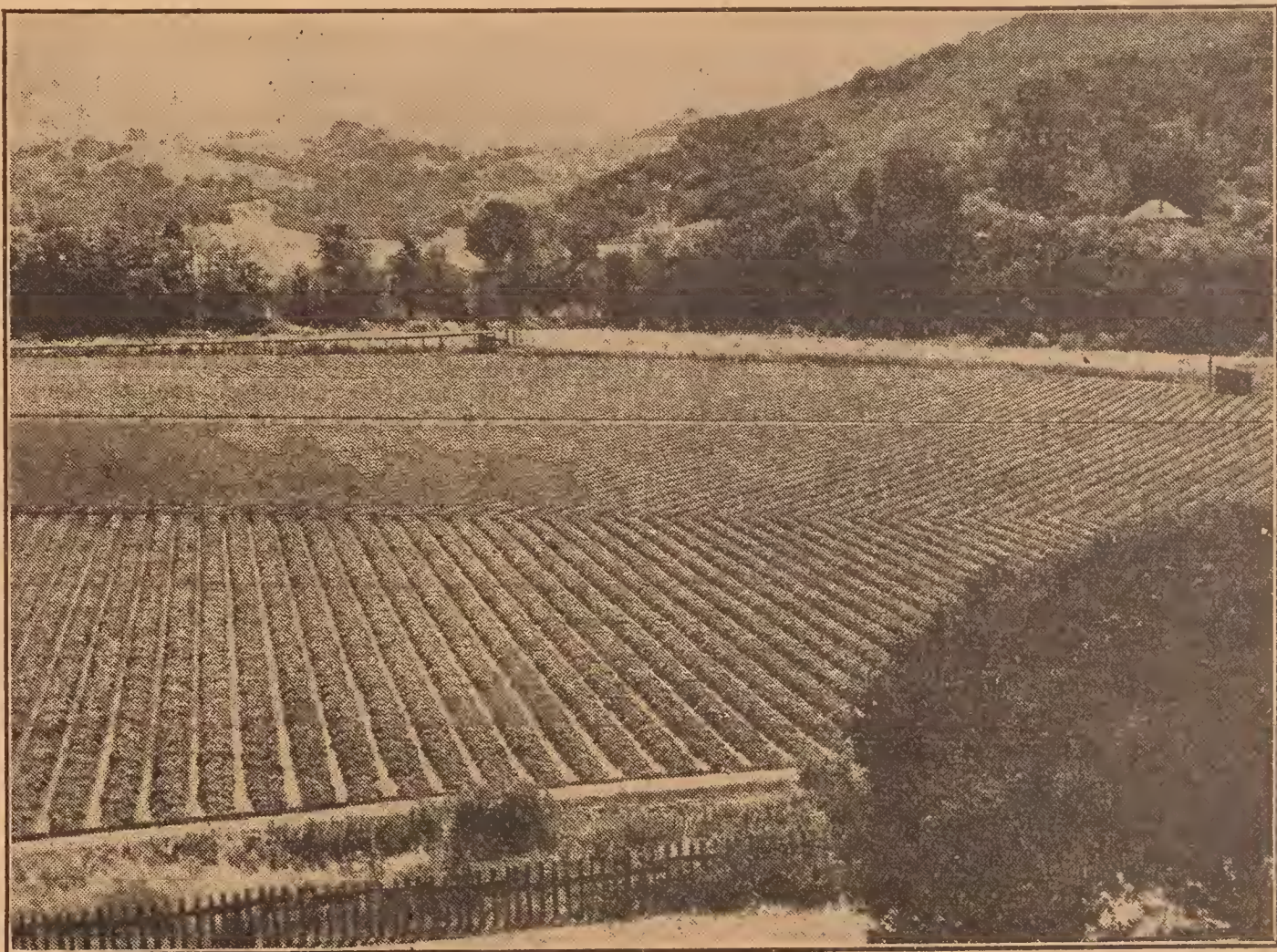
The advantage which these people would have over dairymen in York State would hinge upon the cheaper feed furnished for the cows or steers. Their market is almost entirely a wholesale one for butter, as the local demand for fluid milk is small.

Not much has been done toward co-operative selling, largely because of the variety of crops grown which offers a very serious objection. On the other hand, growers are protected by the insurance furnished to every community from crop diversity and perhaps

one condition will offset the other. However, climate conditions are pretty constant and that gives them seasonable conditions that other sections do not have. They have from two to four inches rainfall which may do them more harm than good. Water for irrigation they must have or their productive land would soon revert to a desert and instead of having a farm value of one hundred dollars an acre the value would be expressed in red ink.

Let us therefore discuss the Boulder Dam proposition which has been prominently before our Federal lawmakers and which seems to be a very worth while subject for discussion and was of more interest to me than the peculiarity of this valley and the crops grown. At present the water for

(Continued on Page 6)



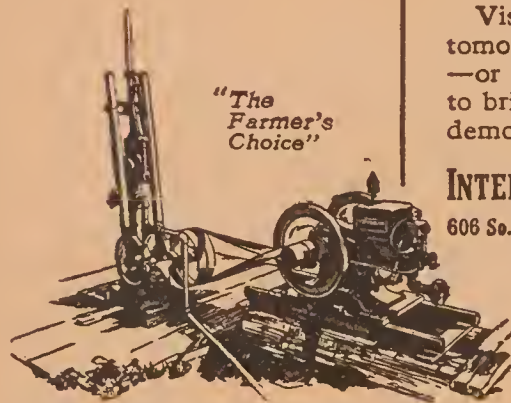
The Imperial Valley among many other products raises about 250 acres of strawberries. This valley is claimed to be the richest producing area in the world. The average temperature is 72.9 degrees Fahrenheit. The first killing frost comes about December 7 and the last killing frost about January 24.

Stop—
Wasting time
doing hard
hand-power jobs
like this



**The McCormick-Deering
All-Purpose Engine will
do these jobs at Low Cost!**

Saw kindling, pump water, grind feed, shell corn. Turn cream separators, washing machines, animal clippers, churns, grindstones, emery wheels, cider presses, fanning mills, elevators. It will drive log saws, lathes, drill presses, forge blasts, compressors, insecticide dusters, concrete mixers, pressure pumps, potato sorters and will give you plenty of reserve power to run circular saws, ensilage cutters, baling presses, lighting plants, cane mills, water systems, rock crushers, winches, and irrigating systems.



Don't Put It Off Any Longer!

RIGHT NOW make up your mind to end hand-power chores for once and for all. Quit wasting valuable time and energy—have more leisure hours.

**Let a McCormick-Deering
ALL-PURPOSE Engine
Do Your Work!**

They have high-tension magnetos for easy starting; sturdy, one-piece main frames for heavy duty service; replaceable cylinders. They are built in 1½, 3, 6 and 10 h. p. sizes, with removable cylinder heads, long connecting rod bearings, enclosed crankcases, speed governors, heavy, drop-forged, heat-treated steel crankshafts, and large, wide main bearings. All parts easy to obtain and easy to replace.

Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer's tomorrow and see this fine power plant—or telephone now and tell him when to bring one out to your farm for a trial demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
[Incorporated] Chicago, Illinois

This view shows a 1½ h. p. engine and handy pump jack. Ask our dealer to show you this installation.

Discuss Mutual Problems

Jersey Farm and City Men Work Together

IN earlier years agricultural interests dominated state legislatures

By **WILLIAM DURYEE**
Secretary, N. J. State Dept. of
Agriculture

cities. It was shown that the demand of consumers for tuberculin-tested milk

and congress with the consequent enactment of legislation proposed and fostered by the agricultural interests of the country. With the decline in farm population throughout the country, and with the great increase in industrial population, particularly in the eastern states, this situation is now changed.

Consideration of our agricultural problems must now be approached from the standpoint of co-operation between agricultural and industrial interests and with the realization on the part of both that sound and substantial agriculture is essential to the well-being of the nation. Farmers can no longer force their policies upon the rest of the country, even if they desired to do so, but by showing that a common interest prevails, progressive steps can be taken that will benefit farming and not check industrial progress. As a matter of fact, the sympathetic interest and support of business can put across a better program in some respects than is possible without such co-operation.

Business Men, Farmers and Bankers Confer

An exceedingly interesting and profitable conference was recently held at Trenton, New Jersey, between representatives of business and banking on the one hand and farmers' organizations on the other. The conference was called by Governor Moore of that state, himself an urban resident but none the less cognizant of the importance of agriculture and the need for agricultural prosperity in so highly industrialized a state as New Jersey.

The Governor called attention to the fact that the 30,000 farms of New Jersey produce \$100,000,000 worth of new wealth annually. He stated that the farmers had no desire to unload their problems on business, but that they felt that agriculture was of sufficient importance to be given full consideration as an asset to the state by every citizen.

Consumers' Interests Also Considered

As the conference progressed, it was brought out that there were many projects which concern the welfare of the consumer as much as the producer, aside from the importance of developing agriculture as such. For example, it was shown that dairymen in the state were anxious to see definite grades of milk established with standards which would be uniform, and it was agreed that this was not only highly desirable from the standpoint of the producer but was of great value to the consumer from the standpoint of protecting the milk supply in towns and

was resulting in the elimination of thousands of dairy cows owned by farmers in the state, and the need for state compensation to these farmers for at least part of their loss in replacing cattle with tested animals.

It developed, furthermore, that grades and standard packages for farm products were as much to the advantage of the consumer as to the producer, and that there should be general public support of moves to bring about better standardization.

Farmers of New Jersey have been interested for many years in the development of city markets where their products could be sold on either a wholesale or retail basis and a part of the middle man's charges eliminated. This, again, was of prime interest to business interests in view of the large percentage of the consumer's dollar spent for food.

Insects and Plant Diseases Must Be Controlled

Appropriations for insect and disease control were placed before the conference on the basis of protecting the food supply and the ornamentation of towns and cities as an asset to these localities as places of residence. It was pointed out that farms in New Jersey should be attractive places in which to live in order to hold a high type of citizenship and business interests at the conference expressed their support of rural electrification and the improvement of township roads as steps in that direction.

The purchasing power of farmers was shown to have an important bearing upon the general prosperity of the state and upon the ability of farmers to purchase manufactured articles for their homes and farms. Increased purchasing power brought about by greater farm prosperity in the state had a definite meaning on such a basis to these business men.

Committee Will Study Facts

All of these points were developed from the standpoint of developing resources of the state, and so much interest was taken in the problem as presented that the Governor was requested by representatives of business to appoint a committee from their number to work with the State Department of Agriculture and other organized agricultural agencies, to support and foster the many lines of activity which were shown to be of common interest. This committee has been appointed and represents the State Chamber of Commerce, the State Bankers' Association, the Legislature, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and other agencies representing business and the urban consumers.

Apollo

Full Weight,
Galvanized—
assures economy,
utility and endurance!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
Roofing and Siding

For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) gives maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"



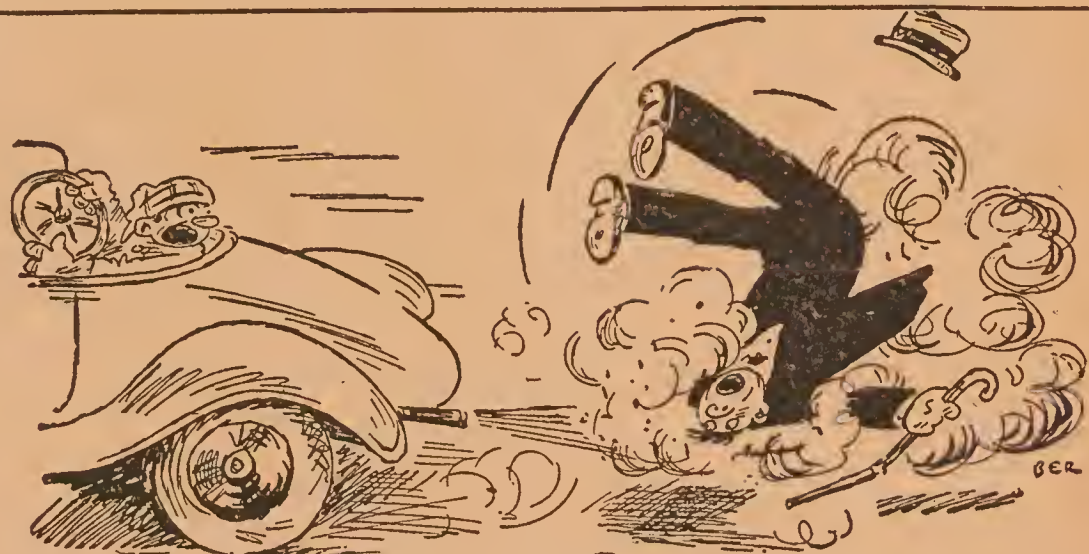
Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

Insure Before You Tour

FREE : Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save \$4.00 to \$10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

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Considerate Motorist: HOLD YOUR BREATH—THE MONOXIDE GAS IS POISONOUS!—Life

Long Island Holds Its Eleventh Potato Tour

Seed Grower, Dealer and Producer Inspect Fields and Hear Discussions

THE annual Long Island Potato Tour has become an established institution. The fact that this year's tour was the 11th which has been held in Nassau and Suffolk Counties would indicate that it is filling a definite need. The purpose, as stated on the program this year, is "to bring about a better understanding between the farmer who produces seed potatoes, the dealer who handles them and the farmer who grows table stock from them."

An idea of the size of the tour may be given by stating attendance of between three and four hundred people. Three days were taken for the tour with a total of twenty-

seven stops at different farms in two counties and with two evening meetings and an afternoon meeting on the third day of the tour.

A well thought out and properly arranged tour moves so smoothly that little is thought of the arrangements necessary. It is only when things go wrong with a resulting confusion that the lack of proper preparation becomes so evident to those present. Every stop was made very close to schedule and meals were served promptly and as a result everyone had nothing but praise for the trip.

It is no small task to keep 75 to 100 cars in line without losing some

of them. A New York State Trooper did excellent work in stopping traffic at intersection points and in keeping the cars together. A flivver, on which had been constructed a big canvas potato, led the line of cars and acted as a landmark. Every car carried tags both front and rear so that they could be identified by the car following them. The big potato car was an object of considerable interest to inhabitants of the villages through which we passed. One Long Island grower jokingly suggested that if stripes were painted on it, it would closely re-

semble a Colorado Potato Beetle. In spite of this remark it was a good job and served its purpose well. Doubtless, it will be preserved in some garage or barn to be brought out and dusted off for future tours.

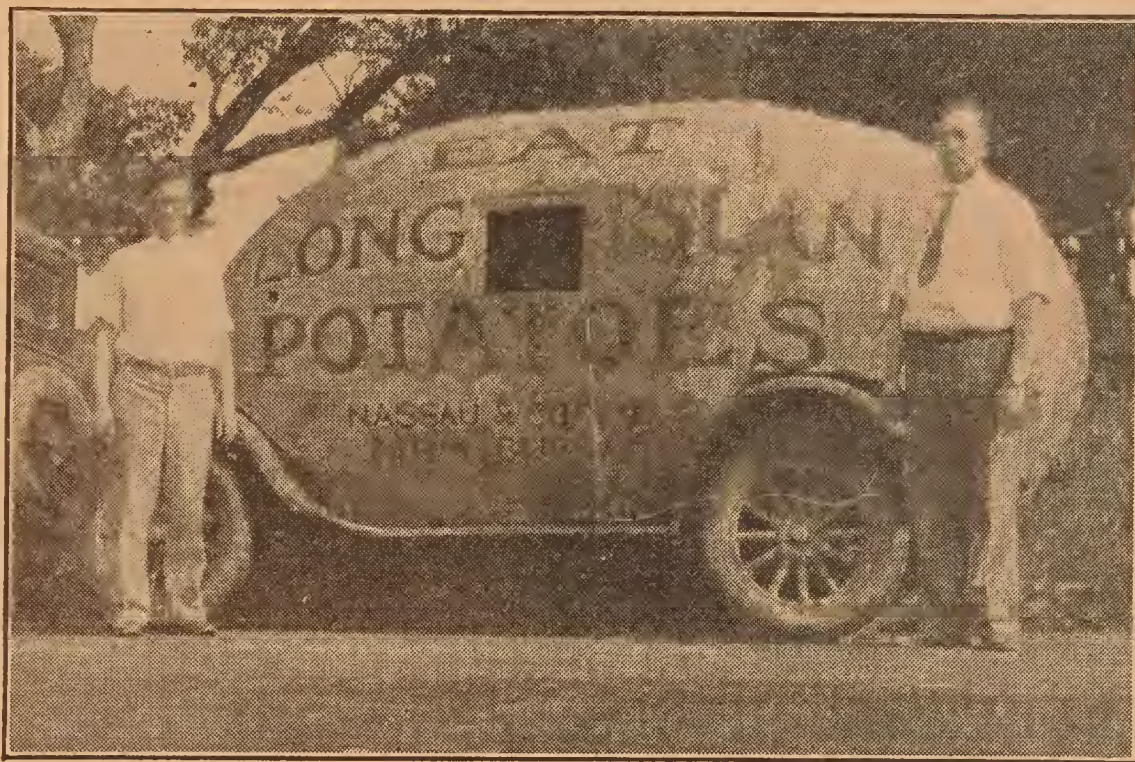
It is only fair that upstate growers and growers from other states ask themselves what benefit they may receive from a trip that takes them away from home for four days as well as resulting in considerable expense to them. In the first place, leaving home for a few days and seeing some new country is a vacation even though in a sense it is a business trip and such a trip cannot fail to send a man home with a more enthusiastic feeling toward his business. Another benefit difficult to measure is the personal acquaintances and friendships that are made on such a trip. For example, Mr. Harold Perry of Plainfield, Vermont found a Long Island grower at one of the stops on Thursday morning who bought a carload of sweet potatoes from him last spring. They visited together for some time and undoubtedly each has a much clearer understanding of the viewpoint of the other fellow.

There was also something to see and learn at every stop made. There were several demonstrations of different seed sources, an experiment showing the results of different times and methods of storing cut seed as well as a number of demonstrations showing different equipment for cultivating and spraying. These were explained, sometimes by the owner of the farm on which the

(Continued on Page 14)



H. L. Cosline



The "Big Long Island Potato" that led the tour. County Agent E. S. Foster of Suffolk County stands at the left and H. H. Campbell of Nassau County at the right of the car. The county agents, the potato improvement committees and all others, who helped plan and carry out the tour, should be congratulated on the size and success of it.

Air for Farm Factories

Dairy Cows Need Good Ventilation for Health and Comfort

By BERT GITTINS

RECENT progress in ventilation practices has centered around the discovery that the temperature in the barn, the hog house or the poultry house must be uniform for best results. Methods of preventing temperature variations by means of insulating material and new devices to control air flow are of particular interest at this time.

No form of animal life can be healthy and productive without sufficient fresh air and yet our tighter and warmer barns of today keep out that air unless some form of ventilation system is installed. The cow, the sow and the hen can be kept comfortable and healthy only if the temperature remains uniform, the air fresh, dry and sweet and the building and equipment clean and sanitary.

Insulated walls and in some cases insulated ceilings have come to be recognized as essential for proper housing conditions. Frame buildings are now constructed with double walls which contain a layer of insulating material between two layers of lumber. Masonry walls must be made thick enough to keep out winter cold and summer heat and to prevent sudden temperature changes if the highest and cheapest production of milk, eggs and pork are to be attained.

Some poultrymen advocate houses built entirely of material which they claim has an insulating value four times as great as wood of the same

thickness. Houses of this kind kept well ventilated and thoroughly clean have made possible the successful brooding of baby chicks on shelves one above another in a very limited amount of space.

Insulation not only applies to the building itself for successful air distribution and temperature control but it is also a necessity for the ventilating flues. Unless the intakes and outtakes

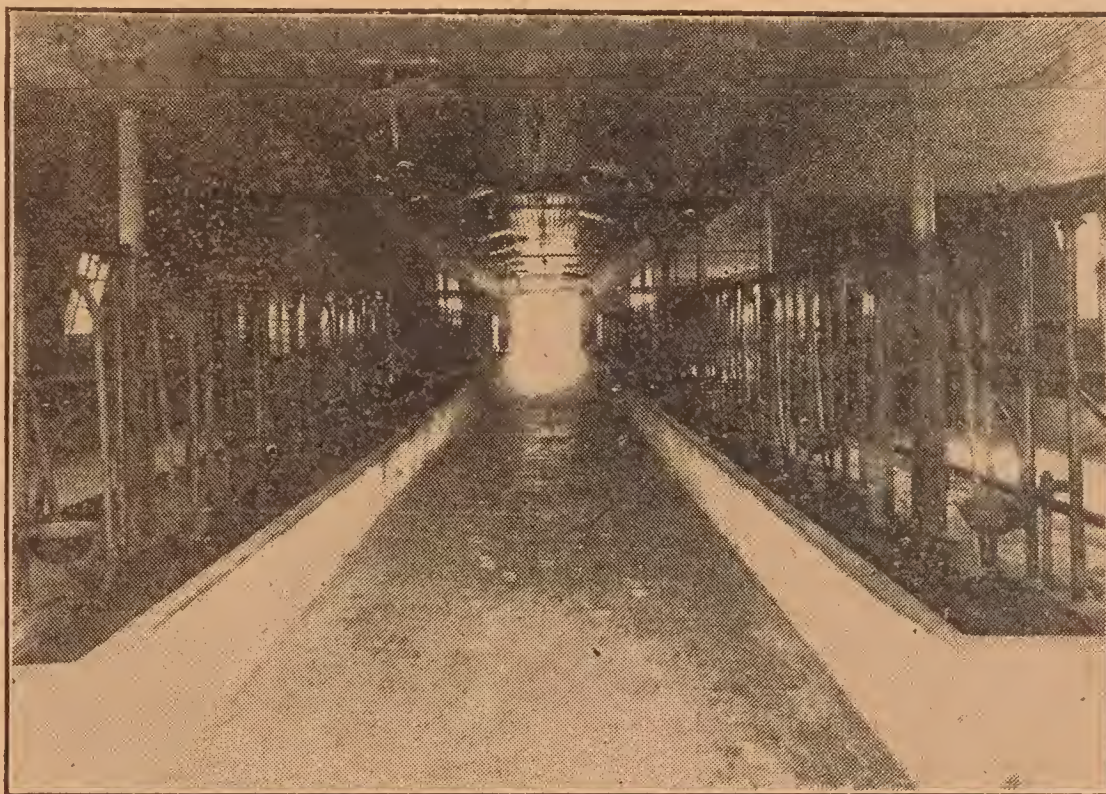
are properly insulated the temperature of the air may be changed as it moves through the flues and this change may impair its circulation. Flues not insulated are also likely to collect moisture and to rust out for that reason.

Another new development in farm building ventilation is the perfection of automatic and semi-automatic controls in the air flues. These controls consist of sensitive dampers which regulate the flow of air and in that way prevent temperature variation. They save the farmer a great deal of trouble and worry and do a better job of keeping conditions for the livestock favorable than he could do by regulating the flues himself.

A butterfly valve in the outtakes which can be regulated to maintain any desired range in temperature has recently been developed at one of the college agricultural stations for use on poultry houses. Ventilating fans driven by electric power are also being used by some commercial poultrymen.

It is likewise important to control moisture, to prevent drafts and to eliminate dust and foul odors in farm buildings by means of proper ventilation. But present day experiments indicate that these points are not as essential as uniformity in temperature.

More than two thousand farmers in New York state planted forest trees on idle land last year. A total of 22 million trees were planted in 1927 in the state.



A stable like this makes the work of producing clean milk easier. Note the adjustable fresh air intake and the windows arranged so they admit fresh air at the top. This stable is also supplied with drinking bowls and with electric lights.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 122 July 14, 1928 No. 27

Greetings!

This world is a difficult world indeed
And the people are hard to suit,
And the man who plays on the violin
Is a bore to the man with the flute.

—Walter Learned.

ONE of the interesting and sometimes discouraging things about an editorial job is the impossibility of pleasing everybody. We seldom print an editorial in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which champions some cause or points out some wrong that we do not receive letters both criticising and commending us for our stand.

We are always glad to get such letters for they help us to get out a better and fairer paper, giving the truth and facts on both sides of all important questions. At the same time, it has always been the editorial policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to express its honest and candid opinion and tell the truth as we see it, even though it may hurt sometimes and even though a majority of our readers might disagree with us at the time. We know that farmers are fair and that they will have far more respect for an editorial policy that is honest and courageous than for one that bids for popularity all of the time.

In the long run, none of our problems will be solved by dodging them or by not looking facts squarely in the face.

Experimenting With Dairy Feeds

IN this issue we are publishing a brief notice of an extensive experiment to be conducted at the New York State College of Agriculture over a period of two years for the purpose of determining the amount of protein in dairy feeds which will get the best results in milk production. Thirty-six cows are to be purchased for this particular experiment and fed, as nearly as is humanly possible, the same roughage. Twelve of the cows will get a 20 per cent protein grain mixture, twelve a 16 per cent mixture, and twelve a 24 per cent.

Only a short time ago it was our privilege to make some study of the farm feeding experiments conducted by one of the largest feed manufacturers. These feeding experiments are conducted with dairy cows, hogs, poultry, and with growing and fattening steers. A corps of well trained scientists is in charge of these tests and no end of care is taken to carry on this work with the most scientific methods and in great

detail. Every individual animal is carefully weighed and measured several times a week and the effect of feeds upon each individual is carefully noted and recorded. One of the commendable features about this work of this particular experimental farm is the very large number of individual cases on which the experiments are made, so that the average conclusion could be accepted as being accurate.

All such experimental work, whether by the colleges, by commercial laboratories, or test farms, is of inestimable value to farmers, for it is all adding to the sum total of knowledge of how to produce food with the greatest possible efficiency and at the lowest cost. In reference to the feeding experiments, we have often said that the only real test or way of determining the value of feed is the actual results or effects of that feed from the animal that eats it.

Master Farmer Nominee Gives Credit to Wife

WE wish that all of our readers could have the privilege and inspiration we have had in reading many of the letters that have come from the nominees for Master Farmers after they were notified that they had been nominated. One of the chief signs of greatness in any man is humility and modesty, and these letters from our Master Farmer nominees certainly show these characteristics.

Another thing that we always like to see is a man who gives proper credit for what success he has attained to his wife, and many of these letters did this. Here is a typical one, representative of many others:

"Your kindly letter notifying me as one of many nominated for the honor of Master Farmer duly received, and I must say I feel I do not even deserve the honor of a nomination, for my goal has been that of endeavoring to be as good a farmer and citizen as some others of whom I know.

"What I have in this world has been earned by hard knocks, hard work on my part, a strict application to business, and last but not least to the partnership and team work of my dear wife. Wives often do not get the credit due them. Every cent we have has been earned by our own labor.

"Repeating that I do not feel I deserve a nomination, I am nevertheless mailing the work sheet, more as an indication of my interest than for any possible reward.—H. M. F."

A Good Place to Live

ON the last day of June it was our pleasure and privilege to attend a picnic in Cattaraugus County, New York, in the heart of one of the greatest and best dairy sections in the world. Returning that evening, we watched mile after mile of this fine country go by the car windows. As we saw the great black and white herds standing in the lanes or returning to the pastures after the evening milking, and as we noted the richness of the pastures and the heavy hay of the surrounding meadows, we thought again that these old eastern hills and valleys are pretty good places to live in after all.

This conclusion is well supported by facts and figures. The May farm prices in New York State are 9 points above the farm prices for the whole of the United States, according to G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture. Before the war, the May farm price of wheat in New York averaged 10 cents above the United States farm price. The difference this May is 36 cents.

The farm price of beans in New York before the war was eight cents per bushel above the level for the United States. This year the difference is 75 cents.

Before the war, potatoes at New York farm prices were worth two cents a bushel more than at United States farm prices. This year the difference is 27 cents in favor of New York.

The farm price of cows in New York before the war was \$6.28 above the United States level. This year the difference is \$34.00.

Before the war, the New York farm price of hay was \$3.53 per ton above the United States

farm price. New York hay is now \$.80 less than the United States farm price.

Before the war, the New York farm price of sheep was 64 cents below the United States farm price. New York sheep are now \$2.19 less than the United States farm price.

Before the war, lambs were worth eight cents more per hundred at New York farm prices than at United States farm prices. The difference in favor of New York is now seventeen cents.

Of course, we all know that these prices are not yet as high as they should be and that hard times still prevail on farms, but there certainly is a hopeful trend of prices upwards, and that trend is far more in evidence here in the East than anywhere else.

Those of you who have the pleasure of traveling through the West will agree that there is also another reason, in addition to better prices, why it is more pleasant to live on the farms in this section of the country. We have many times mentioned the contrast in beauty of the prairie country with our hill country. A level country is monotonous and uninteresting, particularly to one who has had living experience in a rolling or hill country. We seldom ride through the fine old valleys and hills of our eastern farm country without thinking of the grand old Biblical phrase: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my strength."

History in the Making

ONE of the most interesting documents that has come to our attention in a long time, is an announcement by Professor James E. Boyle, of the Department of Agriculture Economics, that the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, has just received a farmer's diary in five volumes, covering fifty-seven years from 1840 to 1897. This diary was kept by F. W. Squires of North Volney in Oswego County, New York. No better history of the times and of the rapid changes in fifty years can be found in some of the incidents of this diary which we give below:

Aug. 10, 1840.—Commenced cradling oats.

May 14, 1841.—Fast day on account of the death of President Harrison.

Oct. 23, 1840.—Drawed 8159 lbs. cheese and 357 lbs. butter.

Sept. 20, 1841.—Drawed 40 bu. of potatoes to Mr. Herrick for shoemaking.

Oct. 20, 1843.—Went from Rome to Utica and back today on the cars for the first time.

Nov. 24, 1843.—Split and corded one cord of wood in one hour from one tree.

July 6, 1846.—Came to Orange to work haying for Mr. C. Pruden at \$1 a day. Been mowing and made myself sick drinking too much water.

Sept. 5, 1850.—Sarah Lewis began to spin for us yesterday.

Sept. 8, 1850.—Father, Mother and I been to church today and Preston Robinson's sons preached. Ebenezer preached in the A. M., from Galatians 6:10, and Samuel in the P. M. from Psalms 112:10, last part. Good sermons.

April 19, 1861.—Went to Oswego yesterday with 81 dozen of eggs for John Campbell and sold them for 10c a dozen.

April 23, 1861.—They are enlisting today at Fulton and Oswego to go South.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE is a pretty good old farm yarn (fellow members of the A. A. staff say that this chestnut is certainly worm-eaten!) about the city teacher in the small rural school who asked the little farm boy if there were twenty sheep in a pasture and one jumped out how many would be left, to which young William promptly replied, "None!"

"That's wrong, William."

"No it ain't wrong neither," said Willie. "You may know 'rithmetic, teacher, but if you think there would be any sheep left in that pasture after one had jumped out, you jest don't know sheep!"

Farmers and the Democratic Platform

Review of the Planks of Special Interest to Eastern Agriculture

AS most of our readers already know, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York was nominated for President receiving a total of 849 2-3 out of the 1100 votes of the delegates at the Democratic national convention at Houston, Texas. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas was nominated for Vice-President, receiving 1035 1-6 votes.

As with the Republicans at Kansas City, the chief arguments and discussions at the Democratic Convention were over the Eighteenth Amendment and the question of farm relief. The Democratic platform pledges prohibition enforcement, but near the close of the convention, Governor Smith wired the delegates thanking them for the great honor he had received and

*** Four years ago the Republican party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. To-day it faces the country not only with that pledge unredeemed but broken by the acts of a Republican President, who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program to restore equality to agriculture.

While he had no constructive and adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation partly on grounds wholly inconsistent with his acts making industrial monopolies the beneficiaries of government favor; and in indorsing the agricultural policy of the present Administration the Republican party in its recent convention served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him; that, while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises continued world prices to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture. ***

Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(A) Credit aid by loans to co-operations on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(B) Creation of a Federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the Federal Reserve Board has done for the banker and business man. With our archaic banking and panic under Republican Administrations, it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President that accomplished its stabilization through the Federal Reserve act creating the Federal Reserve Board with powers adequate to its purpose.

Now, in the hour of agriculture's need, the Democratic party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the Federal Reserve Board has been able to accomplish for finance, in full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary co-operation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until government powers were invoked to help them.

(C) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock-raiser gets and the ultimate consumer pays, with consequent benefits to both.

(D) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

We pledge the party to foster and develop co-operative marketing associations through appropriate government aid.

We recognize that experience has demonstrated that members of such associations alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crops surpluses over the marketed units of the crop

whose producers are benefited by such assistance. The solution of this problem would avoid government subsidy, to which the Democratic party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President which established the Federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculture to sustain in part the shock of the policies of two Republican administrations; and we promise thorough-going administration of our rural credits laws, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

Republican Corruption

Unblushingly, the Republican party offers as its record agriculture prostrate, industry depressed, American shipping destroyed, workmen without employment, everywhere disgust and suspicion and corruption unpunished and unafraid.

Never in the entire history of the country has there occurred in any given period of time or, indeed, in all time put together, such a spectacle of

We Give Both Sides

ON page 5 of the June 30 issue we gave you a summary of some of the important parts of the Republican Platform. At that time we stated that in an early issue we would do the same for the Democratic Platform. Here it is.

sordid corruption and unabashed rascality as that which has characterized the administration of Federal affairs under eight blighting years of Republican rule. ***

Foreign Policy

*** We declare for a constructive foreign policy based on these principles:

(A) Outlawry of war and an abhorrence of militarism, conquest and imperialism.

(B) Freedom from entangling political alliances with foreign nations.

(C) Protection of American lives and rights.

(Continued on Page 9)



Governor and Mrs. Alfred E. Smith

stating his position on prohibition. He said he believed there should be fundamental changes in the present provisions for national prohibition, and he thought it to be the duty of the chosen leader of the people "to point the way which in his opinion leads to a sane, sensible solution" of a condition which he was convinced was unsatisfactory to the great mass of the people.

Governor Smith also said that he believed the saloon a "defunct institution" and invoked the Democratic principles of local self-government and states' rights to eliminate corruption and bootlegging and bring about real temperance, respect for law and eradication of the existing evils.

Law Enforcement

The Democratic prohibition plank in the platform read as follows:

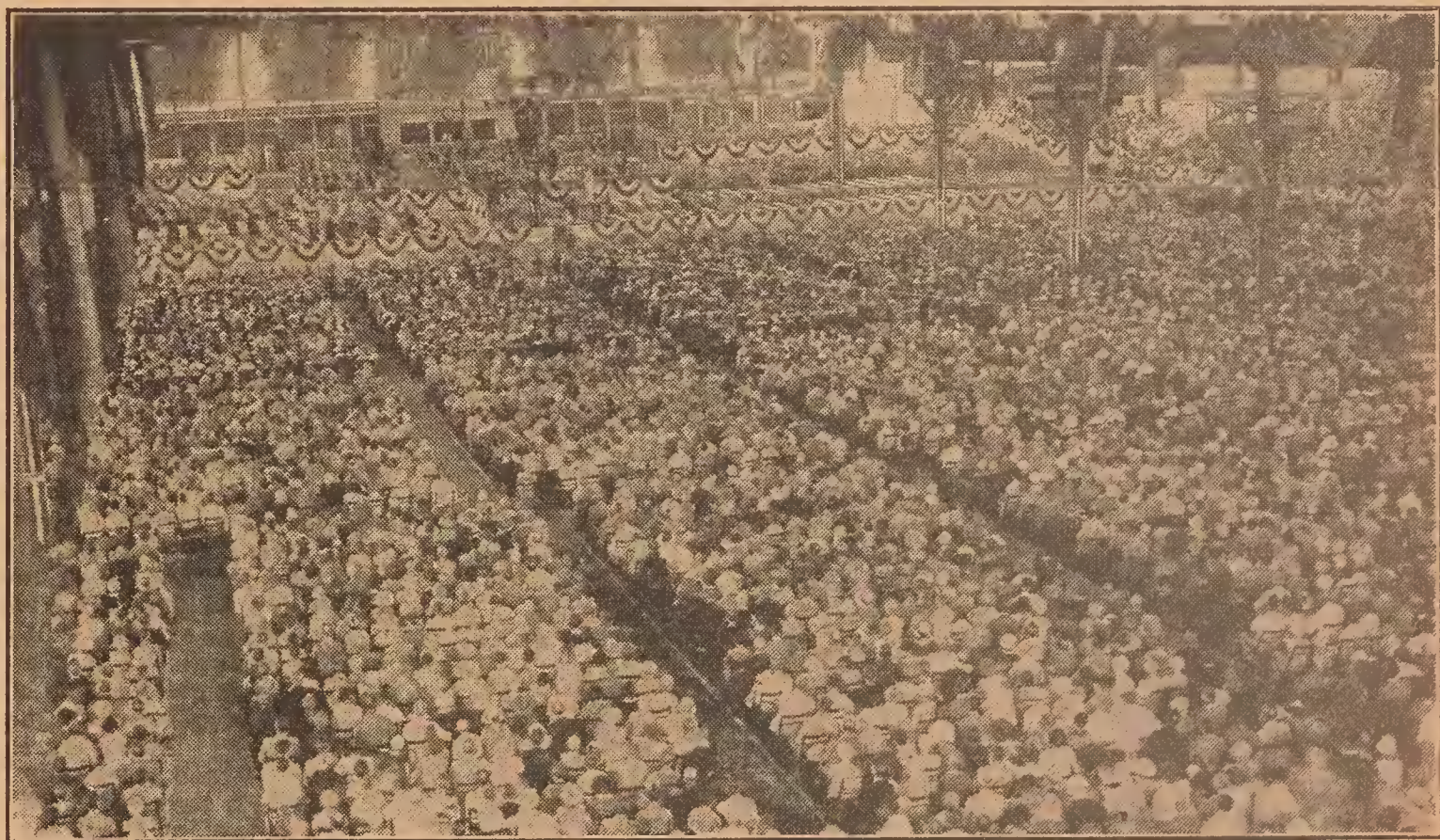
The Republican party, for eight years in complete control of the government at Washington, presents the remarkable spectacle of feeling compelled in its national platform to promise obedience to a provision of the Federal Constitution which it has flagrantly disregarded and to apologize to the country for its failure to enforce laws enacted by the Congress of the United States. Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.

The Plank on Agriculture

Some of the McNary-Haugenites, disappointed at what they had been able to secure from the Republican convention at Kansas City, went to Houston to continue the fight. After the adoption of the Democratic plank on agriculture, those who favored the McNary-Haugen Bill stated that the Democratic platform was much more satisfactory to agriculture. A summary of this platform reads as follows:



Senator Joseph T. Robinson



An interior view of the hall at Houston, while the Democratic National Convention was in session.



Your Harvest

Let us help you!

You can always get your harvest-time hardware needs at the right prices and of the very best, most dependable quality, at one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. At this time of the year, when harvest work is piling up and you sometimes need repair parts or equipment in a hurry, you will find our stores your friend, ready to serve you on a moment's notice in any and every way that we possibly can. We suggest that you look over your machinery and other equipment you will use for taking care of your crops, and get the missing things or repair parts you need before the rush starts. At a "tag" store you will find that friendly, helpful service that assures you the fullest value for your money and the opportunity to "see before you buy."

Your Farm Service
Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the Sign
of the "tag" in the
window.



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Haying Will Be Late

WESTERN New
York has had

By M. C. BURRITT

sales had fallen off
heavily because

another hard blow in the extraordinarily heavy and long continued rains of the past two weeks. It rained almost every day in the ten days from

June 21 to 30. On the heavier more poorly drained soils, farmers have been unable to do a thing. On the lighter better drained soils, some work has been done on the land. Weeds, especially quack grass, are growing vigorously and undisturbed in most corn and bean fields for

most of these crops had just been planted and not yet cultivated. Water stands in the low places everywhere. Practically no hay has been cut and alfalfa has been ready for a week or more.



M. C. Burritt

Weather Affects Farmer's Outlook

The condition is discouraging and calls for the cheerful philosophy of Riley in his "Thoughts for a Discouraged Farmer." It will probably come out all right but when a man has to be around a farm with so much work suffering to be done and unable to do any of it, he can't be blamed for getting pessimistic. And the difficulty reacts on others. A salesman calling on farmers told me this week that his

farmers, discouraged with the outlook were refusing to buy anything not absolutely essential.

The rains have assured abundant spring grain and clover and alfalfa crops, and winter wheat has made wonderful improvement. But the set-back and limitation of cash crops, coming on top of the light set of apples will be a serious blow to many western New York farmers. It will make another lean year for them. Probably 20 to 25 per cent of the intended bean acreage in the fruit belt was not planted and it is too late now. Very little cabbage has been planted here and the intended acreage cannot be increased because the plants are not available. All cabbage will be late. A week or two of fine weather now and it is clear today, will do something to retrieve losses and cheer us up.

"They's been a heap o'rain, but the sun's out today

And the clouds of the wet spell is all cleared away,

And the woods is all the greener and the grass is greener still;

It may rain again to-morrow, but I don't think it will.

Some says the crops is ruined, and the corn's drowned out,

And prophesy the wheat will be a failure, without doubt;

But the kind Providence that has never failed us yet,

Will be on hand on't more at the 'leventh hour, I bet!"

The Imperial Valley of California

(Continued from Page 1)

irrigation enters the valley through Mexico and the amount taken out there by land owners limits the amount available in the valley which is in constant danger from overflow.

One can appreciate with difficulty what the situation is unless they can see at close range what the real value is and consider the tremendous damage likely to come from the overflow of this mighty river, which is one of the largest in the United States with its sources in the States of Utah and Colorado flowing south into the Gulf of California and having a rush of water from the mountains when the late spring freshets come without control. The waters of the Colorado, when they reach the low sand hills on the Arizona line after coming down through the canyons above, carries an immense amount of silt estimated at more than one hundred and eighty-two million cubic yards or equal in volume to the total excavation of the Panama Canal.

Below Sea Level

Imperial Valley lies in the southeasterly portion of California. On the south it is bounded by the Mexican border line. Its easterly edge is about forty miles west of the Colorado River and a low range of sand hills lie between the river channel and the valley floor. Centuries ago the Imperial Valley was the northerly end of the Gulf of California. The silt gradually built a delta cutting off the northern end. Time evaporated this water and left the valley below sea level. It is now evident that when nature gets ready again to dam the River with silt that no other opening will remain except to once more fill in the present bowl or some portion of this great Imperial Valley with a consequent death dealing damage. The American land owners in Mexico naturally object to any change that will give them less water and protect those land owners on the California side both against too much and too little water and the direct con-

trol of the river. The control of the river would serve the present use of water for three years and develop enough horsepower to pay the cost of construction and interest on the same for twenty-five years.

The damage from river overflow will stand out as more impressive if we know that at its danger point it runs from one hundred to three hundred and fifty feet above the cultivated and settled areas, inviting an almost unbelievable loss of life and property. A large market for water will be made available both for irrigation and power purposes from Los Angeles and the cities and territory south of it, which has a value mainly in support to the Government through water used. Generally speaking, I don't think we ought to add to production in this country unless the cost is paid by the beneficiaries either in crops grown or by power used which is not a problem any more. There is demand for it to run wheels at a less price than can be generated by steam and there are bound to be problems arising of an interstate and international importance that Federal authorities could better solve.

The small sums that the states could possibly contribute would not be sufficient to make good for the trouble and danger if ownership was divided. What is more, we have as a nation, three great nation-wide water problems. The control of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes waterway which sooner or later must become nation-wide in their significance and importance and two of them exceedingly international in their type, and I feel it is high time we got acquainted with our neighbors on an every day working basis and brush off a few chips that are getting on our shoulders as the big boy in camp. I have seen only extracts from the Swing-Johnson Bill, but I should judge it has general fairness. While writing these notes the above bill has received favorable attention from the Congress at Washington.



With the A. A. Livestock Man



About the Dairy Products Surplus

FREQUENTLY the question is asked, "How shall we save ourselves from overproduction of dairy products?" This is a logical question for one to ask, who is considering the investing of his time and money in a herd of dairy cattle. We experience severe price fluctuations and price depressions in the market range of our other farm products, so how about butter and buttermilk?

An examination of conditions convinces us that we need have no fear of overproduction and resultant low prices of dairy products in the near future. The fact that we imported approximately 6,000,000 pounds of butter last year, in the face of a 12-cent tariff, assures us that the demand in our country continues to be active. Business conditions are very good in the United States as a whole, there being no demoralizing influences, such as unemployment of large masses, or severe financial depression. These conditions indicate that our consumption of butter will equal, if not exceed, our production, as was the case last year.

Consumption Will Increase

For further encouragement as to the dairy outlook, we have only to look into the possibilities for increased consumption of butter and other dairy products in our own country. Our per capita consumption of these products is relatively low as compared with some of the other countries of the world: thus leaving a potential market at home for an increasing volume of products. Educational work that will keep before our people facts concerning the food and health value of dairy products will result in an increasing volume of consumption. Recently the results of such an educational campaign were presented most strikingly in one of our Southern cities where every resident was told of the value of milk as a food as well as its cheapness of cost per unit of food value. A well organized group of college specialists, physicians, and nutrition experts devoted a week to this work. The women's clubs were addressed; organizations of various kinds in which all classes of people were represented had this information brought to them; and factory workers who must practice the strictest economy in buying their foodstuffs were reached during their noon hour or after working hours. In fact, there were few residents in this city who did not receive information about milk during the week, either from the lectures delivered or from the extensive window displays in numerous downtown stores.

The results were remarkable. The consumption of milk and other dairy products was increased over 15 per cent. This was done in one city in one week. The same can be done in other cities or in entire states. It should be done in the interest of health and economy. Furthermore, as a measure of relieving any possible overproduction that might occur in coming years, we can depend upon this sort of educational work always to keep the cows working full time at a profit to the owner.—CLARENCE POE, in *The Progressive Farmer*, a Standard Farm Paper.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We thoroughly agree with Mr. Poe, except that we believe there is danger of producing too much of a seasonal surplus. We also need to watch short time fluctuations in production such as result from raising too many heifer calves when prices are good and too few when prices are low. Over a period of years, however, we doubt if dairymen should fear a surplus of dairy products.

Small Sheep Flock Still Profitable

THE small flock of sheep, kept as a side-line continues to be one of the most profitable of farm enterprises. In



Rambouillet lamb triplets on the farm of Hubert Beardsley in Schuyler County.

spite of well-meant prophecies to the contrary, lambs and wool are selling at remunerative price levels.

Many people are learning that a roast of lamb, especially during the hot months, has many features to make it attractive. The meat from any age sheep is healthful but in this country our sheep meat means lamb. One reason assigned for the high value of mutton as a food is the fact that it contains less of those substances known as "purins" which have a tendency when utilized by the human body

to produce such diseases as gout, rheumatism, etc.

A favorable factor in the establishment of a farm flock is that expensive buildings are not a necessity—where late lambing is practiced it is possible to put sheep through the winter with the aid of an open shed that is dry underfoot and this may be made of poles and straw.

Hubert C. Beardsley of Schuyler County, New York has a farm flock of registered Rambouillets whose record of production has come under my observation. In 1926 they lambed in April and in 1927 in February. Nineteen ewes within a period of ten months dropped fifty-two lambs. Thirteen ewes in February, 1927, dropped twenty-one lambs. One of the ewes had twins in April and dropped triplets the first week of the following February. The April, 1926, lambs in November weighed 110 to 120 pounds. The flock averaged 12 1-3 pounds of wool.

One interesting fact is that these ewes had practically no shelter except at lambing time. There being no barn to speak of on the farm the ewes were lambed in a hen house. A pair of twin lambs was born in this old hen house last February when the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero. This merely shows what can be done with limited buildings in the handling of a small flock of farm sheep. The cut shows one of the old matrons with her little flock of triplets—she obviously took seriously the Biblical injunction to "Multiply and replenish the earth".—M. J. Smith.

To Study Protein Requirements of Dairy Cows

AT the annual meeting of the Dairy-Amen's League Co-operative Association, at Rochester on June 21, Professor E. S. Savage announced an experiment to be made in the feeding of protein to dairy cows which will be watched with great interest by all dairymen of this section. The experiment is made possible by the appropriations of \$7,500 each by the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association and the Grange-League-Federation Exchange to the New York State College of Agriculture. The College of Agriculture will contribute the use of its laboratories and equipment.

Thirty-six cows will be bought for the experiment. All of the cows will be fed "timothy medium clover mixed" hay and corn silage. Twelve cows will get a grain mixture 20 per cent protein; twelve cows a 16 per cent protein mixture; and twelve cows a 24 per cent protein mixture. The experiment will run through two years, through two lactations. From the results it can be determined what is the most effective amount of protein under the conditions of the experiment.

A Big Item in the Feed Bill

The results will be important to all dairymen because the difference in the amount of protein which feeds contain makes a considerable difference in the cost of the feed. There is a great deal of difference of opinion among farmers over the right percentage of protein in grain mixture. New England and middle western farmers think 20 per cent protein in the mixture is enough with mixed hay and silage, but 75 per cent of the New York dairymen insist upon a 24 per cent protein feed. The experiment should help to answer this question.

Cornell has a bulletin on raising calves which gives information on feeding dry skim milk. Ask for E 73 on a postcard addressed to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., if you desire a copy.

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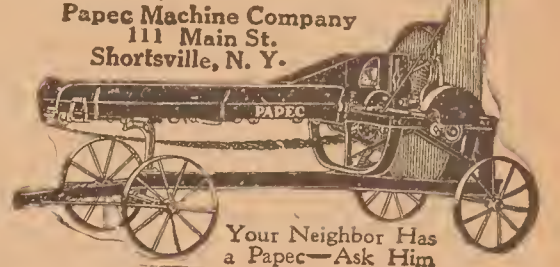
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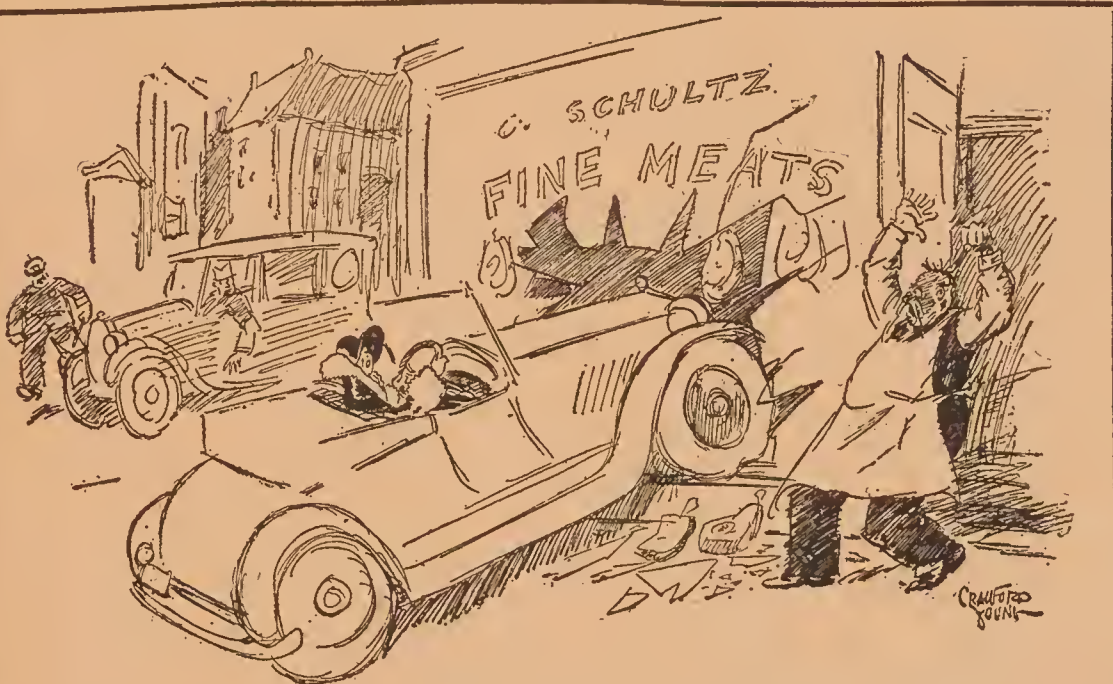
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FLAPPER—Ah, for the love of Pete, don't be silly! I did this to avoid an accident!—JUDGE.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		1.90
2A Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese....	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.30	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Shortage Strengthens Butter Mart

CREAMERY SALTED	July 3	June 27	July 5, 1927
Higher than extra....	44 1/2-45	45 1/4-45 3/4	42 -42 1/2
Extra (92sc).....	44	44 3/4	41 1/2
84-91 score.....	41 -43 3/4	41 -44 1/4	36 -40 1/2
Lower Grades.....	40 -40 1/2	40 -40 1/2	35 -35 1/2

Although the quotations above show that we have lost a little bit of ground since last week, nevertheless the general situation and outlook is firm. With the closing of June options a large element in the trade got the idea that we would see cheaper butter in July, and consequently with the passing of June they withdrew from the market, feeling that they could put July butter away at a lower cost. The withdrawing of this element from the market caused a little accumulation and prices weakened accordingly. However, we look for a firm situation to continue, and there is little reason why we should not see former quotations prevail. The shortage of close to 22,000,000 pounds of butter in the 26 cities coupled with reports of hot weather in many of the heavy producing sections are serving to bring out new speculative interests, and swinging the

advantage around to the selling side of the trade. In fact on the 3rd, it was practically impossible to get any 92 score butter without paying a premium of a quarter to a half cent for well known lines. Of course, July 4th being a close holiday is going to result in a little accumulation, but it is expected that this will be absorbed before the end of the week.

Cheese Mart Maintains Strength

STATE FLATS	July 3	June 27	July 5, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2	24 -25
Fresh Average			
Hard Fancy	30 -32	31 -32	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	29 -30	25 -26 1/2

The cheese market continues to maintain the strong trend that has prevailed for the past several weeks. In fact, on July 3rd it was practically impossible to buy cheese at 25 1/2 cents. In fact, some receivers were endeavoring to obtain a half cent advance for all descriptions, but this writing (July 4) there has been insufficient wholesale trading at the advanced figures to warrant official quotations. However, the trend is unmistakably in that direction. To bear this out, we hear of several purchases of Wisconsin cheese considerably above par with New York city.

The week ending June 30th, state whole milk flats grading fancy were obtainable at 25 1/2 cents, as the inside quotation, with specials running up to 26 1/2 cents. Even at that time some were inclined to ask more, but buyers were hesitating. The present level of prices has not prevailed since 1923.

There is very little held cheese on the market, and what there is, is in extremely strong hands. The grinders have been taking everything in sight.

Nearby Eggs Working into Better Position

NEARBY WHITE	July 3	June 27	July 5, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	37 -39	37 -39	36 -38
Average Extras ..	36 -37	36 -37	33 -35
Extra Firsts	33 -35	33 -35	30 -31
Firsts	31 1/2-32	31 1/2-32	28 -29
Gathered	30 -34	30 -34	26 -30
BROWNS			
Hennery	36 -37	36 -37	28 1/2-33
Gathered	30 1/4-35	30 1/4-35	24 1/2-28

Although prices since a week ago are unchanged, nearby eggs seem to be working into a little better position. As a matter of fact, eggs have done well to hold their own as there has not been the snap and go to the market that we would like to see. Just before the Fourth, however, conditions improved and nearby whites were moving a little better, although clearances were not close. Trade was better on henneries, with gathered stock at a slight disadvantage. The outlook is a little better following advices of rapidly decreasing collections. Fancy brown eggs at the moment look to be in a little stronger position, especially henneries. The hot weather is going to cause some slowing up on the part of the hens. During the latter part of June and early July the temperature swung high, which is no inducement for heavy egg production. Along with this extreme weather, poultrymen have had to exercise the utmost care in the methods of handling eggs for interior quality is beginning to show up to quite an extent. Frequent collections, desirable storage facilities and time of shipment all have a direct bearing upon the quality of the egg as the buyer sees it. Evening deliveries to the express companies and shipment during the cooler part of the day helps to keep the quality desirable.

Holiday Poultry Sells Well

FOWLS	July 3	June 27	No market after holiday last year
Colored	27-28	27	
Leghorn	20-23	18-24	
BROILERS			
Colored	28-43	27-42	
Leghorn	26-32	15-30	
DUCKS, Nearby	19-22	20-22	

Those shippers who pointed for the Fourth of July trade to sell their live poultry fared well, especially those having Leghorns to sell. Supplies were not excessive and the demand was good especially for strictly fancy stock. Where birds were unusually fine they were moved into the distributing chan-

nels at prices in excess of those quoted above. In keeping with the peculiar moves that prevail in the market, Leghorns sold the best with top quality Reds next best. Rocks in general had only fair sale, although they topped the market. In other words, buyers were looking for fancy stock at medium prices, and Leghorns seemed to fill the bill.

From now on there will be no special days to which we can point, and those who have a large number of birds to sell, must use every ingenuity to derive a top price. A great many poul-

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trymen are making a specialty of selling broilers direct to the consumers, and they are realizing not only top prices, but premiums. We know of one poultryman who is realizing 40 cents on Leghorns at the farm, and has been doing so for several weeks. Others are delivering in nearby towns and cities. We commend this idea to those who are conveniently situated. If the poultryman has the time it would pay him to sell dressed birds to the local trade, for the average buyer does not like to be bothered with that task. This will pay an added premium, and should pay the vendor well for his time. For instance on July 3 nearby fresh killed broilers were bringing from 35 to 45 cents a pound. The chances are that a great many of those fresh killed birds would have not brought more than 20 cents on the live market. Of course, there is considerable skill in killing and dressing poultry to make it appear attractive. Those who are interested should write to the State College of Agriculture for bulletins on the subject. Unless a man is extremely clever at killing, picking and dressing and is acquainted with the high quality demanded by the New York market, we recommend that he cater to the local trade, for unless he is able to deliver extremely fancy stock, the New York market will have nothing to do with him.

Live Stock

VEAL CALVES (per 100 lb.)	July 3	June 27	July 5, 1927
Prime	17.00-17.50	17.00-17.50	14.50-15.00
Medium	12.00-16.50	11.50-16.75	10.50-14.00
Culls	9.00-12.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.25-14.50	14.25-14.50	13.00-13.50
Medium	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00	11.00-12.75
Common	9.50-12.50	9.50-12.50	-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.25-9.50	9.25-9.50	6.00-6.35
Medium	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	5.00-5.75
Common light.....	5.75-7.75	5.75-7.75	-4.75
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	7.00-7.50
Medium	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	5.25-6.75
Cutters	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	3.50-5.00
Reactors	5.00-9.50	5.00-9.50	3.50-5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.50-16.00	16.00-16.75	15.75-16.00
Medium	14.50-15.25	14.00-15.25	14.50-15.50
Culls	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	11.50-13.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.....	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.25-10.75
150-200 lbs.....	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	9.75-10.00
Over 200 lbs.....	11.00-11.75	11.00-11.50	-9.25
RABBITS (cents per lb.)			

Live vealers have been leading a good market. Calves are a little unsteady. Medium to choice averaging from \$9.50 to \$12.50. Steers hold steady, while bulls mostly from nearby are a little irregular. This is also true of cows. Hogs are steady.

Fruits and Vegetables

The extremely hot weather that has been visiting the metropolitan district has made the radio more necessary than ever. The warmer weather has hastened the maturity of many crops, at the same time playing havoc with

accumulations in the city markets. Spoilage in some cases has been heavy. It is almost impossible to give any quotations on cherries because of the extremely wide range in quality and condition of the stock shipped in. Strawberries are practically the same way, prices ranging all the way from 8 cents to 32 cents a quart. Those from Oswego County have been less variable, quotations running from 20 cents for the poorer lines up to 35 cents for the fancy. In fact, one lot was reported at 40 cents on July 3.

Celery and lettuce are further examples of this situation. Orange County celery ranged all the way from 20 cents to \$1.25 on the same sized package, viz. per bunch of a dozen stalks. Big Boston variety ranged from 50 cents to \$1.75 with a few going as high as \$2.00. Under existing circumstances one can plainly see that it is impossible to interpret the market a week ahead with controlling factors so variable.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 3	June 27	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July).....	1.38 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.44 1/2
Corn (July).....	1.06	1.03 3/4	.97 1/4
Oats (July).....	.54 3/4	.55	.45 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.83 1/2	1.81 1/2	1.57 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.25	1.22 1/4	1.17
Oats, No. 2.....	.80	.82	.59
FEEDS			July 2, 1927
(At Buffalo)	June 30	June 23	
Grade Oats	45.00	45.00	42.90
Spring Bran	30.50	32.50	30.70
Hard Bran	35.00	35.00	31.70
Standard Mids	36.50	37.50	33.20
Soft W. Mids	44.00	44.00	42.20
Flour Mids	44.50	46.00	41.20
Red Dog	46.00	46.50	47.20
Wh. Hominy	43.00	43.00	38.20
Yel. Hominy	45.00	45.00	
Corn Meal	43.00	41.00	38.20
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	38.20
Gluten Meal	59.75	59.75	48.20
36% C. S. Meal	56.00	56.00	39.40
41% C. S. Meal	64.00	64.00	43.40
43% C. S. Meal	66.00	66.00	45.40
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.00	50.00	48.40

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Prices Unimproved

Hay prices show no improvement since last week. Occasionally a car of fancy No. 1 Timothy in large bales will bring \$25.00, but most of the stock, has been turning at \$24.00. Timothy containing mixtures of clover or light grass, sell anywhere from \$17.00 to \$23.00. State alfalfa ranges from \$24.00 to \$28.00; oats straw \$16.00 to \$17.00; rye straw \$30.00 to \$32.00; wheat straw in bundles \$24.00 to \$25.00.

Little Interest in Beans

There is very little interest in the bean market these days, although the tone of the trade is steady. Marrows range from \$9.50 to \$10.25; peas \$9.75 to \$10.50; red kidneys \$8.25 to \$8.75; white kidneys \$9.75 to \$10.50.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Lancaster County—One day in fifteen without rain has given most unusual weather. It has set the farmer back with tobacco planting with many acres yet to plant. Weeds are growing and cultivation is impossible. Work has been practically at a stand still. Crops look promising if the weather settles soon. Corn will not get the usual amount of cultivation. Wheat has fine heads and is coloring. Cherries were plentiful but also suffered from too much rain. Fruit of all kinds is more plentiful than last season, especially berries. No hay has been made in this section of the state, as it would be impossible to cure it. Price of butter is 55 cents, eggs 32 to 36 cents, milk \$2.15 per cwt.—A. M. S.

Notes from West Virginia

Nicholas County—The wet weather continues with rain every day. The corn fields are soaked with water and green with grass and weeds. Most farmers have not been cultivating their corn. Potatoes and oats seem to be in good shape and meadows are much improved.—A. J. L.

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Farm News from New York

Rains and Warm Weather Help North Country Crops to Catch Up--County Notes

PLENTY of rain and warm weather for a week has made things fairly jump until one can imagine that it is possible to see things grow. It is well, for corn has a long way to go before frost, hay has a lot of stepping to do,



W. I. Roe

and all garden stuff is a bit behind. This week I have been as far away as Buffalo and talked with men that had just driven through from Chicago. Over much of this section there has been too much rain as a whole, and many of the showers were so hard that the ground is hammered right down until it is going to keep everyone moving after it starts to dry off to prevent baking—corn is way behind, oats are coming nicely, and hay is going to be generally rather light, just the same as through this North Country.

County Horseshoe Champs Coming Forward

At the Jefferson County Farmers Picnic on Wednesday, A. J. Pooler of Adams defeated all comers at Horseshoe Pitching and will represent the county at the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau statewide contest at the State Fair next fall. Mr. Pooler pitched 8 games in all, winning all and making 150 ringers. M. F. Washburn of Adams was second and will be alternate. Showery looking weather in the morning kept the crowd down to about 2500, but everyone had a grand time. South Rutland Grange defeated Three Mile Bay at baseball and Philadelphia overwhelmed Adams. The two winners plan to meet at the county fair at Watertown to decide which is the better. Sports of all kinds occupied the attention of many. These were under the direction of Supervisor John Paul of Watertown assisted by Charles Reed, 4-H Club Leader, and Mrs. J. B. Smith, member of the Home Bureau Executive Committee.

On Tuesday the Lewis County farm-

ers held their session at Whittaker's Falls. Daniel Norris of Lowville won the horseshoe contest and will go to the State Fair. Duane Moore took second and will be the alternate. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Ammann of Osceola took the prize for coming the longest distance. J. A. Coulter, secretary of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, was speaker of the day, and emphasized the dangers of the western farmer becoming too interested in dairy farming, as far as the prosperity of the eastern farmer is concerned. A complete sports program was run off including—cow calling; husband calling (it was rumored that as this was leap year, some of the unmarried girls were going to enter this, but reports do not seem to bear out that they carried out

their intentions); and various kinds of races.

Prof. Rice Will Talk to Poultrymen

The farm of Murray C. Porter of Adams will be the scene of the annual regional meeting of the New York State Poultry Certification Association. Mr. Porter is a director in this organization and was prominent in starting this work. The Jefferson County Poultry Association will co-operate in this meeting, under the direction of President E. E. Chamberlain of Watertown. Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell will be the main speaker of the day, and business sessions will fill the rest of the time.

Eradication of farm pests by using cyanogas was shown at a number of Jefferson County farms this last week by the Farm Bureau, the work being done by County Agent Oscar G. Agne.—W. I. ROE.

June this year. The majority of the farmers are satisfied with the appraisal of their TB cows. Many are replacing them with tested stock brought in from Canada.—MRS. C. V. H.

Rensselaer County—The ground is very wet and planting is not all done yet. Hay looks like a big crop in this section. Cows are milking good. Hay is bringing a little better price around here, \$15 per ton at the barn, rye straw \$17, oats 82 cents, eggs 45c a dozen and good cows \$125 to \$175 a head.—A. E. S.

Farmers and the Democratic Platform

(Continued from Page 5)

(D) Non-interference with the elections or other internal political affairs of any foreign nation. * * *

(E) Rescue of our country from its present impaired world standing and restoration to its former position as a leader in the movement for international arbitration, conciliation, conference and limitation of armament by international agreement.

(F) International agreements for reduction of all armaments, and the end of competitive war preparations and, in the mean time, the maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense. * * *

Water Power, Waterways and Flood Control.

* * * We favor and will promote deep waterways and removal of discrimination against water transportation. * * * We favor expeditious construction of flood relief works on the Mississippi and Colorado Rivers and such reclamation and irrigation projects upon the Colorado River as may be found feasible. * * *

Conservation and Reclamation

* * * The Democratic administration will actively, effectively, efficiently and economically carry on reclamation projects and make equitable adjustments with the homestead entrymen for the mistakes the government has made, and extend all practical aid to refinance reclamation and drainage projects.

Good Roads

* * * Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry, but also to agriculture and rural life. We reaffirm our approval of the Federal roads law, enacted by a Democratic administration.

Labor

* * * We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the democratic principle that organized labor should choose its own representatives without coercion or interference.

Labor is not a commodity. Human rights must be safeguarded. Labor should be exempt from the operation of the anti-trust laws. * * *

Women and Children

We declare for equality of women with men in all political and governmental matters.

Children are the chief asset of the nation. Therefore their protection through infancy and childhood against exploitation is an important national duty. * * *

Immigration

Laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect. * * *

Radio

Government supervision must secure to all the people the advantage of radio communication and likewise guarantee the right of free speech. * * *

Campaign Expenditures

We condemn the improper and excessive use of money in elections as a danger threatening the very existence of Democratic institutions. * * *

Merchant Marine

We reaffirm our support of an efficient, dependable American merchant marine for the carriage of the greater portion of our commerce and for the national defense. * * *

New York County Notes

Tioga County—1500 people attended the annual picnic of the Farm and Home Bureau at Owego, June 27th. There was a circus in the town of Owego on June 23rd and one of the men said it had rained continuously for 17 days before they came to Owego. Farmers have been unable to get crops in the ground as the ground is literally soaked. Grass and winter grains that were not winter killed are looking fine. Many fields are about bare. Several full grown deer have been seen near here lately and in one locality two fawns were feeding and do not appear to be afraid of being molested. The increased assessments in Tioga County has given added state funds in excess of \$18,500. Fred A. Blewer of Mapledale Farm, and son-in-law, Harry W. Petzold, went to Canada recently, where they purchased 31 fine Holstein Friesian heifers. C. N. Stimson who lives near Spencer exhibited 6 Ayrshire cows at the annual meeting of the Association at Kingston, R. I. The new parcel post rates effective July 1st were favorably received by everyone and it is believed will result in as much revenue for running the post office department.—MRS. D. B.

Greene County—The continual rains have caused a big decrease in the usual corn acreage and many have been unable to plant gardens. The local wool buyers are paying 42c to 45c per pound. The

Sheep Breeders Association recently shipped about three thousand pounds to Boston and will send another shipment later. About two thousand sheep in the county have not yet been sheared because of wet weather. The Legislative Committee investigating the sheep industry held a meeting at Catskill, June 28th. Dogs and bears have made such an inroad that fewer sheep are in the county than formerly. Chas. M. Gardener, High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange will speak at the Farmers' picnic at Windham, July 19th. The Farm Bureau is sponsoring a Farm Management Tour in the Valley towns on July 25.—E. G. B.

Sullivan County—The rainy weather has kept a great many farmers from planting. Some have not even had their gardens in yet. Fresh eggs are selling for 40c a dozen. Farmers of the county held their annual picnic at Monticello on June 23rd.—E. M. W.

Schoharie County—Unprecedented fall of rain throughout the week just past. Corn fields on the low lands are totally submerged in some cases. There is still some corn and potatoes to be planted and a few farmers have not yet been able to get oats in the ground. Due to the heavy and continuous rainfall, scarcely anyone has been able to cultivate what crops are in need of it. Quack has consequently buried corn. Some farmers have even despaired of having a corn crop. But little hay has been cut. Daisies and buttercups have colored the countryside, some meadows being a billowing mass of white or yellow. Grass is coming good, pointing to at least an average crop. Eggs have raised to 28 cents at nearby stores. Hens, however, seem to have struck for even higher wages, probably belonging to the union.—H. V. L.

Dutchess County—all the crops are late except grass and oats which are looking good. Corn did not come up good and in addition, the crows and pheasants have been pulling it up. All crops are being cultivated, as weeds are growing very rapidly during the warm weather. Apples, cherries and peaches will be a good crop. Potatoes are looking good and there is no blight appearing so far. Strawberries made only a fair crop.

Columbia County—There have been several flower shows in different parts of the county. The Columbia County Historical Society is planning a big fete for the House of History in Kinderhook, July 13 and 14. Grass is growing luxuriantly and the hay crop will be big, provided the water goes off the meadows so they can be cut with machines. Apples, pears, peaches and other fruits are still on the trees, though many feared the high wind that went with the cloudburst last week would shake them off. Cherries and strawberries were damaged in many sections where the rain was the heaviest. Many ducks, chicks and turkeys were drowned; others so badly chilled that they did not recover. Owing to wet and cold weather, the farmers who turned their dry cows and young stock out in summer pastures last year in May, waited until

Central New York Notes

THIRTY years ago this week a small boy came with his father driving a pair of horses on a top buggy from a farm twelve miles away to the state veterinary college at Cornell. They came to have one of the horses treated for "pink eye" and to pay a first visit to the state college of agriculture. The dirt road was long and dusty, and after the horses were turned over to the horse doctors at the college, the boy and his father caught a trolley down town, got dinner at a lunch counter, and hired two bicycles for ten cents a piece and rode out to see Cayuga Lake. It was the first lake the boy had seen and he was greatly impressed by it, as well as by the state colleges of veterinary medicine and agriculture.

As a professor in the college of agriculture, the boy, this past week, helped entertain more than two thousand farm boys and girls at the college of agriculture at Cornell. These 4-H boys and girls came from every part of New York State. They arrived in automobiles and busses, traveling from 25 to 45 miles an hour over hard roads.

Particularly was this professor impressed by three mammoth Mack busses that brought the delegation of boys and girls who came from Rensselaer County to the annual 4-H Club field days. Veritable pullmans these were, and it is doubtful if the whole

trip across the State from Troy to Ithaca was a much greater event for the Rensselaer County boys and girls than was the wagon trip of twelve miles and return for the farm boy of thirty years ago.

It is not probable that all the two thousand boys and girls that came to the 4-H Club Field Day will become college professors. Such would be a tragedy indeed, but the inspiration and training which the college affords to the thousands of boys and girls that come each year on this occasion cannot but have a tremendous influence upon their lives. Thirty years from today, the citizenship of rural New York State will be better for the annual 4-H Club Field Days.

Good Demand for Springers

There is a shortage of good cows in Central New York. Pasture could be found for many thousands more than are on the farms and good dairymen are on the lookout for cows to freshen this fall, for there seems fair prospect for a good price for market milk this winter.

Bill Mattison stopped Andrew Fletcher near Greene the other day and asked where he could buy a fresh cow. "I've got a grade Holstein with a calf a week old," Bill said. Andrew bought the cow and calf but a week in his barn proved the cow was not a fresh one and when he told Bill that it wasn't that cow's calf, Bill told him, "Yes 'tis her'n. I bought that calf and give him to her myself."—C. T.

Honesty is Fundamental in Child-training

What a Mother Has to Say About Teaching a Child to Be Honest

WHEN grown-ups proudly display the nickel which they purposely neglected to pay the street car conductor, when they lie to the tax assessor or boast of Jack driving the car when he really isn't old enough, how can they expect their children to walk in the straight and narrow path of honesty? Now don't expect to fool a child for very long. It can't be done.

Training in ethics should begin at home and where the fundamentals of honesty are taught by parents from the very beginning there is little danger of a departure from them in later years. Children invariably live up to a standard which we set for them. If we persist in evading the truth for convenience' sake, thinking they do not notice it, we are deceiving ourselves as well as them. The lessons they learn from our example of life may be a hindrance or a help to them. All will admit that these early lessons in childhood are the ones which shape character and if we are honest and sincere in motive we can not treat them lightly.

Carelessness May Be Cause

Even our carelessness sometimes causes unintentional dishonesty, much to our dismay. Son asks if he may have some candy, I say: "Yes, but no more today". Later when I am busy he asks for more and I absentmindedly permit him to get it, only to realize my mistake after the candy has disappeared. I then need to explain to him very carefully how it happened. If the experience goes unexplained there is a wide open door through which this may be tried again.

A banker learns real money so thoroughly that the counterfeit is easily detected. Should we not so inculcate into the minds of our children the necessity for such absolute honesty that they will quickly recognize any dishonesty and be influenced to act rightly?

Need for Best Environment

Because we are constantly proving that a child gains his impressions from his environment it rests upon us to make that environment the best that it can be. The impressions of right must be more impressive than any others. When we have right basis rules for conduct and are persistent in their enforcement and if we always deal honestly with children, even at a sacrifice of time and thought we are accomplishing much and will not need to worry about the age in which we are living.

When each situation is thought over carefully and conclusions reached in a logical manner with no thought of taking advantage of our privilege we can not make many mistakes with our children. If mistakes are made by us, however, an acknowledgement of them

helps to develop in the child a sense of honesty which we expect from him. —MRS. L. T. H., New York.

Beautiful Sweet Peas From Crepe Paper

IF you enjoy flowers you will be delighted with these sweet peas that you can make from crepe paper. They are easily made, and you may introduce so many beautiful colors into a bouquet that they are truly charming for home decorating.

The pastel, or soft, delicate shades are, perhaps, the most popular, and are more commonly seen in the natural flowers. Heliotrope, pink, coral, salmon, apricot and white are well known and loved. For the calyx, and stem-wrapping, moss green crepe paper is also used. Number 2 green spool wire is used for fastening the flower to the



stem, and No. 9 green wire for the stem of flower.

Each sweet pea has two circular petals, a calyx and a stem. For the flower, cut a true pattern of a circle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, using heavy paper or cardboard. Cut a strip of crepe paper across the grain $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 20 inches long. Fold in the center with the grain, and re-fold twice in the center to eight thicknesses. (To save time, always cut 8 thicknesses at one time). Place the circular pattern on the 8 thicknesses and cut out the petals.

For the calyx, cut across the grain a strip of moss green crepe paper, 1 inch wide by 6 inches long. Then make a calyx pattern. To do this, cut a piece of firm paper $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square, and cut one edge into points $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch deep. Now fold the crepe paper up till you have 8 thicknesses, place the calyx pattern on and cut. Each calyx should have 5 points.

Arrange the eight flower petals together, edges even, the grain running the same in all. Flute the edges that are cut across the grain—eight at one time—by holding these closely between the thumbs and forefingers, pushing

the edges away with the left thumb, and pulling forward with the right forefinger, stretching the paper slightly. Repeat along the edge as far as possible and along the opposite edge.

Place two petals together, one on top of the other; the upper fluted edge of the top petal $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the upper edge of the bottom petal. Fold together upward the lower fluted edges of the two petals, so each edge will be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart. Place a 10-inch piece of spool wire along the inside of the fold, one-third from the end of the wire, and gather the petals closely along the wire. Twist the wire together tightly underneath. Paste the calyx to the base of the flower, the points upward, and the band of calyx only high enough to cover edge of base.

For the stem, cut a strip of moss green crepe paper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and ten

inches long across the grain. Stretch the end, applying a little paste, and fasten it to the calyx band at the base of the flower. Wrap the strip tightly around twice. Then holding the stem in the right hand, twirl it around at the same time with the left hand, guiding the paper, slanting it downward and stretching it so it will wrap the stem smoothly. Fasten with a bit of paste.

The two ends that form the center of the flower should be pulled forward and down so they will stand out. Cup the other two, the outside one inward, and the other outward, by placing the thumbs on one side and the forefingers near the edges on the opposite side, and pushing these out into shape, stretching the petals slightly to form a cup.—DOROTHY WRIGHT.

Many County Kitchen Contests Are Over

THE 1928 Kitchen Improvement Contest is over in practically all of the 22 New York counties which enrolled this year. The essays which won first prize in the counties are now being judged in the state competition. The winners of the state prizes donated by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (1st \$50; 2nd \$25; 3rd \$15; 4th \$10) will be publicly announced at the annual meeting of the New York State Home Bureau Federation at Syracuse in November. County home bureaus announcing their winners of county prizes are as follows:

Allegany County—1st, Mrs. Edgar Van Horn, Alfred Station, 10 piece Pyrex gift set; 2nd, Mrs. H. L. Smith, Alfred, cooking thermometer; 3rd, Mrs. H. L. Rearwin, Fillmore, dish drainer and can opener.

Broome County—1st, Mrs. Ray Landon, Binghamton, 10 piece Pyrex gift set; 2nd, Mrs. Raymond Hart, Maine, N. Y., Better Board ironing table; 3rd, Miss Gladys Foster, Castle Creek, oven thermometer; 4th, Mrs. A. J. Weston, Sanitaria Springs, cake and salad decorator.

Chenango County—1st, Mrs. Orr Daniels, So. New Berlin, 10 piece Pyrex gift set; 2nd, Mrs. F. E. Williams, Earlville, Boston Cooking School Cook Book; 3rd, Mrs. A. E. Daniels, So. New Berlin, 3 quart aluminum kettle with cover; 4th, Mrs. W. J. Cooley, Rockwells Mills, Blue Whirl egg beater.

Cortland County—1st, Mrs. Helen Honour, R. 4, Marathon, 10 piece Pyrex gift set; 2nd, Mrs. Glenn Carter, R. 1, Marathon, nest of glass bowls; 3rd, Mrs. George Brown, R. 4, Marathon, Blue Whirl egg beater.

Monroe County—1st, Mrs. F. C. Lauer, Webster, 10 piece Pyrex gift set; 2nd, Mrs. O. Gesell, Ebenezer, choice of \$5.00 worth of kitchen utensils; 3rd, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Webster, \$2.50 worth of kitchen utensils; 4th, Miss N. Veness, Hilton, N. Y.

Steuben County—1st, Mrs. Samuel Sick, Cohocton, set of club aluminum ware; 2nd, Mrs. A. P. Wilson, Cameron Mills, Griswold Dutch oven; 3rd, Mrs. F. C. Young, Addison, White Can't Splash mop wringer. Completed Kitchen Contest—Mrs. George C. Sick, Arkport, set of Robeson stainless steel knives.

Tompkins County—1st, Mrs. Samuel Graham, R. 5, Ithaca, 10 piece Pyrex Gift Set; 2nd, Mrs. D. H. Buckman, R. 33, Truimansburg, aluminum skillet.

Ulster County—1st, Mrs. Raymond DuBois, Forest Glen, 10 piece Pyrex gift set.

Yates County—1st, Miss Mary Conley, 10 piece Pyrex gift set; Mrs. Frank

Schick, waterless cooker; 3rd, Miss Lydia Newcomb, wall clothes rack, dust cloth and box of candles.

Otsego County—1st, Mrs. George Whitman, Morris, 10 piece Pyrex gift set.

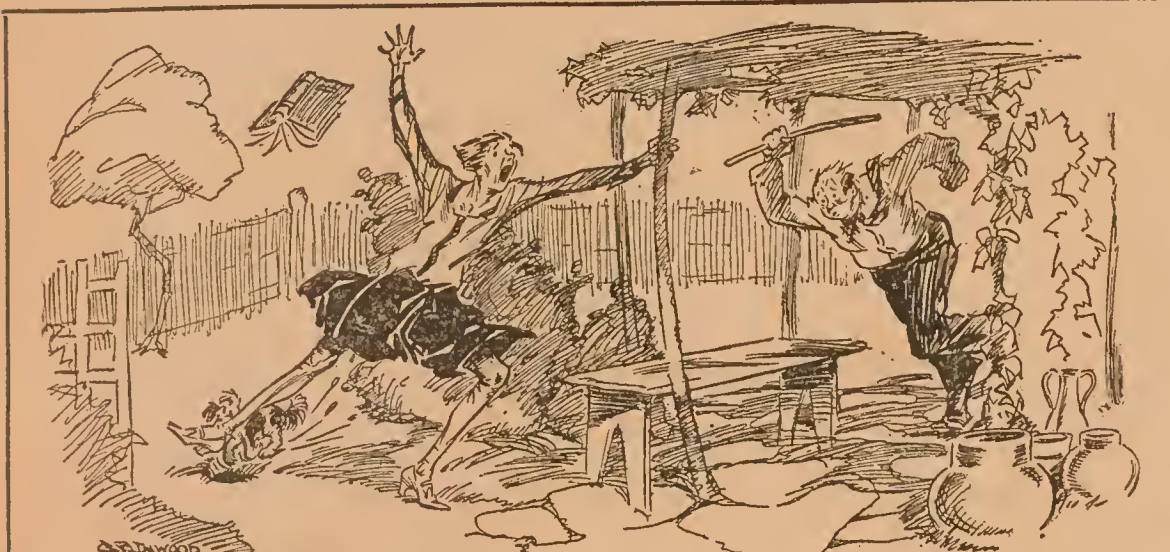
Delaware County—1st, Mrs. Burr Hubbell, Kelly Corners, Pyrex gift set; 2nd, Mrs. Wm. S. Redman, Bovina Center, Dazey Sharpit; 3rd, Mrs. E. W. Simmons, Bloomville, Blue Whirl egg beater; 4th, Mrs. W. H. Corbin, Stamford, Burns bread knife.

Smart and Interesting



PATTERN 3322 with its attractive front closing and its new drape treatment would make a charming summer frock in any of the pretty soft crepes or voiles. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 40-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Summer Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.



Our Emma's efforts to reduce were so successful that little Tootle tried to take her leg out in the garden to bury it.—JUDGE.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Strength for a Day at a Time is Usually Granted Us

WHAT a blessing it is to have to live only one day at a time! When I hear a woman begin to tell all that she *must* do and to get the feeling that the world is on her shoulders, then I want to laugh with her and help her get back her sense of humor. True, enough, we are all busy, that is, if we are of any account on this earth.

But when we can't forget work for some honest fun once in awhile, then we've lost our sense of right proportions. It may rain until the weeds get the best of us or until we can't do a single thing we planned outdoors: but that is no reason to look sour and glum and to believe the whole bottom is knocked out because our little plans had to be changed. If we are really smart at planning, there will be jobs waiting for just such a time as this and instead of howling about the weather, we can just be happy getting those jobs cleared up.

A Time for Relaxation

Then too, it's such a good time to get in some extra pleasures we hadn't counted on, a little visit or a trip to the movie. Then when bright skies return, we've had a change which was as good as a vacation. How much better than nursing a grouch which only adds to the gloom of the weather itself.

And instead of always saying, "I must do this or do that and that and that", and feeling that "I must hurry to get it all done", how soothing it is to plan for just the next 24 hours and not try to put more into that day than it can hold. Oh, I'm strong for planning, even for years at a time, and especially day by day so that time really counts for something. But it's a poor plan indeed that won't bear alteration. We have to take our pleasures as they come. "We pass this way but once", and if we miss them we can't go back and do the job over. Furthermore, we can't do all our work now and all our play at some later date.

We were never intended for purely work-animals: there has to be some diversion or relaxation and we are fly-

ing in the face of nature not to recognize that fact. Besides that, how much more pleasant to live with we would be and how much more pleasant work itself becomes if we know how to mix it with play. Wise indeed is the person who knows the value of 24 hours and how to spend them!—AUNT JANET.

Goodies That Are Different

PERHAPS nothing can be more delicious than the strawberry sun preserves made in the following manner: (white currants, cherries or raspberries can be preserved in the same way). Use one tablespoon of sugar for each tablespoon of berries or fruit. Put a layer of the fruit in the kettle adding

Use large sour cherries, remove the pits, cover the fruit with vinegar to which has been added an equal quantity of water. Let stand over night, drain, measure the fruit, using an equal measure of sugar. Pack in a stone jar alternating layers of cherries and sugar. Let stand until the sugar is dissolved stirring carefully each day. As for most pickle mixtures more fruit may be added from day to day. It is good economy to keep the original vinegar solution for a second lot of cherries which later can be added to the cherries in the sugar mixture. The jar should, of course, be covered to keep out dust.

Another way of using cherries is to make a salt pickle of them which is delightful with meats. For this purpose use large sweet cherries, leaving the stems on. To each closely packed jar of cherries allow one tablespoon of salt, one cup of vinegar and enough water to fill the jar. These pickles need no cooking. They should stand for at least two weeks before being used. They should be kept sealed and the jar should be turned upside down several times in order to thoroughly mix the contents.

Youthful Type



PATTERN 3432 is well adapted to full figures because of its becoming V-opening in front and its graceful kilted pleats at the sides. Georgette, chiffon, crepe satin, voile or shantung could be used for this design which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch plain and 1¼ yards of 1¼ inch ribbon with 2¼ yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

a tablespoon or two of water to prevent burning. Alternate the sugar and the fruit until all are used, bring quickly to a boil and boil very carefully from five to seven minutes. Pour on platters or into enamel pans not over two inches deep, set in the sun (protect with net or glass covers from flies) and keep exposed for three days. Transfer to clean hot jars and seal.

Delicious Strawberry Jam

Another delicious spread is strawberry jam. Crush the berries with a large spoon or with a potato masher. To each cup of crushed berries allow one-third cup sugar. Mix the berries and sugar, allow to stand over night, then boil until the juice when dropped on a plate holds its shape. Pour into clean, hot glasses, cover with paraffin after it has cooled.

Pickled cherries are most useful for picnic or school lunches and are a pleasant variety from the usual thing.



Outwit the romper wreckers

Children are hard enough on clothes without adding wash-tub rubbing to the wear. So do the family wash with Fels-Naptha—good golden soap combined with plenty of naptha, the dirt-loosener "dry cleaners" use. You get the extra help of soap and naptha working together—and together they remove even ground-in dirt without hard rubbing. For tub and for washing machine...

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

BUY IT BY THE CARTON OF TEN BARS



The Cottage was Ready for Them

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A FARMER of Boone, Iowa, wished to drive to McGregor, Iowa, with his family for Labor Day. Cottages were available there but the time was too short to write and get an answer before they started. He telephoned to the state capital and got the name of the man in McGregor who had the cottages for rent. Later the same day he got this man on the long distance telephone, and the next afternoon the farmer and his family started on their 200-mile trip. The cottage was ready for them when they arrived.

The telephone makes life more enjoyable. It runs errands to neighboring towns. Calls the implement repair man. Gets the doctor. Summons aid in case of fire or accident.

Often the telephone pays for itself many times over by finding out when and where to sell for the best price. A farmer living near Marion, Indiana, started to sell 75 hogs but decided first to telephone and see if the price was the same. Prices had dropped a ½ cent so he waited until next day and received ¾ of a cent more.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



5340



5337

A bit of hand-quilting, neatly done, gives a charming touch to couch, sofa or boudoir. These very attractive designs Nos. 5340 and 5337 come for use on either satin or rayon pillows in colors rose, Nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine, and black. The pattern is stamped on the cotton wadding and is quilted through to the top. Enough material is furnished for the back. Satin with wadding \$2.50 each; rayon with wadding, 70 cents each. State number, color and material desired, and send to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

CHAPTER XXIV DUPONT REMEMBERS

BROUSSEAU was seated in the library of the gaudy house when a tall old man came to the door. He reconnoitred, recognized Captain Dupont, and admitted him.

Since the exposure Brousseau had hardly left his room. He sat there, haggard, crushed, planning, scheming to get back that which seemed slipping inexorably from his grasp. Consumed with furious hate of Hilary, he seemed inhibited from action by the very vehemence of his will.

The Seigneur's sudden death the day before had added a new complication, and Brousseau felt that it was not to his advantage, even though it seemed to leave Madeleine more helpless.

"He's sailing for Quebec to-morrow evening," said the Captain. "I am to take him with a schooner-load of lumber."

"Askew?" queried Brousseau sharply.

"Yes, Monsieur. He came to me late this afternoon. His horse was all in a sweat. He must have driven like the devil. He told me to sail to-morrow night, whether the hold's full or empty."

Brousseau was staggered. If Hilary was going to Quebec immediately, it must be to lay those papers, which he had sought vainly in his desk, before the police. He saw the prison walls closing about him. And to the great hate he bore Hilary was added the lust for liberty.

He must have the papers. Lafe Connell knew besides, but Lafe could be laughed at, once the papers were his own. His plan began to take shape. If Hilary were out of the way and the documents destroyed he could yet win Madeleine, achieve his dream of becoming Seigneur, his life ambition.

"Dupont," he said, "you and I have not always been on good terms. You refused to break your contract with the St. Boniface Company. But I guess you see differently now."

Dupont clenched his fists. "I've sworn to kill him," he whispered. "I've held my peace. I talked with him face to face to-night, and he never knew the devil that was sitting in my throat, telling me to make an end."

"Can you keep that devil of yours silent till you have him on board?" asked Brousseau.

Dupont pulled at his tangled beard and nodded. Brousseau, watching him, knew that the madness which held him would carry him to the end. "Who are your crew?" he asked.

"Drouin, Lachance, and Georges Martin."

"Two men are enough. I have two good men for you in place of them. Listen carefully, Dupont."

Marie, sleeping overhead, heard her father drive up in a sleigh that night, and there was whispering at the door. That frightened her. Another thing that alarmed her was his way of entering. Usually he would stamp into the house, as if on board; but now he came in furtively, and she could hardly hear his stealthy movements below. She wondered what was portending. Of late he had watched her more keenly than ever, and had been more silent.

She slept by starts, and awakened at dawn to hear a stealthy step outside her door. In the dim light she saw her father bending over her bed. She sat up, stretching out her arms as if to ward off something. In her confused condition between sleep and waking she had fancied for a moment that he held something in his hand—a knife or a revolver.

But she saw that he held nothing.

He was staring into her eyes, as if to read her secret thoughts.

"To-night I go to Quebec," said Dupont. "I shall be aboard all day. I may not return."

He had said the same thing before his last voyage, and she had listened, unbelieving, but indifferent if it were true. Now the words terrified her no less than his demeanour, and for the first time she wondered whether he knew of her journey with Pierre.

He would never believe her story. It would have aroused all the old madness in him, if he had known. But he could not know.

"You will come back," she stammered. "You will be back before the river closes. Then we shall be together here through the winter. We shall be happier than in the past. And we——"

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seignior, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamar-tine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, declares war on Hilary when he refuses to return to the States. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the plan. She warns Hilary but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau. Their friendship soon ripens into love. Brousseau succeeds in turning Madeleine against Hilary by circulating falsehoods about him. Connell goes to Madeleine. He tells the truth about Hilary and exposes Brousseau as robbing her father. The shocking news brings on the death of Monsieur Rosny.

"The name!" he cried, seizing her by the shoulders. "Tell me now! I wait no longer!"

The old obstinate look came on her face. Her remorse and pity instantly died. She compressed her lips and was silent.

"The name! Thou shalt tell me! I should have beaten thee when thou wast a child. But I shall not beat thee now, for I can compel thee to tell me. The name! The name!"

She remained silent and utterly quiescent. So strong had the inhibition grown that she could not have told, had she been willing to do so, save under the impulse of some overpowering mental shock. And, armed by the years, she grew calm as he grew violent, and her mind passed under the domination of the old habit.

He let her go and stood beside her, pulling at his grey beard and smiling. Marie had never seen her father smile at such a time before. And there came into her mind an idea which had never seemed possible, that some day she might yield up her secret. The mental inhibition of a lifetime was breaking under the stress.

Dupont strode toward the door, stopped there, and looked back.

"I go now to the schooner," he said. "I shall be aboard till we sail this evening. If thou come to me before I sail and tell me the name, I give thee his life, one life for another."

"What life? What other?" cried the girl wildly.

He glared into her eyes, and the look in his own was that of a man devil-haunted.

"Dost thou think I do not know," he cried, "of Monsieur Askew and thee, or that Mademoiselle has broken her betrothal with him because of thee?" He turned toward her with a menac-

ing gesture. "The name!" he thundered.

She cowered under his words, and the name now trembled upon her lips. But before she spoke it Dupont was gone.

He was gone, and she was alone in the grey of the morning, watching the grey sea heave under a brightening sky, as she had watched it all her life.

And her father's appearance in her room seemed unreal as a dream.

All day she watched him from the cottage, busy about his ship, piling the logs on deck. All day she waited, stunned, and incapable of action, repeating over and over in her mind her father's words, whose meaning was unintelligible to her. Yet St. Boniface remained unchanged in that ruin that had come upon her. Men laughed noisily as they strolled from their

"Wait here!" cried Madeleine.

She ran back into the Chateau, put on her coat and hat, and took a revolver which had lain for many years unused in a drawer of a cabinet. She hurried to the stable, harnessed the horse, and brought the sleigh to the door. She motioned to Marie to enter, leaped in, and took the reins, and the two girls started along the road through the forest.

It was a difficult journey through the deep snow. Often the horse floundered knee-deep in the drifts, and the way seemed endless: but near the village the snow was trampled hard and the sleigh went like the wind. Neither of the girls spoke, but before the eyes of each was the same dreadful picture.

At last they emerged from the forest and crossed the bridge. The hum of the mill had ceased, and had been succeeded by another sound, well known to dwellers along the St. Lawrence shores when winter arrives: the stirring of the ice floes as the impending storm drives them together to their long winter anchorage.

The sleigh went madly along the wharf, which groaned and creaked as the ice battered it on either side. Madeleine sprang from the sleigh and ran on board the schooner, which was already moving.

As Marie descended to follow her she saw that it was too late. There was an increasing space between the wharf and the deck. She hesitated, and then it was impossible to follow. For a moment she thought she saw Madeleine threading the narrow passage between the piles of lumber; then the darkness closed about her.

The pulleys creaked. The mainsail and foresail swung upward and bellied in the wind. The two gafftopsails gleamed like white birds against the night.

The horse, left uncontrolled, swung round and galloped homeward, trailing the empty sleigh behind him. Marie stood shuddering at the end of the wharf. For a while she stared out in terror toward the invisible schooner, lost in the distance.

Presently, with a low cry, she turned and began running homeward. She staggered into the cottage and sank down before the stove, crouching there.

When Hilary reached the wharf it was already dark. He had been recognized by no one on the way. He went straight aboard the schooner, and found Dupont on deck.

"When do you start?" he asked.

"Immediately, Monsieur," replied the Captain quietly.

The schooner contained a tiny cabin in the fore-castle. Between this and the poop, in the open bottom, was piled the lumber, secured with chains, and stacked high above the sides.

"I'm going below," said Hilary, turning away. He did not want to look upon St. Boniface again.

He put his foot upon the top rung of the ladder that led down to the fore-castle. As he did so he felt a stunning blow upon the back of the head. He staggered, slipped and fell down the ladder into the little open space before the cabin.

Half dazed, he was barely conscious of seeing the grinning faces of Pierre and Leblanc stare into his. His overcoat was torn from his back, his pockets emptied. He waited for the knife-thrust, but only kicks followed. He was lifted and thrown into the cabin.

The outlaws had run back to assist Dupont in getting up the sails. It was not Brousseau's plan to despatch him within hearing of the shore.

He heard the sails being hoisted, and

(Continued on Page 14)

Classified Advertising Rates

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS and dogs. Several trained, \$25; ready to train, \$10 to \$20. Pups \$5 to \$8. Interested write. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$10-100; White Leghorns \$8-100; Barred Rocks & Reds \$9-100; White Rocks \$12-100; Heavy mixed \$8-100; Light \$7-100. If not satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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FOR SALE—Equipped farms, all sizes at very attractive prices. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT a modern equipped dairy farm located in the beautiful Susquehanna valley? We have them from 10 to 700 acres. Write your wants. THEO. FULLER, Unadilla, N. Y.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

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HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Chemically treated Danish seed. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhousen, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid 200-65c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Express collect 5,000-\$7.50. Cauliflower prepaid 50-40c; 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$3.75. PORT B. MELLINGER, North Lima, Ohio.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

15 MILLION FINE CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Wakefields, and Ballhead, etc.; extra special, \$1.00 thousand; 5,000-\$4.50; 10,000-\$8.50; 50,000-\$37.50 cash. Prompt shipments. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

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CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—100-40c; 1,000-\$2.75 postpaid, immediate shipment. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

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CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUT and Tomato Plants—Field grown, Fine plants, all well rooted from best strains of seed. Cauliflower—Early, Medium and Late Snowball Rerooted \$4.50 per 1000; 5,000-\$20; 500-\$2.50. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhousen Glory, Flat Dutch, Surehead, All Head Early, Succession, Early Summer, Savoy and Red Danish \$2 per 1,000; 5,000-\$9; 500-\$1.25. Rerooted Cabbage plants—\$2.25 per 1,000; 5,000-\$11; 500-\$1.50. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved and Danish Giant, \$2.50 per 1,000. I can make immediate shipment in any quantity. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10—\$2.00; smoking 10—\$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

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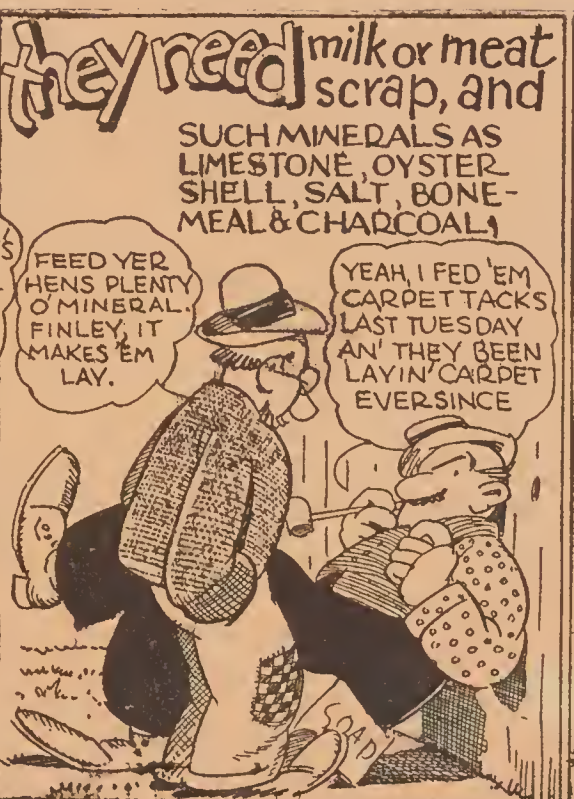
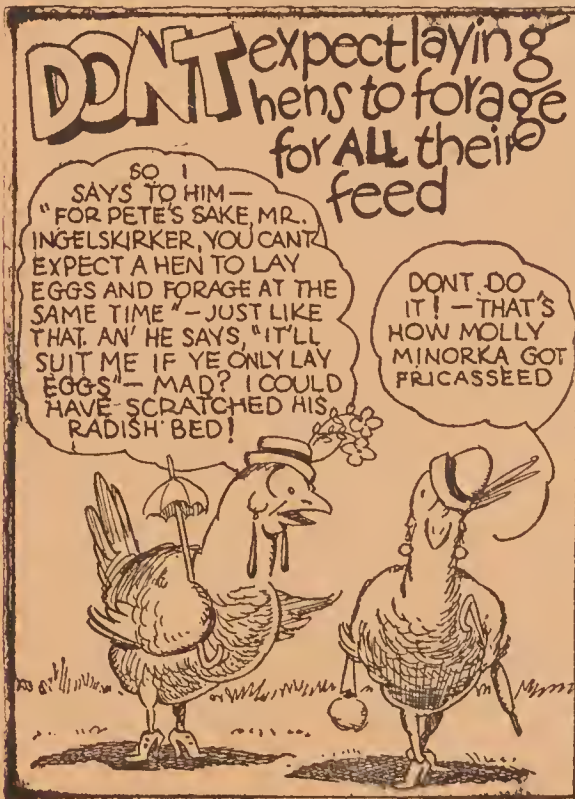
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HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Feed Hens in the Summer

By Ray Inman



Baby Chicks

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Keystone Chicks 1910

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FULL OF VITALITY.
Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns.....	8c each, \$75.00 per 1000
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Heavy Breeds—Mixed.....	8c each, \$75.00 per 1000
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Chicks from Special No. 1 Strain 3c per chick more than above prices.

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

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—Hatched by the best system of incubators from high-class, bred-to-lay stock, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$9.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas \$11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$12.00 per 100; Jersey Giants \$15.00 per 100. Heavy broilers \$9.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$7.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y. Desk H. Member of the International Baby Chick Association

Quality Baby Chicks—\$8 per 100 up

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Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tanager Strain.

S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	2.75	4.75	9.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

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Prompt 100% Delivery. Will ship C.O.D.

Light Mixed.....	50	100	500	1000
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CHIX

Ferris Strain W. Leghorns.....\$4.50 \$8.00 \$70

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R. 1. Reds.....5.00 9.00 80

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Mixed.....4.00 7.00 60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$17.00 per 50; \$32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings \$16 per 50, \$30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live. ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free. Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

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Will Ship C.O.D.

S. C. Reds.....	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, 1/2c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorn 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c, Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks, guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer

Certification Association Adopts New Plans

ON page 15 of the July 7th issue we told you something about the plans that are being laid to improve hatching eggs and baby chicks in New York State. The plans, in brief, will provide for a grade of chicks slightly below the present grade of certified. This grade, which will be known as supervised will have certain definite requirements which must be met and which will make it possible for New York State poultrymen to buy an officially bred grade of chicks at slightly lower prices than is charged for certified but of a better quality than is likely to be purchased at random. At that time we mentioned that a meeting was planned by the Poultry Certification Association at which the plan already discussed by poultrymen through the State would be acted upon by the Association.

Inasmuch as the annual meeting of the New York State Poultry Certification Association would come too late to make it possible to put the plan into effect this summer they decided to call a special meeting at Syracuse on June 20th. This meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M., Standard Time, by Mr. Plinston of Springville, N. Y., president of the Association. The purpose of the meeting was outlined by E. A. Flansburgh, Assistant County Leader and following this the plan as outlined in our July 7th issue was read by Dr. Hall of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Association Changes Name

One of the principal items of business done by the Association was to take action and change the name of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association to New York State Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc.. The plan as presented to the meeting was adopted with but few changes. Applications from members who desired supervision of their flock must be made not later than July 1st and the application must be approved both by the Certification Association and by the Farm Bureau in the country in which the applicant lives. A committee was appointed at the meeting to make such changes in the by-laws as were necessary in order to provide for the new work on supervision. The committee met and reported back to the meeting at which time the report made by them was accepted by the meeting. Anyone wishing more complete details may secure them by writing to M. M. Griffiths at New Hartford, N. Y.

Broodiness and Its Control

BROODINESS was once a desirable trait and every poultry farmer was anxious for his birds to go broody early in the season. Today broodiness is looked upon as undesirable and when the hens go broody it represents a loss. Every hen that goes broody decreases the per cent egg production and while they are broody they represent an economic loss not only in time spent in being broody but in feed consumption as well.

Some birds never go broody while others may go broody several times in a year. This means then that a broody hen has no place on the commercial egg farm. Every broody hen should be removed from the nest to the broody coop just as soon as they can be detected and a celluloid band may be slipped on for identification. A good broody coop is made by having wire or slatted sides and top and a slatted

bottom. Another good way to break up broody hens in hot weather is to use a six by six wire coop. This coop should be kept outdoors and to assist in breaking up the broody hens one or two male birds may be put in with them. Ordinarily from five to six days of confinement in the coop is enough to completely break a bird of her desire to set.

The eliminating of broodiness by breeding should be the practice of every breeder. Broodiness is an inherited trait and it may be eliminated to a large degree by barring from the breeding pen those birds which have been broody several times during the year. The male bird is an important factor in controlling broodiness and

Long Island Holds Its Eleventh Potato Tour

(Continued from Page 3)

stop was made, sometimes by men from the State College of Agriculture or State Experiment Stations. If any criticism were to be made of the program, it would be that information was handed out in doses too large for any man to absorb in three days. Doubtless this is a good point rather than a criticism as the men selected the points in which they were most interested and talked and visited with each other and the men who explained the demonstrations and experiments.

Start at Mineola

The tour started the first day from the Mineola Courthouse and ten stops were made in Nassau County, the last stop being the State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale where guests from out of the county were put up for the night. After supper, in the absence of Director Knapp, Mr. Stevens of the State School welcomed the guests and Dr. William Stuart of the U. S. D. A. spoke on potato storage and time of cutting.

Thursday morning soon after eight the line of cars left the State School and after several stops along the road, arriving at the Vegetable Research Farm of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station about noon where lunch was served on the lawn. Following lunch, the different members of the staff conducted trips over the Research Farm explaining the nature and results of the experiments that are being conducted there. The tour then proceeded south making several stops in the vicinity of Southampton and stopped at the Watermill Community House for supper. Dr. William Martin was scheduled to speak but a death in the family prevented his attendance and the principle business of the evening was a free for all discussion of spraying practices. Friday morning the tour left Riverhead and made a number of stops along the North Shore continuing to Orient Point. Dinner was served at the Maratooka Club House and the closing session of the tour was filled with a discussion of certification as affecting the quality of seed potatoes and the factors influencing the demand for Long Island potatoes.

Variety of Interests Represented

In addition to certified seed producers from New York and other states desiring big attendance of Long Island growers, many of whom were with the tour only one day or part of a day. The New York State College of Agriculture was well represented by a number of men from the Agronomy and Vegetable Gardening Departments. A number of commercial firms dealing in fertilizers, supply materials and other sup-

American Agriculturist, July 14, 1928
one should use only male birds that come from non-broody mothers.—Conn. State College of Agriculture.

Hens Lay Bloody Eggs

Will you please give me advice on what makes chickens lay bloody eggs. I gather them every day. They are laying good. I feed them scratch feed and mash.

IT is not unusual for hens to lay bloody eggs, especially when they are being pushed for egg production. Under the strain of heavy production slight hemorrhages occur in the oviduct, the blood being picked up with the egg yolk in the process of forming the egg and hence become one of the interior parts of the whole egg. While the condition is not serious, yet if it becomes too alarming, it is better to cut down on the stimulating part of your ration, i. e. the mash. Increase the amount of grain you are feeding your hens and this will decrease the amount of mash they will consume and end the trouble.—L. H. HISCOCK.

plies of use to potato growers were also represented.

The tour was so well conducted that it seems presumptuous to make any suggestions, but it was apparent that at many stops, it was almost impossible to get near the equipment demonstrated and on several occasions it seemed that a number of those present were unaware of the fact that someone was speaking on some topic which might have been of great importance to them. It would seem that it would be helpful if a raised platform could be provided for the speaker at each stop. Nothing elaborate would be needed. Two barrels and a couple of planks would serve the purpose and would not only call attention to the speaker but make it easier to hear him. A free use of a megaphone in announcing these talks would also call attention to them. Another suggestion mentioned by several on the tour was that it might be well to include one or two stops of a recreational nature. One such stop was made at Curtis Flying Field on Wednesday and several expressed desire to try the Long Island beaches. In view of the length of the trip and the number of stops made, it would seem that a stop at a beach might well be included. However, as already stated, the arrangement and management of the tour was exceptionally good and County Agents Campbell and Foster, the two potato improvement committees and in fact everyone who had a part in working out the program deserved much credit for the smooth, efficient way in which the tour was conducted.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 12)

felt the schooner moving from the wharf. Then he heard a low cry and saw Madeleine upon her knees before him.

She bent her face to his, whispering that she loved him, pleading for forgiveness, and beseeching him to rise. And Hilary opened his eyes to discover that the vision was reality.

He staggered to his feet and stood swaying in the middle of the cabin, while she kept her arms about him. He began to remember. He knew where he was now. Madeleine thrust the revolver into his hand.

"They have planned to murder you!" she cried. "I learned of it and brought this. You must not die, Hilary, now that we love each other."

He broke the revolver. It was empty, and the bore so eaten away with rust that to have fired it would have been more dangerous to the shooter than to his object of aim. He saw the horror on the girl's face as she made the discovery.

(To Be Continued.)



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and Protection of A. A. Readers



Reader Recognizes Unreliable Ads.

"Why are such concerns allowed to flourish when they are such humbugs? S. Dearborn Street, must be a wonderful place, but the paper printed there is no good. I would like to hear of such concerns being investigated."

OUR subscriber enclosed several ads clipped from a paper which claims to be "devoted to the service of the American Farmer and his family". Several of the ads were puzzle schemes claiming to offer cash prizes for solutions. We have commented on this before. You may be assured that the promoters of such schemes are interested only in getting your name and address.

Another ad claimed to give a secret for discovering underground treasures and the least vicious of them all offered a Chinese good luck ring as a prize for getting subscriptions to the paper printing the ad.

We would like to point out both to our subscriber who wrote in and to our other Service Bureau readers that the surest way to discourage such ridiculous, misleading and unreliable advertising is to refuse to subscribe to magazines which permit it in their columns.

Chicken Thief Rewards To Be \$25

WE are again calling attention of our readers to an announcement made on page 5 of the June 9th issue. At that time it was stated that following the payment of the 20th \$50 reward since January 1st, the amounts of the rewards will be reduced to \$25. The rules governing the payment of the reward will remain the same as before. At the present time seventeen rewards have been paid since the beginning of the year. The winners of the three remaining \$50 rewards will be decided upon the basis of the date of conviction of the thief.

Gets Prison Sentence for Stealing Calf

ON June 11, a calf was stolen from the farm of Howard Thompson of Amboy, near Syracuse. The theft was an unsolved mystery until Mr. Thompson, who was accompanied by Sergeant Dillon, Corporal Brockman and Deputy Sheriff Hoffmire, saw the hide in a Syracuse store and made positive identification by its markings.

The proprietor of the store, whose name was withheld by the officers, said he bought the hide from Donohue, who returned after the sale and said: "If any state troopers come around here tell them you have not seen me."

Donohue was arrested within one hour after Mr. Thompson identified the hide. He admitted to Sergeant Dillon he took a calf belonging to Thompson. The calf was killed in a field not far from Thompson's home. Donohue said he sold the carcass for \$24 and the hide for \$3.

Donohue denied knowing anything about the disappearance of several other calves from farms in the western part of the county.

May we suggest again that when you suffer the theft of any farm property that you notify the State Troopers and the Sheriff's office immediately. We congratulate Sergeant Dillon, Corporal Brockman and Deputy Sheriff Hoffmire on the outcome of the case.

Donohue was sentenced by Judge Rathbun of Camillus to 60 days in the Penitentiary.

Fraudulent "Home Work" Schemes Collect Amazing Sums

FOUR fraud orders issued by the Postmaster general against home-work operators, from January 20 to March 22, revealed that the amazing sum of \$103,210 had been taken from Classified Newspaper Readers for "deposits" or "samples", and that of this tremendous amount one advertiser alone had collected \$90,000.

Aside from these fraudulent schemes we recently investigated another "house dress" proposition being prompted through the "help wanted" columns of newspapers. This pro-

How We Won a Chicken Thief Reward

ABOUT dusk, April 10th, two young men with a delivery truck stopped at our home, one mile south of the village of Greene and asked the loan of auto jack and other tools as they had a badly punctured tire. When the tire was finally repaired and they were ready to pump it up, they gave Mr. Lanphere a dollar for the use of patches, etc., and he and Gerald came in the house to clean up and dress as we were all going up town to see the reproduction of "The Harvester" that evening.

When we were ready to start they had their tire off again and said they had found more holes in it. Someway. I felt suspicious of them and hated to go and leave them here but we do not attend many of the movies and had promised the children we would all see "The Harvester" so we did not want to miss it.

I told Mr. Lanphere as we were on our way that I was afraid they would take my hens, but he laughed at me. He said they were more apt to carry off the tools which he lent them.

We left home about 8 P. M. and returned a little after 10. Mr. Lanphere found his tools all right but to satisfy myself we went to the hen house and found the hens gone.

While talking it over Mr. Lanphere remembered that the fellows said they were going back up to a garage and get repairs before they left for Binghamton. The next morning at about 5 o'clock Mr. Lanphere went out and examined the ground and found tracks to the hen house. He then went to Sherwood Hotel and found that the State Troopers were there. The bell boy routed Trooper Seymour out and although he was no doubt enjoying a good sleep he was not only willing but anxious to be of service.

It Pays to Remember Details

Mr. Lanphere gave him full details, including descriptions of the fellows and the truck. Gerald had also noticed the make of tires and remembered the last

moter received 18,000 replies in one week. Practically all the 18,000 women answering this schemer's lure will be disappointed. Many of them will be cheated out of a dollar and a half.

It is difficult to prosecute these cheats because of the small amount of money each individual loses. In the aggregate though, the sum defrauded becomes substantial. The prolific

Promptness Appreciated

I WISH to give thanks to you and your good work you are carrying on for the \$20.00 Accident Insurance I received covering the two weeks I was laid up. While I am now able to do most of my work my shoulder is bothering me lots by spells. Wish I might get all my friends to take out an insurance policy through you.—Edgar Whitford, Hermon, N. Y.

growth of these home work schemes throughout the United States makes their immediate curtailment imperative if this wholesale cheating is to be stopped.—National Better Business Bureau.

three figures of the license number.

Mr. Lanphere then found that they had gone to Watson's Garage on South Chenango St., but Mr. Watson knew nothing about the chickens as they had left the truck on the street and came in and purchased what they needed and one asked to use the telephone saying he wanted to call his wife. Central gave Mr. Lanphere the number he called and he gave that to Trooper Seymour.

As soon as Trooper Seymour had his breakfast he came down and looked the premises over and we gave him another clue just discovered. A berry crate which stood in the barn was missing. Then he left for Binghamton saying he would trace them and would then be obliged to return to Greene for a warrant for their arrest and would no doubt want Mr. Lanphere and Gerald to go back to Binghamton with him to identify the thieves.

Troopers Get Their Man Quickly

So we were all anxiously awaiting his return when he astonished us by returning about 3 P. M. in company with two other troopers bringing crate, chickens and chicken thieves. He had traced the chickens to the market where they sold them and had traced the truck to the garage where it was being repaired and found the fellows were Edward Riley and Edward Humiston and they were wanted at that time in Afton on another charge.

They had given the officers over there the slip while they were getting a warrant. Mr. Lanphere and Gerald accompanied them to the Justice's office at Greene and they were taken from there to Norwich jail. It seems they decided not to stand trial on our charge.

I think much praise is due Trooper Seymour for the speed which he showed on this case. We are sorry the doors were not shut and fastened so the penalty could have been more severe.

I shall certainly have one of the markers as soon as I get my flock started and would advise all poultry keepers to do the same as it would have been impossible to identify my birds if they had not been found before they were slaughtered.—Mrs. W. B. Lanphere.

DAIRYLEA

Powdered Skim Milk

Best for Baby Chicks,
Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose (sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for free Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
New York City

Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants



There's **PROFIT** in every forkful

Farmers find work wins wealth in CANADA

Where Land is Cheaper and Crops are Larger

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Syracuse:	C. E. S. Smith, Dept. B-47, 301 E. Genesee St.
Harrisburg:	F. A. Harrison, Dept. B-47, 308 North, 2nd St.
Manchester:	J. B. Riordan, Dept. B-47, 43 Manchester St.
Woonsocket:	L. A. Delorme, Dept. B-47, Room 205, The Call Bldg.

The Comfortable

Great Northern Hotel

CHICAGO



FORMER GUESTS REPRESENT 90 PER CENT OF THE DAILY ARRIVALS

TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

400 Newly Furnished Rooms \$2.50 a day and up—Sample Rooms \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

New Garage One-half Block
Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Walter Craighead, Mgr.

NUMBER 18428

NEW YORK, N. Y. May 14 1928

Manufacturers Trust Company

613 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars

\$ 50 00/100

TO THE ORDER OF William B. Lanphere

Greene

R. D. #2 New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Harry Morganthau Jr.

Steel-Cut Gears Give the MAYTAG Silence ^{and} Durability!

All Gears Enclosed

All gears of the Maytag are neatly and securely enclosed. There are few places to oil and these are within easy reach.

Gasoline Multi-motor
or Electric Motor here

THE marked simplicity of the Maytag Aluminum Washer is evidenced by the power-drive arrangement shown here. There are comparatively few gears on the Maytag. They are all precision-cut to one-thousandth of an inch in accuracy, specially heat-treated to the proper hardness, and mesh perfectly with a remarkable absence of vibration and noise. Such high-grade construction assures long life and trouble-free service for the Maytag.

Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

For homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with an in-built gasoline engine—the famous Maytag Multi-Motor. It is as compact as an electric motor and delivers the same sure, smooth flow of power. Any woman can operate it. A step on the pedal starts it.

The Multi-Motor represents fifteen years' development. It is a modern, high-grade engine with bronze bearings throughout; Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. The carburetor has but one adjustment and is flood proof. The popularity of the Maytag Multi-Motor Washer has made the Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder and two-cycle engines.

The Maytag does an average washing in an hour or so, changes washday to wash-hour, washes even grimy overalls clean without hand-rubbing. The seamless, non-breakable, heat-retaining, cast-aluminum tub is an ideal tub for a farm washer.

It is all washing space, holds an unusual amount of clothes, and drains itself when the washing is done. The new Roller Water Remover has a soft top roll and a hard bottom roll. It wrings everything evenly dry and spares the buttons.

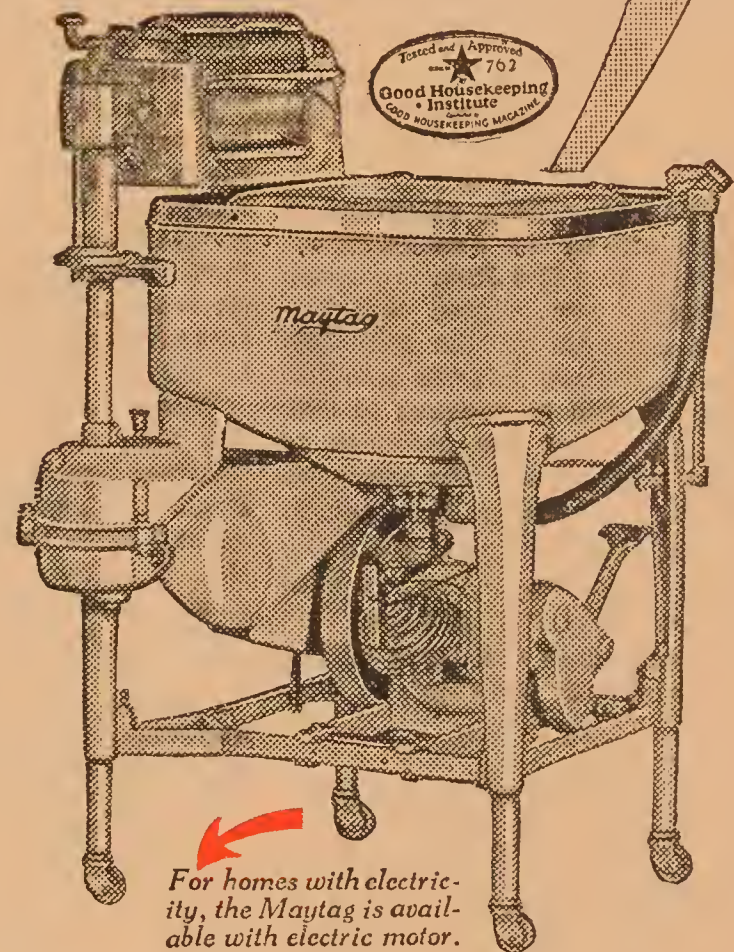
THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1894

Eastern Branch: 851 No. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

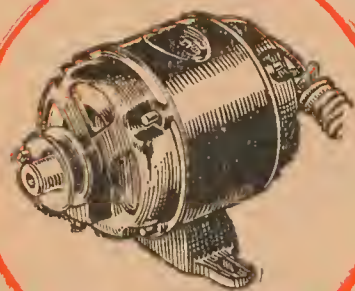
The Maytag Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Maytag Company of Australia—Sydney—Melbourne

Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.



For homes with electricity,
the Maytag is available
with electric motor.

The famous Maytag
gasoline multi-motor
for homes without
electricity.



Standard 1/4 H.P. electric
motor for homes with
electricity.

Maytag Radio Programs



W H T, Chicago,
Tues., Wed., Thur.,
Fri., Sat., 9:00 P.M.
WCCO, Minneapolis,
Fri., 8:30 P.M.
WHO, Des Moines,
Sun., 7:15 P.M.
KDKA, Pittsburgh,
Tues. and Wed., 10:00 P.M.
WBAP, Fort Worth, Mon.,
8:30 P.M. KEX, Portland, Ore.,
Tues. and Sat., 8:30 P.M.
WBZ, Boston, Fri., 7:00 P.M.
Hours designated are standard
time at the stations named

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

FREE Trial Washing

Experience the joy
of a Maytag washing
in your own home.
Find out why the
Maytag won world
leadership. 'PHONE
for a Maytag before
next washday.

Deferred
Payments You'll
Never Miss

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

July 21, 1928

Published Weekly

How It Feels to Fly

Story of a Trip from New York to Chicago with the Air Mail

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT was recently my privilege to travel on a plane carrying the United States mail, as a guest of the National Air Transport Company from New York to Chicago and return. Have you ever been up in an airplane? As I started to write this story of my experience, I tried to estimate the number of readers of this paper who have taken an air trip. Probably the average is not more than one in ten thousand, yet I venture to predict that sooner or later a majority of you will have the experience, for flying is coming, and coming fast. Within the next few years, air travel will be as common an everyday experience as riding on a train is now.

With that thought in mind, you perhaps have wondered how you would feel way up there in the air. Perhaps you would be like the negro who was very seasick on his first voyage and fervently prayed: "Oh, Lord, if you will done bring me back safe dis time, I'll never leave 't terra cotta again!"

Before I went, I received a great deal of "encouragement" from my friends. The boys in the office very kindly suggested that I should be sure to read my life insurance policies to see if they were good for air travel also! One of my friends pointed out that he had once fallen out of a boat into Lake Michigan and found the water very cold! Several told me how seasick I was going to be; also, that flying was all right, but lighting on the ground afterwards was very apt to be all wrong.

But in spite of all this "kindly" advice, I found it to be a lot of fun and a great experience, and I suggest that if you get a chance to fly you should not miss it—only be sure that your plane and pilot are licensed by the United States government.

I left Hadley Airport at New Brunswick, New

Jersey, at 12:15 eastern standard time and arrived in Chicago the same afternoon at 7 P. M. central time, thus requiring only about eight hours to make the same distance that even the sun requires an hour to travel, and the fastest extra-fare train over twenty hours. As we soared along over a hundred miles an hour, I thought time and again of the months of painful toil of the pioneers in making this same journey. From ox team to airplane within the memory of living men is progress almost impossible to comprehend.

The annals of United States history are filled with the romance and adventures of carrying the mail. "Clear the way for the United States mail!" still has power to thrill. Packed in front of me in the plane were many great bags of air mail and I was reminded that Uncle Sam's mail car-

riers have always followed close on the heels of the pioneers. As boys, how all of us have been thrilled with stories of the pony express and the mail riders of the Wild West, who carried the mail on horses at a dead run from relay station to station, and who had constant hairbreadth escapes from Indians and robbers. Later came the stage coach days with similar adventures, followed by the mail trains and cars and now by the airplane. That carrying valuable mail is still a somewhat hazardous adventure occurred to me when I noticed that all the handlers of mail around the airports went heavily armed!

When I arrived at the airport, I was helped into a flying suit that went on over my other clothes, and was given a helmet that covered my head and ears, and goggles to protect my eyes. A parachute was then buckled on me and I was instructed in case of trouble to climb up out of the plane, jump, and when clear to give the hook on the parachute a pull—all of which was not particularly helpful to an amateur's peace of mind! For a few moments I kept wondering if I could find that hook when falling, but I soon forgot all about it.

Then we climbed into the plane and were off. We rushed across the ground, much the same as you would in an automobile, and then suddenly I looked down to find that the ground had somehow fallen far below us. From that time until we landed, I never had a single sensation of fear or nervousness. Flying is so natural that one wonders why man has not discovered the art before.

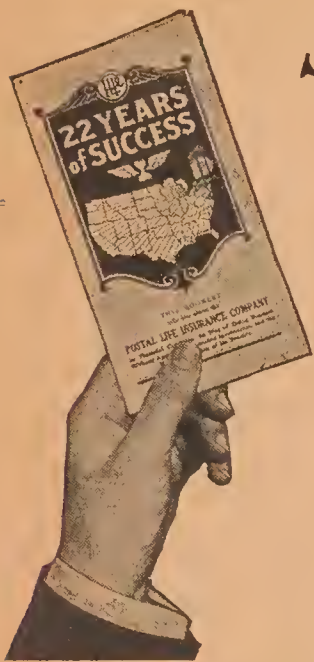
Down across New Jersey we went. Spread out below me was all the panorama of the Jersey farm country clothed with the beautiful green of late May. Crossing the Delaware near Trenton, I

(Continued on Page 14)



One of the hangars of the National Air Transport Company, showing a mail plane just taking off. This plane is the type in which Mr. Eastman rode during the trip described in the article on this page.

At the right, in the oval, is the picture of Ezra Meeker, the only living person who has crossed the continent by covered wagon (1852), ox team (1906-10), automobile (1915), and airplane (1924). Mr. Meeker's experience is an example of the possibilities of progress in communication and transportation within the space of one man's lifetime.



See how successful it is!

American industries are conducted with business dignity and conspicuous success.

Advertising has developed into recognized dignity, and increasing success: it is the hand-maiden of every successful business enterprise.

In the life insurance business the outstanding company employing advertising with demonstrated success is the

Postal Life Insurance Co

with over fifty millions insurance in force

Its Record Shows

There have been paid to policy beneficiaries.....	\$27,358,910
On claims by death.....	\$13,662,202
In matured Endowments.....	1,763,092
In surrender values and dividends.....	3,774,204
In loans on policies.....	8,159,412

What Sustains and Helps the Record

Standard policy-reserves, resources.....	\$14,000,000
Standard old-line legal reserve.	
Standard policy provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.	
Operates under strict requirements of New York State and subject to United States Postal authorities everywhere.	
Insurance in force.....	\$50,000,000

It employs no middlemen, no solicitors, no agents. All its business is done direct. It is the only "Non-Agency" Company in America, and as such it is a conceded success.

It aims to furnish you needed information so you may make your decision intelligently and deliberately; it avoids high pressure; it does not urge you or hurry you.

Also, transactions with you are based on documentary information officially submitted. It thus deals with you in a most responsible manner.

All of its policy-contracts are approved by State authority. They contain the staple, standard provisions of the up-to-date legislative enactments of New York State.

The economies of the business as conducted by this Company reduce the amount of the premium payments: dividends of 9½% are guaranteed in its policies, as a result of its non-agency savings.

No one who is insurable should disregard the importance of increasing his insurance estate from time to time during his producing years. Some persons add \$1,000 each year as their income improves; \$10,000 or \$5,000 in one transaction is not within the reach of all; say at age 30.

Nowhere can a small sum of money be invested so advantageously as in *standard life insurance* issued by this Company: less than \$2.00 a month for the younger ages will add \$1,000; if you are thirty,—\$1.91.

Deal with the most modern and successful Company; avail yourself of its economy. A knowledge of its benefits is spread throughout every community, gaining for it a nationwide membership.

Write for information; get the glow of a personal satisfaction in acting for yourself and saving money.

The Company's twenty-two years of experience have given more than in-looks; they record the results of careful tests put into practice in every department of the Company. They will have a telling effect in future years.

Simply use the Coupon, or write and say, "Mail me insurance information as mentioned in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Be sure to give

1. Your Full Name; 2. Your Occupation;
3. Exact Date of Your Birth

All Standard forms of Life and Endowment insurance are issued by this Company and information as to any of them will be gladly furnished.

When your inquiry reaches us no agent will be sent to visit you. We desire to co-operate with you directly, and have you think out with us your problems, from documentary matter submitted. Because we employ no agents the resultant commission savings go to you.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WM. R. MALONE, President

511 Fifth Avenue, Corner 43rd St., New York



With the A. A. Dairyman



What Farmers Think of Increasing Milk

"I WAS sorry to see your statement in your issue of June 23 on the editorial page that you will take no part in the campaign to increase the supply of milk during the fall and early winter months. It does not sound like old reliable A. A. stuff.

"It is not a question of more cows or more milk. It is simply a question of adjusting the production of the present supply of cows in the present milk shed, to the needs of the market. If every producer in the present milk shed would keep one or two spring cows farrow until the normal short months have passed and feed them properly in the meantime, the whole problem would disappear.

"Producers who persist in marketing a big flow of milk in April, May and June, and little in October, November and December should be compelled to change their time of production. The only thing that will compel them is the dollar argument. This is such a simple and natural solution of the problem that it is strange that League management has not yet adopted it."—O. M., Orange Co., N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We are in full accord with the idea of increasing the supply in the fall providing it can be done without increasing the supply when the demand will not take it. But look what happened last March—too much milk caused cutting prices and dairymen lost thousands of dollars. We say price first—production second.

* * *

Voice Opinion of Majority

"I WANT to commend most heartily your editorial in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for June 23, in which you take a bold and common-sense stand for good milk prices as the first consideration for the welfare of the dairymen; and make production of secondary importance. In my opinion you are voicing the sentiment of a very large percentage of the dairy farmers of my own community; and I dare say of the state also.

"Here in Niagara County many fruit farmers have turned to dairying to help pay the losses that have been suffered during the past few years in the fruit industry. Quite a few farmers have their backs against the wall financially. And it is a hard struggle for the rest of us even to make both ends meet. Farms on every hand have been abandoned. During the past week we have had four heavy rains and crops are drowned out everywhere. I think the apple crop will run around 60 per cent of normal. There are very few Baldwin and McIntosh but Greenings, Kings and Wealthy have set well and look well at present. Personally, I believe that the uncertainty of returns from the farm due to weather conditions, insect pests, high labor costs, crop surpluses and many other conditions beyond the farmer's control, is creating a growing sentiment for some

form of sensible farm relief that will place agriculture on the same plane with labor and other industries."—J. J. S., Niagara County, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Yes, but let us be sure that the farm relief will really relieve. How about help for getting better markets and lower taxes?

* * *

More Production Means Low Price

I HAVE just read with interest your editorial in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST entitled "Good milk prices first—Production Second". I want to express my appreciation for the stand you have taken.

Some little time ago I had the opportunity of visiting the Middle West and while I make no pretense of seeing the whole West, the region that I did see was fairly typical of it all. From my observations there and more especially from my conversations with men who were more familiar with conditions than myself, I am convinced that the idea of a flood of cheap western milk

invading the East is 90% bunk. It looks to me as though the whole thing was gotten up with the idea of keeping the farmers satisfied with low prices for milk.

Be that as it may, the experience of the past few years with over production and consequent low prices for milk should have taught any sane man at all familiar with farming conditions the extreme danger of any campaign to increase production. The experiences of the past year should convince the most sceptical.

Let us have more articles along this line. Individuals can make no effective protest without being accused of being traitors to their organization. Keep up the work. You can have my support and that of thousands of other farmers who are losing good money every day.—L. L., Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

The backbone of the winter dairy ration is in the hay mow and the silo. The most economical milk production is from a ration, the roughage part of which is largely alfalfa hay and silage.



LADY CAMPER—The directions don't say how to set it up in a gale—you'll just have to hold it till the wind dies down.—JUDGE.

Farming By Electricity

Cayuga County Farmers Discuss Possibilities

THAT Cayuga County farmers are interested in the rural electrification problem was plainly evident at the special committeemen's meeting and forum held at the Women's Union in Auburn on May 11 last, and to which Grange, Home Bureau and Dairymen's League officers were invited. Over a hundred farmers and their wives sat down to dinner and before the speaking program started, many more folks came in. This number was rather remarkable in view of the fact that it was a very busy season for everybody and it meant a real effort to attend.

At the meeting the results of a survey in most of the towns of the county, made by the community chairmen and their committeemen were published. Instead of thirty per cent of Cayuga County farms being electrified, which was the number given in the press early in the spring, we found that only 12.69 per cent received electric service from a power line and only 4.92 per cent had home electric lighting plants, making a total of only 17.62 per cent of the farms being electrified. The figures were complete for seventeen towns. The percentage for each town varied to rather a considerable extent.

E. Victor Underwood, general secretary of the state farm bureau federation, was the first speaker. He outlined, in a general way, the progress of electrification in the state, and stated that

By CHARLES L. MESSER

up to January 1, 1927 there had been 11,000 miles of rural lines built; that at that time 35,600 or 19 per cent of the farms of New York State had electric service, and that in the United States, New York ranked second to California in the percentage of farms electrified. Mr. Underwood also stated that rural electrification is rapidly assuming its rightful position in the work schedule of New York State utility companies. In order to assume this place sooner, the companies must realize the possibilities of rural service and further, that farmers must appreciate that electric service, properly applied, can yield profits in money, comfort and convenience.

The next speaker, Professor H. W. Riley of the rural engineering department of the state college of agriculture, got next to everybody the first thing by defining, in simple understandable terms, the various electrical units.

"The Volt", said Professor Riley, "is the measure of pressure and is comparable to 'pounds' of steam pressure. We cannot do much with a steam engine unless we have a certain number of pounds of steam pressure to move the pistons, nor can we get much out of electricity unless the voltage is high enough. Sometimes the lights in our houses will grow dim

when a heavy duty motor is set going. This is an indication of low voltage, or pressure. The



A well equipped dairy house. Electric current is being used to run the cream separator.



Using a portable motor to run a buzz saw

'volt' was so called in honor of an Italian philosopher, Volta, who discovered electrical pressure."

"The 'ampere' is the rate of flow of electricity and was named after the French physicist, Ampere, while the unit of quantity is the 'ampere-hour'. The pressure times the rate gives us power and the unit of power is the 'watt'. Watts times hours gives 'watt hours'. Since a thousand watts is called a 'kilowatt', a thousand 'watt-hours' is a 'kilowatt hour'—and that is the commercial unit of electricity that we buy from the power companies."

Continuing, Professor Riley said that all electrical equipment is rated in watts. That is, the number of watts necessary to operate each piece,

(Continued on Page 7)

New York Will Have Fair Apple Crop

State Horticultural Society Gives Results of Early Season Survey

THE early summer fruit survey made by the New York State Horticultural Society in co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows an indicated apple crop next fall of 55 per cent as compared with 45 per cent last year and 69 per cent in 1926. This report was prepared by Secretary Roy P. McPherson of the State Horticultural Society in co-operation with R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician. According to Mr. Gillett, 238 members of the society submitted reports in time to be included in the tabulation while a number contributed helpful comments on the condition of fruit in their section. Mr. Gillett calls attention to the nature of the report, stating that it should not in any way be confused with the Government crop report which will be issued later.

Baldwin Crop Will Be Light

According to the report, Baldwins, the predominant variety of winter apples are generally reported light, especially in western New York. Many trees failed to bloom. McIntosh and Northern Spy, also generally light except in the Lake Champlain Valley, where they are good, are in marked contrast to fall varieties, such as Wealthy, which are apparently almost uniformly good. Greenings bloomed heavily, though the "set" was somewhat disappointing. Their condition is substantially above the average of all varieties which in

turn is substantially the same as the average of the Society's June report for the past seven years.

The condition of the apple crop in northern New York, including all varieties, is 95 per cent at the present time compared with 60 per cent last year. Reports from western New York indicate a 51 per cent crop compared with 42 per cent last year and the prospects in central New York are 65 per cent compared with 37 per cent last year. Counties in eastern New York along the upper Hudson report a condition of 67 per cent compared with 64 per cent last year while the counties in the lower Hudson River valley report a condition of 59 per cent as compared with 54 last year.

Pear Crop Fair in Most Sections

Bartletts are especially light. Kieffer is below average and Seckel is about average with generally better prospects in western New York than in the Hudson Valley. The prospects for the New York state pear crop are better than last year in all sections except the Hudson River valley where the condition is reported at 34 per cent compared with 65 per cent last year. The poorer prospects in this section balanced with better conditions in all other parts of the state

make an indicated state average of 43 per cent as compared with 45 per cent last year.

Peach Crop Better Than Average

Peaches, with late varieties (mainly Elbertas), relatively better than early varieties, are substantially above average, and especially good in the Hudson Valley. The reports indicate a much better peach crop than was harvested last fall. In western New York the crop at present is 66 per cent of normal as compared with 32 per cent last year, while the Hudson River valley reports a condition of 83 per cent as compared with 87 per cent last year. The average of all sections, including some which are not of great importance commercially, indicates a condition estimated at 67 per cent as compared with 37 per cent last year.

Plums: The outlook is much better than last year and about average, with relatively better prospects in western New York than in the Hudson Valley.

Quinces: The condition of quinces is better than last year, and about average.

Sour and Sweet Cherries: A light crop; with state average the lowest since 1921.

Grapes: Though not all in full bloom at the time some reports were mailed, prospects in all sections appeared to be much better than last summer, with the state above average.

Summary Analysis of Early Summer Reports of the New York Horticultural Society for the Last Seven Years

Year	APPLES						PEARS				PEACHES			PLUMS	QUIN'S	CHERRIES		GRAP'S
	All Variet's	Fall Var.	Baldwin	Greeni'g	McInt.	Spy	All Variet's	Bartlett	Seckel	Keiffer	All Variet's	Early Variet's	Late Variet's			Sour	Sweet	
1928	55	66	39	60	40	43	43	31	48	46	67	80	67	55	67	37	32	86
1927	45	48	42	31	48	52	45	38	47	53	30	47	30	36	58	39	44	61
1926	69	77	63	75	59	37	52	48	42	62	81	83	79	70	78	63	71	87
1925	55	55	49	41	63	60	53	42	57	55	60	63	59	54	70	59	66	66
1924	66	79	39	70	64	49	54	47	49	59	69	71	68	62	82	72	54	73
1923	56	45	67	40	58	52	36	26	40	42	62	70	58	56	59	56	59	76
1922	55	68	35	53	53	48	66	63	64	70	89	89	89	74	75	65	62	87
1921	34	32	35	17	23	33	48	42	43	35	48	52	42	27	58	15	20	40

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 123 July 21, 1928 No. 3

Greetings!

LAST week the men who travel up and down the A. A. country representing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST met in Ithaca to talk over their work, compare notes, and learn better how to tell you folks about the services of the great organization which we like to call the "A. A. family". It was our privilege to attend this conference and we came away with new enthusiasm and determination to make this service that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is trying to render agriculture bigger and better than ever.

We do not hesitate to say we are proud of the type of men who represent A. A. No effort has been spared to get men who are interested in the paper as a service institution to farmers and men whose character and integrity are above reproach. We consider it a privilege to work with such men.

Their report is unanimous that farmers everywhere are growing to like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST better and better and appreciating what it is trying to do. More than this, the representatives tell us that thousands of farm folks really regard it as a privilege to belong to the A. A. family, realizing that it is more than a farm paper, a great organization or institution, and that its power and influence in such united cooperation are getting things done.

We like to have you feel that the A. A. representatives who call occasionally at your home are working for you. You of course can not use the helps and services which the paper furnishes and to which you are entitled unless you know about them, and it is the business of the representatives to tell you what the paper is trying to do and how it can serve you.

The life of an A. A. field man is not a bed of roses. Like the farmer, he must contend with all kinds of weather, bad roads and discouragement. We know that you realize this. Like you, these men are trying to make an honest living and at the same time give you more in the way of service than the little that you pay for the subscription to the paper.

Knowing this, we are sure that no matter how busy you are you will always have a few moments for the A. A. man when he comes along, who will tell you personally some of the things

the publisher, the editor, and the entire staff are trying to do to bring more prosperity and happiness to farm folks.

Knee High By the Fourth?

THERE is a general belief among farmers that corn should be knee-high by the 4th of July. This may be right for the southern section of A. A. country, like Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but it is seldom that it is true for New York or New England. It is like the old belief that every farm family should have new potatoes by the 4th of July. Once in a while in an exceptional season it happens that new potatoes are big enough to eat, but it is unusual and certainly most corn is not knee-high this year even at this writing in the middle of July.

Nevertheless, we never get discouraged when corn gets a poor start. In many respects it is the most remarkable and finest crop that we grow. Time and again we have seen it just nicely out of the ground by the first of July, often yellow and sickly looking, and then by September you would never recognize it as the same field. Given half a chance during July and August, it will always come through good. Corn is truly the king of our American crops.

How the Farmer Looks at Things

THE other day we cultivated corn for a while on a stony old side hill. As we yanked the old horse up from walking on the lower row all of the time, and was in turn yanked up by the cultivator itself when it hit a big rock, we got again some of the thoughts and point of view of the men who depend entirely on farming for a living. It is easy to theorize about how to succeed at farming, how to lime the soil, buy fertilizers, put on purebred hens and stock, how to do this or that, but it is an entirely different matter to do it. Most farmers know how to farm better than they do.

Why don't they then? Because they probably lack capital, help, or health. Perhaps the weather goes on a strike for weeks at a time. It is easy to say that May and June were bad months, but if one wants to know *how bad* they were, he should be a farmer and be forced to sit in the house and watch it rain day after day while crops need to be planted, or those that are rot in the ground, or are choked by weeds.

It is our opinion that no writer or speaker has any right to discuss farm subjects unless he has had actual farm experience and unless he renews that experience frequently. Theory is one thing—practice is another. One can not publish or edit a farm paper that will be any great help to its readers by sitting at a desk all of the time. That is the chief reason why the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST owns a large farm and spends much of his time on it. It is the reason also why the contributing editors like Van Wagenen, Cook, Burritt and Kirby of New Jersey are actually farmers; and it is the reason also why the entire editorial staff is traveling much of the time, visiting and working with farmers to find out first hand what their actual problems are and to learn how to solve them in a practical way.

A Menace to Farm Prosperity

ONE of the great troubles of agriculture is that most farm property is held at a too high value. Land was high enough before the war, but during the war there was a regular spree of farm selling on false hopes and illusions with the result that nearly every farmer got a wrong idea of what his property was really worth. This was especially bad in the West, but bad enough also in every eastern community.

As a farm proposition, your land and buildings are worth just what their producing income possibilities are, and not a cent more. Figure the value of your property on this basis for the last ten years, and you will be surprised and discouraged at the low value that you will have to place upon it. But you will also see that over

capitalization is one of the main reasons why farming does not pay. Think what assessment of your property on its producing or income value would save you in taxes.

For this unpleasant situation the real estate men, aided and abetted by our own hopes of making sales at high prices, are to blame. Nearly everyone who reads this can cite examples right in his own neighborhood where real estate men have sold farms for far more than they are worth. Sometimes they have sold them two or three times, each time at a lower price, but also each time the sales commission came out. As a result of such sales, thousands of such farms have eventually returned to the mortgage holder while the poor families who bought them with such high hopes, often lost the meager savings of a lifetime.

Following the war, little farm real estate changed hands because it was held so high and because of the hard times, but recently owing to some improvement in the farm situation here in the East this menace to real farm prosperity and happiness has begun to rear its ugly head again and we are talking thus plainly as a warning. Within a few days two examples of sales of farms for from twice to three times what they are really worth on a producing basis have come to our attention.

One of the fundamental principles of any good business is to write off depreciation on property in that business each year. One of the reasons why the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association's finances are in such good shape is the good business judgment that has been used in keeping its property on its books at its real and not at its fictitious value. Farm property has depreciated greatly, yet it is often held at the same old prices so that interest and taxes are paid on fictitious values instead of on the basis of actual farm income.

There can be no real farm relief for the man who is paying interest on farm property held at twice its producing value. It is of course usually a good maxim for a man to mind his own business, yet the sale of farm property at too high prices in any neighborhood is the real business of every man in the farming business. When you see such a sale being made to a man from the city or to a farmer from some other region not familiar with your own conditions, the situation certainly justifies a warning to that man to "look before he leaps".

Curb the Fruit and Vegetable Thieves

THIS is the time of trial and tribulation for farmers who grow fruit or vegetables and are unfortunate enough to live on a state road or near town where they are afflicted with auto thieves. How offended some of these automobilists would be if you called them thieves, and yet when they deliberately take flowers, fruit or other products the farmer has worked hard to grow, what else are they? What would they call the farmer if the case were reversed and the farmer invaded the city man's home and grounds without permission?

We want all of our readers to bear this problem in mind and support us in our efforts to get some satisfactory trespass legislation in the coming sessions of the legislatures this winter.

Eastman's Chestnut

"IN your issue of July 7, in Eastman's Chestnut column, you asked your subscribers who had any old yarns to send them in. The following 'fish story' I heard when a boy. It was told by an old man who was full of such yarns.

"My father was an early settler along the Callicoon Stream in Sullivan County, New York. He had a saw mill operated by water power. We had a pole driven in the water in the pond. When we wanted a mess of trout, father had me fasten a deep, round basket to the top of the pole. Evenings when the trout were jumping, they were so thick and they jumped so fast they soon filled the basket."

News from the Publisher's Farm

"WAS it very hot in Houston?" is the question that everyone asks Mrs. Morgenthau and myself after we returned from our four thousand mile trip. The weather in Houston wasn't a bit worse than the heat we have been having here the last few days. The people of the South certainly deserve their reputation for hospitality,



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

because nowhere could the arrangements and comforts for the delegates to the convention have been better.

I attended the session of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform at the time when the Farm Planks were presented. The fact that impressed me about this session was the interest and courtesy with

which the farm men and women were received. I spoke to some of the farm leaders on the following day and asked them whether they were satisfied, and their answer was, "If we are not, it is our own fault."

Hotel Rice was the headquarters for most of the delegations of the various states, and the crowds were the worst in the lobbies and corridors. Some times it would take fifteen or twenty minutes to get on an elevator. A Texan got rather impatient after a half dozen elevators had passed his floor without stopping, and in order to attract the attention of the elevator operators he pulled out his six-shooter and shot through the center of each of the six glass doors. Next day the newspapers in commenting on the Texan's method of stopping the elevators remarked that he meant no harm, that he was simply in a playful mood.

One morning on descending to the lobby, I found it occupied by the Old Gray Mare Band, whose mascot is a pretty Texan girl on horseback. The fact that she had ridden her horse into the hotel did not seem to bother anybody. One-eyed Connelly, the famous gate-crasher, evidently thinking that the Old Gray Mare needed a drink, was watering the horse out of a bucket, much to the amusement of the crowds.

A member of our own New York delegation came in for quite a lot of publicity on the floor of the Convention. This man hailed from Monroe County. Every time there was a lull in the speaking he would pull out of his pocket a police whistle and blow on it four times in order that the microphone would pick up the sound and carry it back to Monroe Co. Some way or other the story got around that his wife had given him this whistle and insisted that he blow on it in order that she would know that he really was attending the Convention. I hate to spoil a good story, but on checking up, I found out that this man was a bachelor, and that some of his old cronies had given him this whistle and that he had promised to blow on it to let them know that everything was well with him and with the Convention.

* * *

A week after my return from Texas I spent a most interesting and profitable afternoon with Professor Heinicke, the head of the Pomology Department at Cornell. You may remember that I wrote some time ago that it was my impression that the reason why our McIntosh had such a light set of fruit, was because the heavy rains prevented the pollen

from flying. Professor Heinicke confirmed my belief that it was the heavy rain which kept the blossoms from setting, but that the real reason for this was that the rains kept the bees from working and in that way prevented the cross-pollination which is so necessary to the McIntosh.

Cornell is making some very interesting studies in pollination. They have found for instance that the Baldwin produces less pollen than almost any other standard variety. I was very sorry to learn this fact as I have been depending upon my Baldwin trees to cross-pollinate with my McIntosh. The Pomology Department has placed paper bags over a number of fruit

clusters in order to prevent any unknown pollen from entering. They then have taken pollen from known varieties and have carefully pollinated each of these fruit blossoms. In this way they expect to find which variety of pollen will give the best results on the McIntosh. Professor Heinicke said that it was too early to be sure, but from the present indications they believed that the Delicious would give the best results when cross-pollinated with the McIntosh.

I have invited Professor Heinicke to come and visit my orchard as I have a great many problems which I feel confident he can help me solve.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is not concerned with partisan politics. Members of our staff, as well as members of the whole A. A. family, belong to different parties; but no matter what party may get our vote, I think all can be proud of the rather remarkable fact that each of the four nominees heading the Republican and Democratic parties was a poor boy and came from humble origin. The old American principle that every boy born in this land of ours has a chance to become a ruler of the greatest nation in the world has again been demonstrated. It is not my object to write a biography of any of the candidates, but simply to emphasize the remarkable possibilities of America for any boy with brains, who is honest and willing to work. From these humble beginnings, similar to those of millions of farm boys, Hoover rose to become a world famous engineer, a director of relief work in Belgium, Food Administrator in this country during the war, a member of the President's Cabinet, and finally the choice of his party for the presidency.

Herbert Hoover was born in a little prairie hamlet of West Branch, Iowa, in 1874. Both his father and mother died when he was very young and he spent some years with uncles and aunts on Iowa farms. In a talk given some time ago, Mr. Hoover recalled some of the memories of his Iowa boyhood in which he told of association with "growing crops, with the farm animals, the old swimming hole under the willows by the railroad bridge, the woods down

the Burlington track", and many other experiences which impress the mind of the boy so that he carries them through life.

Now turn with me to the life of Alfred E. Smith, who was born in 1873 in an old tenement on South Street, almost in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, in New York City. His life as a boy, spent in the heart of the world's greatest metropolis, was of course entirely different from that of the Iowa farm boy. Yet they had this in common: Both came from humble and poor parents, and the success each has achieved has come almost entirely from his own efforts. If there is any choice between the boyhood surroundings of these two men, perhaps a little more credit should be given to Smith than to Hoover for it seems to me even more difficult to rise to greatness from the tenement of a great city than from a farm home. Governor Smith's father died when he was only thirteen years of age, leaving the boy's mother and younger sister to his care. From that time he was on his own, not only caring for himself but doing his part by selling newspapers, and other work that came to his hand to keep his family together. He found time to enter civic affairs at an early age and was well enough regarded by the voters of city and state to be elected to public office for twenty-three years.

As with Hoover, so with Smith our judgment of their accomplishments will be colored by prejudiced partisanship, yet even the most partisan in fairness must admit that it takes the qualities of a great man to accomplish what either of these men has done, neither having as the boys at play say, "a head start."

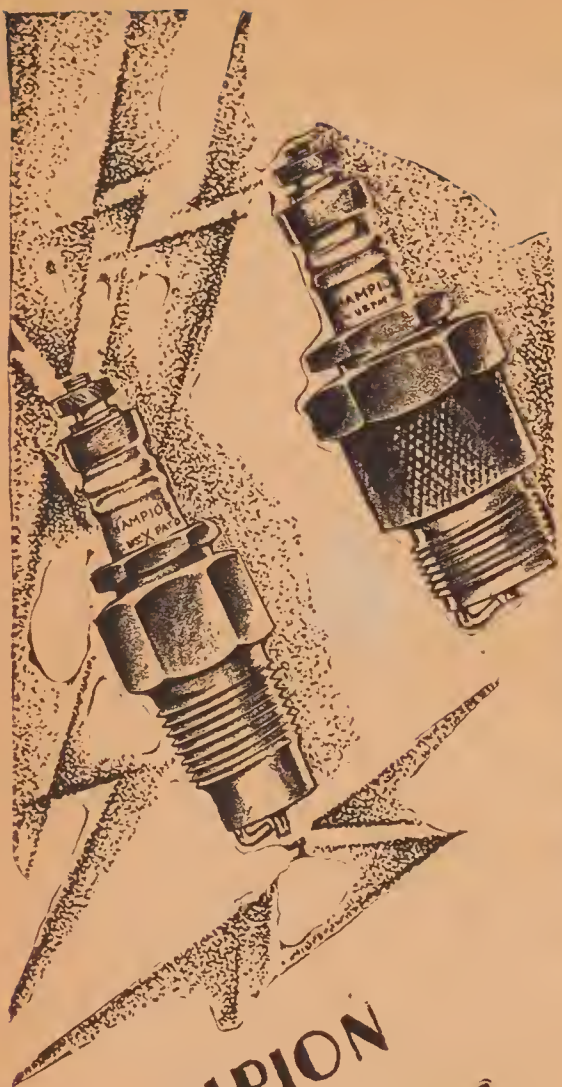
As with the presidential nominees, so with those named by both parties for the vice-presidency, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas comes of the oldest American stock for his grandfather was a full-blooded Kaw Indian. Senator Curtis' early years were spent with his relatives on an Indian reservation. When he was seven years old, he saw an Indian fight between the Cheyennes and the Kaws. During this war, it came necessary for the Kaws to send word to the whites at Topeka for assistance. The eight-year-old boy was chosen for the mission. With his pockets full of buffalo meat, he slipped through the Cheyenne lines and trudged seven miles to Topeka to deliver his message in time to save the tribe. Once in Topeka, he stayed there with white relatives, went to school, finally attending a Topeka high school during the day and driving a hack at night to pay his expenses. After graduation from school, he entered a law

(Continued on Page 9)



the railroads came, of course the drovers' business largely ceased and now it is undergoing another transformation particularly on short hauls through the use of big trucks.

The truck in the picture is owned by E. L. Foote of Hobart, New York, a large farmer and a cattle dealer, whose family has been in the business for three generations. His grandfather, Charles A. Foote, used to take large droves of cattle on foot from Delaware County to Catskill on the Hudson, where they were shipped by boat to New York City, before the days of the railroad.



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Good Weather Makes Optimists

A FEW days ago I met an old acquaintance and we fell to talking crops and farm conditions. He was an optimist and gave it as his opinion that farmers were the worst pessimists and the most easily affected by heavy rains and other extreme manifestations of nature, of any people anywhere. For example he said, you couldn't find a farmer last spring who would admit that his wheat had any possibility of yielding more than five to ten bushels per acre. Now he claims much of it will not yield twenty-five bushels and he offered to bet me that the average wheat yield would exceed that of last year. In the same way every farmer has thought he was ruined by recent heavy rains, while the facts are that farm crops will average better than last year, according to my friend.



M. C. Burritt

Well, I suppose many of us might as well admit the charge. Our attitudes go up and down with the weather, especially during the crop season. I certainly admit to a very different outlook on Saturday night as I came out of the alfalfa field with several loads of fine hay in the barn, with some cabbage set, with the corn dug out of the grass and weeds, from a week ago when none of these important things were done and it was raining. A week of beautiful warm weather has made a marvelous change in the work and in the outlook. Even at that, it was the end of the week before most farmers were able to get on their land to fit or cultivate. And everything will be ten days or two weeks late.

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Tile Drains Prove Their Worth

Our tile drains have proved their worth all the season this year. I mentioned early in the spring that one could trace every tile line through the wheat. This has been true all the season and the stand and yield of wheat on the tiled land will be double that on the untiled. We were also able to fit up cabbage ground and to plant cabbage almost a week ahead of our neighbors on untiled land. All the week we have been able to trace the tile system in the cabbage field by the drier soil immediately over the tile

By M. C. BURRITT

which was drained out first. Cabbage planting is just well under way on July 7 here in this section.

We are certainly proud that we grow alfalfa the "farm bureau way" this year for we are harvesting the finest quality and the heaviest yield we have ever grown. The seed was sown alone on July 12 last year after working the ground all the spring and liming and sowing acid phosphate. We chose a rainy period and the seed came up promptly and grew vigorously. In September we clipped it high to prevent some weeds from seeding but did not take off the cutting. The ample rains this spring have helped and growth has been rapid. Harvest was put off by rains which caused some lodging and greater maturity than I like, but the hay is really very fine quality and a heavy yield. We have cut a little at a time, raked it about 24 hours later before it got too dry, sweat it in the cock, turned it out and got it in the barn with most of the leaves on.

The Hens Are Culled

The farm bureau hen culler has begun his annual rounds. This service is very efficient and much appreciated in this county (Monroe) where the cost is the lowest in the state (less than 1 1/4 cents net per bird). Approximately 20 per cent of the hens are eliminated as consumers of feed and sent to market. Both cull hens and broilers have been cheap this year averaging less than twenty cents per pound. Some times advice good in itself has an unexpected bad effect. The College of Agriculture has been advising the early sale of cockerels as unprofitable to grow and for the benefit of the pullets—from this standpoint good advice. But it has flooded the markets with cockerels weighing three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter, too light to suit the demand and made good cockerels hard to dispose of. The responsibility of giving advice as usual has come home to roost.—M. C. BURRITT, Hilton, N. Y.

A Correction

IN our account of the Long Island Potato Tour on page three of the July 14th issue, mention was made of a car of "sweet potatoes" purchased from Vermont. This should have read "seed potatoes."



Representatives from six states at the recent Long Island potato tour. Left to right: Dr. William Stuart of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. H. Gooding, Jr., of the Du Pont Company of Wilmington, Del.; J. L. Grant of Buckland, Conn.; J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, L. I.; Frank Hand of Cranbury, N. J.; and C. Harold Perry of Plainfield, Vt.

PAPEC

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
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Farming By Electricity

(Continued from Page 3)

whether it be a lamp or bulb, or electric iron, is indicated on it. Thus a small lamp may be marked "25 watts". To determine the amount of power a piece of equipment will use and the cost of running, we multiply the wattage by the time in hours and get kilowatt hours. A 25 watt lamp, therefore, lighted continuously for forty hours uses one thousand watt-hours or one kilowatt hour. Likewise, a one hundred watt lamp run ten hours will use one kilowatt hour, likewise a forty watt lamp will consume only one kilowatt hour in twenty-five hours.

Some Household Appliances

Speaking next of the equipment which may be used on the farm, Professor Riley mentioned first the electric iron, which requires about 600 watts input. This piece of equipment could be operated for an hour and forty minutes before one kilowatt hour was consumed. The washing machine, probably the most popular electrically operated piece of equipment in the farm home, uses from 1 3/4 to 3 1/2 kilowatt hours per month. Combination electric and wood cooking ranges use about 18 kw. hrs. per month per person, while a straight electric range uses from 90 to 180 kw. hrs. per month per family.

Water pumping is undoubtedly the first job most farmers will think of putting electrical energy to work at. Studies have been made in several states and it has been found that on the average farm, with stock and poultry to water as well as for household purposes, 30 to 50 kilowatt hours per month will be consumed.

Heating water is one of the most expensive and inefficient jobs that can be done electrically. It takes from 1/2 to 2-3 kw. hrs. to heat a gallon of water; or, it may take one kilowatt hour to heat from 1/2 to 3 gallons of water. Pretty expensive to take a bath with such water, isn't it?

Cooling Milk

Cooling milk by electrical refrigeration is a subject that is commanding some attention at the present time. Many tests have been made and experiments carried on to see whether or not it would be cheaper than storing and harvesting ice. The conclusion reached in every case was that the insulation of the tank was the limiting factor in keeping the cost down to a minimum. Mention might be made of a test made by a man by the name of Fuller to illustrate this point. In a four can tank which was lined with three inches of pressed cork the cost per month for electrical energy was \$10.10. Of this amount, \$7.19 was the cost of actually cooling the milk. The remainder, \$2.31, was lost through radiation. And here is the important point: If the tank was not lined with 3 inch cork, the loss by radiation would have been eight times as great, or eight times \$2.31, which is \$18.48. And this plus the \$7.79 for merely cooling milk would run the monthly cost for cooling four cans of milk up to \$26.27. Look out for the insulation!

Home refrigerators consume from 30 to 80 kw. hrs. per month or a yearly average of about 46 kw. hrs. per month.

Milking machines differ widely in the cost of operation by electricity. The reason is that some require a 1-6 HP motor while some may use a 3 HP motor; and others in between. In other words, it has been found that for milking ten cows a month with different machines, the power consumed has varied from 12 to 91 kw. hrs. Farmers should not figure on using any outfit that will use more than 30 kw. hrs. per month for ten cows. Tests have shown that the portable milkers have a very low power requirement, generally 1-6 HP for a double unit outfit. The average energy consumption for this type is about 13 kw. hrs. per month per ten cows milked.

Silo Filling Needs Big Motor

Silo filling is still another farm job that may be considered by the man who is going to electrify his farm, provided he will be allowed a 5 HP motor on his line without too great a demand charge.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THIS WEEK SOCONY MEN WILL ASK YOU:

"HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR MOTOR OIL?"

Good morning, motor!



"SAY, BOSS, I was talking with an old buddy-car of mine yesterday while we were having our oil changed. He was telling me about a trip he just made up through New England. He was wild about the roads—did more than nine hundred miles without getting off hard roads once. He worked up the shore road through New Haven and Providence to Boston. They toured up through the White Mountains, then down the Connecticut River through Windsor and Brattleboro to Greenfield. They hit the Mohawk Trail and drove to North Adams and Williamstown. He said the Madam was crazy about the hotels—food especially. Sounded like a mighty interesting trip—only gone four days. I'm tired of just taxiing about—why don't we try a run like that?"

THE Standard Oil Company of New York has instructed all its representatives to suggest to every customer a change of motor oil this week.

We make this suggestion as a matter of service, knowing that clean, fresh oil will do more than anything else to insure the pleasure of your summer touring and lengthen the life of your car.

Our engineers work in close touch with car manufacturers. This Company has anticipated every improvement in engine design by providing in advance an oil of the precise quality required by the improved motor.

Stop in at a Socony station or garage today. Tell the Socony man to flush out your crankcase with Socony Flushing Oil and refill with fresh Socony Motor Oil—every quart tested 13 times before it reaches your car.

TOURING THIS SUMMER? Let Socony Touring Service plan your trip and advise you of road conditions. The service is free. Fill in the coupon and send it to Socony Touring Service, Room 58, 26 Broadway, New York City.

"I am going from.....to....."

Name.....

Address.....

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

It has been found that corn cut to one-inch lengths can be put in the silo at the rate of eight tons per hour with a 5 HP motor using from 0.7 to 1.0 kw. hrs. per ton.

In closing, Professor Riley mentioned the countless other farm jobs that electricity would do and emphasized the need of a good wiring job at the very outset. He said it cost comparatively little to put convenient outlets in great profusion all over the houses and barns when the job is being done the first time, but it was pretty expensive to do it later and besides, because of the inconvenience of it they might not be put in at all, while extension cords may prove hazardous.

The average annual rate of depreciation to allow on a miscellaneous lot of farm machinery usually is about 10 per cent of its inventory value of the preceeding year.

Insure Before You Tour

FREE : Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save \$4.00 to \$10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.37	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		1.90
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.30	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Dairymen's League has announced a 47c increase in Class 1 and a 20c increase in Class 2, effective July 16. Up to the hour of closing our forms no word had been received concerning Sheffield prices.

June Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for June for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.12
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	2.06
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	.15

Net Cash to farmers.....\$1.91

The net cash price to farmers in June, 1927, for 3.5% milk was \$1.98 (3%, \$1.78). The June, 1926, net cash price was \$1.86 for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.12½ per hundred, (\$2.32½ for 3.5% milk). The price paid in June, 1927, was \$2.22 for 3% milk, (\$2.42 for 3.5%). The June 1926, price was \$2.12½ (3%).

High Prices Strain Butter Mart

CREAMERY	July 11	July 3	July 13, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	45¾-46¼	44½-45	42¾-43½
Extra (92s).....	45	45¼	44
84-91 score.....	41½-44¼	41	43¾
Lower Grades.....	40	41	37

The advanced prices that prevailed on July 10 and 11 had the effect of straining the butter market. Readers will recall that in last week's column we expressed the opinion that the slight depression that existed at that writing would be short lived. We stated then that all signs pointed to a recovery in values, which took place. In fact, the market went beyond the former level following active buying by the regulars as well as speculators.

When extras went to 45¼c there was a check in the buying which was confined to only immediate needs. The lull in the buying was so marked at one time that some were disposed to let prices shade, but most of the receivers were inclined to test the position of the market more fully, believing that a recent fractional advance in Chicago and the continued hot weather would serve to sustain the market. At this moment therefore, it is impossible to see which way the cat is going to jump. We do not look for any sharp decline for July is about half over, and every day means one day less for the bears to present a threat.

Cheese Easier in the West

STATE	July 11	July 3	July 13, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	25½-26½	25½-26½	24¼-25½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	30	32	27
Held Average	29	30	25

The first change in the cheese market came out of the west during the past week, when a slightly easier tone prevailed. It is reported that in order to turn any quantity a slight shading of price was necessary. It is said that a number of cars of Daisies were offered during the latter part of the week ending the 7th, for prompt shipment at a cost delivered in New York fully a cent lower than was asked the previous week. This brought the Wisconsin market closer to a parity with New York whereas Wisconsin has been well above us for several weeks passed. However, the New York trade does not seem disposed to shade asking prices materially. The movement is a little

quieter. On July 7th prices closed the same as quoted above.

Egg Trade Slow

NEARBY WHITE	July 11	July 3	July 13, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	37	39	38
Average Extras ..	36	37	35
Extra Firsts	33	35	31
Firsts	31½-32	31½-32	29
Gathered	30	34	27

Trading in the egg market has not been very satisfactory of late. For one thing the extremely warm weather has been having an unsatisfactory influence on the demand. This has been true not only in the egg market, but with other commodities as well. At the same time, we must bear in mind the fact that there has been a heavy exodus of folks to mountain and seashore resorts, and this is bound to cut into current distribution. There is a surplus of fancy eggs at the present time. Rather than shade prices, receivers are willing to store the surplus, although here and there we hear of a few who are inclined to shade slightly on the average run of receipts.

Broilers Sell Well

FOWLS	July 11	July 3	July 13, 1927
Colored	-28	27-28	28-30
Leghorn	-25	-23	-26
BROILERS			
Colored	32-45	28-43	28-35
Leghorn	28-33	26-32	20-26
DUCKS, Nearby	20-23	19-22	18-24

The broiler market, in fact the entire live poultry market has been very satisfactory of late. In other years the Fourth of July marked the end of good broiler prices. After that holiday they commonly drop off when we experience extremely heavy receipts. This year it is different, broilers are not only holding their own but in a great many instances are selling above recent levels.

Receivers were inclined to ask more money for their holdings, and early indications were that there might be a little slowing up in sales. Fowls were not selling as well. On the other hand, there was an excellent demand for broilers, and these were being used to help out the fowl market.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 11	July 3	July 13, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July).....	1.28½	1.38½	1.43½
Corn (July).....	1.05¾	1.06	1.00¾
Oats (July).....	.46¾	.54¾	.45¾
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.69½	1.83½	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.22½	1.25	1.20¾
Oats, No. 2.....	.78½	.80	.54½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	46.00	45.00	36.75
Spring Bran	31.00	30.50	29.00
Hard Bran	36.00	35.00	31.00
Standard Mids	36.00	36.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	44.50	44.00	37.00
Flour Mids	45.00	44.50	40.00
Red Dog	47.00	46.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	43.00	38.50
Yel. Hominy	43.00	45.00	39.00
Corn Meal	43.50	43.00	44.00
Gluten Feed	43.75	44.75	35.00
Gluten Meal	59.75	59.75	47.50
36% C. S. Meal	53.00	56.00	38.50
41% C. S. Meal	59.50	64.00	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	61.50	66.00	44.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.00	50.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay a Shade Easier

Hay prices have eased up a little bit. On July 11 it was possible to buy Timothy No. 1 for \$23.00 to \$24.00, with No. 2 at \$21.00 to \$23.00. No. 1 Timothy containing light mixtures of grass or clover was \$1.00 under the straight Timothy marks all along the line. No. 1 State Alfalfa is still \$24.00 to \$28.00 per ton. Rye is again higher being quoted at \$30.00 to \$32.00, with wheat straw in bundles at \$24.00. It is hard to conceive of straw selling at or considerably above alfalfa prices.

Potatoes Still Sluggish

There has been no improvement in the potato market since last week's report. Virginia's from the Norfolk district still bringing from \$1.63 to \$1.75 for the best, poorer down to \$1.20. On July 11 receipts were much lighter but a large accumulation existed a great many cars having been carried over

from previous arrivals and not clearing up. Digging has been on a lighter scale it is reported from the present shipping districts, and we may see a little improvement shortly. However, in view of the fact that Jersey is about ready to start, we do not look for any prolonged improvement. It is hoped that the marketing service in New Jersey will help to sustain better prices than exist at the present time.

Live Stock

	July 11 ..	July 3	July 13
Prime	18.00-18.50	17.00-17.50	-16.50
Medium	12.50-17.75	12.00-16.50	12.00-16.00
Culls	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.25-15.00	14.25-14.50	13.00-
Medium	13.00-14.00	12.75-14.00	12.25-12.75
Common	9.00-12.50	9.50-12.50	11.00-
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.00-9.25	9.25-9.50	7.00-7.25
Medium	8.00-8.75	8.50-9.00	6.00-6.75
Common light.....	7.00-7.75	5.75-7.75	5.50-
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.75-10.50	9.00-9.50	8.50-10.00
Medium	7.50- 9.25	6.00-8.00	6.50- 8.00
Cutters	5.50- 7.00	4.50-5.75	4.50- 6.00
Reactors	5.00- 9.00	5.00-9.50	3.50- 5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	16.00-16.50	15.50-16.00	15.75-16.00
Medium	14.00-15.25	14.50-15.25	14.50-15.50
Culls	12.00-	11.00-13.00	11.00-12.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.....	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	11.00-11.50
150-200 lbs.....	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	9.75-10.50
Over 200 lbs.....	11.00-11.80	11.00-11.75	8.75-10.00
RABBITS (per lb.)	.18-24	.18-24	.25-26
VEAL CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.15-.25	.16-.24	.10-.23

The lamb market holds steady, even at the advance of 50c over last week. In a private communication to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that we may see a slight revision in lamb prices when increased marketings of range lambs, along with expected freer supplies of natives take place about the middle of the month. The communication also states that pelt allowances appear to be a factor in holding the market considerably above last year's level.

Country dressed veal went up to 25c for choice marks. However, a large number of the arrivals have been refused because of the effect of heat. Those that were not entirely condemned showed such effects that they were not wanted.

Those who still insist upon shipping country dressed veal should bear in mind the Board of Health inspectors are extremely critical this time of year. Country dressed meats react very quickly to the hot weather that has prevailed, and it is necessary to thoroughly chill country dressed produce and get it on the market by the quickest means possible.

Pea Beans Higher

Pea beans have advanced to \$10.75 per hundred for the best qualities. However, the demand has been none too active. A few lots that would grade as common have brought \$10.25. Marrows are quoted from \$9.50 to \$10.25, while white kidneys are 25c higher all along the line, bringing from \$9.75 to \$10.50. Red kidneys are still \$8.25 to \$8.75.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

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To R. BRENNER & SONS

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Offer the Following
BULL CALVES
Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
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For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., Write
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PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

SPRING PIGS For Prompt Delivery

Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay; high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time.
Chester & Berkshire cross—Chester & Yorkshire cross 9 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each
Will ship C.O.D.
Chester whites, having size and breeding, \$4.50 each. Crates supplied free. Keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, BOX 83, WOBURN, MASS.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed. 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass.

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

PIGS OF QUALITY
When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.75 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086. P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50
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Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX**, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS Selected Chesters, Berkshires. Two months old, the old reliable kind. Price \$5.00 each. Ship C.O.D. Express Prepaid on 6 or more. Bred sows for sale.
OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Lexington, Mass.

Farm News from New York

Cheese Prices Are Good in the North Country--Dairy Cows Are High

WITH the continually bettering price for cheese, the dairyman whose product is going into the golden yellow concentrated food, is getting a higher price than the man whose fluid milk is going direct on the markets. A man

closely connected with one of the large milk organizations tells me though, that a week or two will bring an increase in fluid prices, something that will be a benefit indeed.

In the meantime prices for dairy cattle are high, and everyone is doing all

that he can to increase production at lower cost. The Watertown Dairy Improvement Association is going into its third year with Ray Leonard for master and some twenty-five farmer members. Among the members are: John Whaling of Carthage; Hudson Bull, W. R. Maxon, Frank J. Walton, A. Elliott, George Weaver, Perl W. Levendorf, A. T. Foster, Clarence R. Zimmer, Raymond K. Bull, and F. H. Stackel, all of Watertown and vicinity; Earl Bonnett, Adams; C. R. Langworthy and son, Harry Mantle of Adams Center; L. M. Ramsey of Sacketts Harbor; C. B. Kennedy, Belleville; Milton R. Lee, and Edwin M. Eveleigh of Dexter; Ernest C. Eveleigh of Limerick; C. Robert Smith of Chaumont; C. A. Paul, Evans Mills; Mr. George E. Sylvester and George Merriman of Black River; W. R. Freeman and Eli Boshart of Carthage.

Jersey Breeders Have Enthusiastic Meeting

Threatening skies did not dampen the ardor of Northern New York Jersey breeders as far as attending the annual meeting of the New York Jersey Breeders Association at Rutland Community House the last of June, was concerned. The local arrangements were in charge of the officers of the Jefferson County Jersey Breeders Association who collaborated with the state organization. The local officers are Hudson C. Bull, president; Sam W. Hagan of Mannsville, vice-president; and Mrs. Fred J. Lasher of Watertown, secretary. Eight heifers were sold for

a total of \$1027, the highest being \$207, with W. A. Flint of Adams Center and I. G. Payne of East Schodack officiating. Speakers were: Mr. Payne; A. C. Dahlberg, George R. Sisson, R. W. Eno and H. C. Bull.

Farm Bureau Will Give Weather Forecasts

With the advent of haying which will be under way in earnest the first of next week, the "Harvest Weather Forecast" will be distributed through the co-operation of the Farm Bureaus with the U. S. Weather Bureau. This forecast, which was inaugurated several years ago, is closely followed by many farmers. It has, in the main, predicted the weather pretty closely. The statement that I have heard a number of times is "The harvest weather forecast alone has been worth many times the cost of membership in the farm bureau".

4-H Club Members Have Camp

Charles W. Reed, 4-H Club Leader for Jefferson County has a busy session coming during the remainder of the summer. One of the most important from the standpoint of many of the Club members is the camp that is held on Point Salubrious each year.

Erie County—After two weeks of continuous rain we have had a little sunshine. Pastures, meadows and oats are looking fine. The weather has been too wet for corn, potatoes and beans and they are rotting even on high ground. It is time to start haying but we have had no weather for it yet. The hay crop will be lighter than last year. Corn is \$2.40 per cwt, oats \$2.60 and other feeds have also dropped some in price. Milk was \$2.06 for 3.5% test through Dairymen's League. Potatoes are bringing 50 cents a bushel and eggs 33 cents a dozen. Although it rained in the morning of the Erie County Field Day at the Fair Grounds the weather cleared up by noon and everybody had a good time.—P. G.

Sullivan County—Miss Bella Gelfland of Mountindale won the Sullivan County spelling contest and will represent us at the State Fair at Syracuse. Great damage was done by a heavy rainfall recently and the roads were washed out, crops were under water and bridges taken away. On July 8th the thermometer registered 95 degrees in the shade. Corn and all garden products are greatly benefited. Eggs are bringing 35 cents a dozen and butter 40 cents a pound. Feed prices

The girl's camp will be the week of July 29th, and the boy's camp the following week. There will be more information on this next week. On the 16th of July Mrs. Louise Dawley meets all the poultry club members for a general reviewing of the points to be considered in finishing up the work of the poultry projects.—W. I. ROE.

Gov. Smith States Position On Agriculture

EDITORS' NOTE: As the presidential campaign progresses during the summer and fall there will be many developments and statements of especial interest to agriculture. As a farm paper which is noted for its live news, you may expect to see the political news bearing on farm problems printed in our columns in a fair and non-partisan manner. The following statement just issued by Governor Smith gives his position on farm relief.

GOVERNOR Smith has received the following telegram from W. H. Settle, President of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, Indianapolis, Indiana:

"The executive committee of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation of

which I am president will meet in Indianapolis next Tuesday. Will you wire me at once your personal position on the Agricultural plank in the Houston platform and state the procedure you will follow if you are elected president. The farmers are looking for assurances of relief from the economic servitude in which they have been held for seven years."

The following is Governor Smith's telegram in reply to W. H. Settle:

"As to agriculture, I stand squarely on the pledges given by the Democratic party at Houston. I understand and sympathize with the objects which organized agriculture is struggling to attain and which our party has promised to help them secure.

"If the election returns disclose that I have been chosen President, I will not wait until I am inaugurated before acting on this problem. I will, immediately after the election, call a conference of leaders to commence at once and continue work to assist me to develop a concrete plan embodying the principles of the Houston platform so that I may transmit to Congress at its opening session a definite program accompanied by suggestions for the necessary legislation to make it effective."

New York County Notes

are slightly lower. Drillers are busy drilling for the New York City dam.—Miss P. E.

Delaware County—The weather has been much warmer with a great deal of rain. Hay is lodging badly. Many gardens are looking bad especially where they are not well drained. At the recent sale at Meridale cows averaged over \$100. Truckers from the boarding section are coming for eggs and poultry paying 33c for eggs and 18c for old hens.—Mrs. E. M. N.

Greene County—The Greene County picnic which includes all farm organizations in the county will be held at G. W. Osborns' at Windham, N. Y., on July 19th. Chas. M. Gardner of the National Grange will be the principal speaker.—E. G. B.

Schoharie County—A terrific hot spell sent the thermometer way up to above 90 in the shade and above 100 in the sun. Corn is coming much faster recently. Much damage was done a week ago by a local cloud burst that injured crops and roads. Low lands along the river were covered with muck and silt. Haying is getting under way rapidly with indications for a good crop. Fine drying weather for everything but the farmer's shirt. Eggs are 28c at local stores.—H. V. L.

Cayuga County—The first ten days of July with bright sunshine and intense heat has brought crops along with a rush. We have never had so many weeds, especially mustard. Farmers are busy cultivating, haying and bugging potatoes. All grades of hay are practically mature and should be in the barn. However, little has been cut and some farmers have not even started haying yet. Because the crows, sparrows, robins and even downy woodpeckers have ravaged the cherry crop, they have been picked unripe to save them.—A. D. B.

Chautauqua County—At present a few farmers are just starting haying. Some meadows will cut a good crop but most of them are very weedy, particularly the old meadows. Crops, except corn, look good especially grain and potatoes. The fruit crop will be light but probably much better than last year. Pastures are good and cows are holding up good in their milk. A local cheese factory is paying a much higher price for milk than the Borden condensery.—A. J. N.

Cattaraugus County—Miss Evelyn Wells of Cattaraugus was chosen Miss Cattaraugus County at the county picnic at Little Valley fair grounds June 30th. She was presented with a silver tea set. There was a steady downpour all forenoon and the ball game had to be cancelled but the sun came out after noon and cars poured in all afternoon. Horse races and sports, little theatre and an address by Mr. E. R. Eastman of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on Taxation filled the afternoon's program. The annual gathering of State Grange delegates was held at Allegany Saturday, July 7th. A

fine program was provided with speeches and dinner.—M. M. S.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Tioga County—We have not had so much rain in June in years. Corn is late. Hay has been improving and looks like a fair crop. Oats, potatoes and garden truck are looking good. There will be a fair crop of fruit, plenty of cherries, some pears and a good crop of apples in some orchards. Old and new potatoes are very cheap and milk flow is keeping up as pastures are good. Very few have begun haying as the weather is catchy. Alfalfa is ready to cut and some have been ready to cut last week. Red raspberries and blackberries are beginning to get ripe. Farmers have begun to set out tobacco.—Mrs. W. C. G.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

office to read law as an apprentice and from this time on his ability and hard work brought him successive steps of success, until he became one of the leaders in the United States Senate, and finally the nominee of the Republican party for the vice-presidency.

Senator Joseph Taylor Robinson, Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, was another farm boy. He was born on a farm in Lonoke County, Arkansas, in 1872. Senator Robinson's father was a native of New York State who went to Arkansas in 1844 by ox cart and covered wagon. He is, therefore, of the real pioneer stock which laid the foundations that made possible the America of today. Senator Robinson obtained his education in the public schools of his native county and from the University of Arkansas, finally graduating in law from the University of Virginia. He began practicing in 1895 and from that time his ability as a lawyer, his courage to fight for what he considered right, and his hard work led him upward to the Senate. President Wilson once said that he was "the real moral and intellectual leader of the Democrats in the Senate."

What have all of these candidates in common that has resulted in their success? First, I think they have that dependability that comes from being forced to assume responsibility early in life. Second, they have the viewpoint and the outlook of men who learned young how to do practical things. Third, they were willing to work long and hard toward definite goals and ideals. Fourth, these men all had initiative and ambition. And lastly, and perhaps most important, all of them understand and love folks.

Central New York Notes

JUNE was one of the rainiest since records have been kept in Central New York. 5.86 inches of rain fell during the month, while the average rainfall for June is 3.56 inches. Not only was the amount great, but rainy and cloudy weather prevailed so there

were only four clear days all through June. Precipitation occurred on 22 days.

Hay will not make a large crop in spite of the June rains, on account of the cold dry weather earlier in the spring. The first cutting of alfalfa has been seriously delayed by the weather and the quality is low.

Pastures Are Better

Pastures have improved greatly during June. If sufficient rain falls during July, the pastures ought to hold out as well as usual this fall.

The set of most varieties of apples is good, but home orchards in central New York are mostly not sprayed so scab is unusually bad. Fire blight is appearing abundantly on pears and some on apple trees. Good fruit will be found this year only on carefully sprayed trees.

The crop of scare crows is the largest in recent years and of the best quality. No end of artistry has gone into their production. John Barns near Groton made one that so resembled himself that the neighbors called, "Hello John," when they went by to the milk station. The first time his wife saw it she thought it was he because she said it moved at about his speed.—C. T.



W. I. Roe



Mr. Callahan: DID YOU PROTEST AGAINST SHOWING THE MOVIE THAT REPRESENTS THE IRISH AS DISORDERLY?
Mr. Murphy: DID WE? WE WRECKED THE PLACE!
—LIFE



Your Summer Outings

There are going to be a lot of Saturdays and Sundays and holidays when you can get away from farm work for a day or two's outing. Even if you only take a short trip, the change from routine work and the seeing of new faces and new places will be good for you and your family.

Half the fun of going on an outing is to be well prepared. With good lunch baskets, vacuum bottles and jugs for hot or cold drinks, a portable camp stove, if you want to cook a meal or two, and the right kind of auto accessories for your car, you can get more pleasure on your trip. If there is fishing nearby you need a good fishing outfit, such as we can pick out for you at our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. Have more than one outfit so that the rest of the family can enjoy the fun too. Many of your neighbors have taken our suggestion of securing a few outing and picnic conveniences and are keeping them all ready so that they can slip away on a minute's notice, whenever there is an opportunity.

Why don't you come to one of our stores and let us show you the many things we have that put more fun into your vacation days, and save trouble and time in getting ready to go? You will find your money will go farther here, too.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



Your
Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES

Giving Your Baby the Right Start

Practice Good Health Rules; Get Advice Only from Reliable Sources

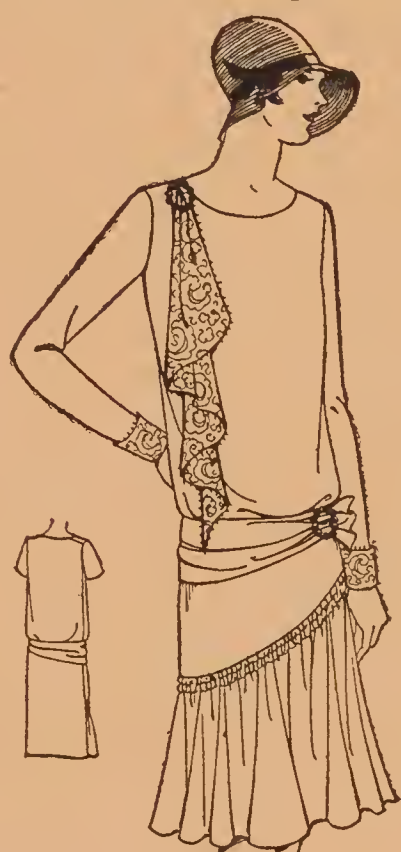
EVERY woman owes it to herself, her child, her community and the nation, to give herself proper care during expectancy and to plan for the best possible care that her means will allow during confinement. Of all times in one's life when good care is necessary, this may well be ranked highest in importance for upon it depends life and health for two individuals, and their future usefulness—or lack of it.

The purpose of this little article is to put into simple friendly words the knowledge of this crying need of proper care for mothers and babies and to prick some of the bubbles of super-

and one is exhausted. Take the hour or two, through the day, if you can, but, take the few minutes at a time anyway. Then, if you miss the hour you will have had the rest.

Fresh air in abundance is never more necessary. You furnish your baby's only supply of oxygen and need more than ever for yourself. Sleep with windows open. In winter use a cotton screen which will admit air but will keep out the wind. Spend much time in the open air. Eat your accustomed foods, any food that does not distress or hurt you will not hurt baby. Do not overeat, regardless of those who may tell you that "you have to eat for two."

The Captivating Flounce



3379



PATTERN 3379 with its captivating shirred flounce and jabot frill is lovely for afternoons. Georgette, chiffon, chiffon voile, or silk crepe would be best suited for this design. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting for the 36-inch size. PRICE 13c.

stition and traditional practice that so often make miserable the lives of young mothers.

Pregnancy is a normal condition—it is merely health under a strain. There are few rules necessary for this period, but these few adhered to, will be a help toward the goal of better babies and healthier mothers.

Fatigue a Danger Sign

So, assuming that your health is at least ordinarily good, first of all try to think as little as possible about baby. Do your usual working and playing but be sure to stop and rest at the first sign of fatigue. A few minutes rest in the midst of a hard task is nearly always more beneficial than an hour or two taken when the task is done

Drink Plenty of Milk

If your appetite is poor or "finicky" do not be ashamed to "fuss up" something to tempt it. Drink plenty of milk. If fresh milk (cold, hot or your favorite way of using it) disagrees with you, try buttermilk. Some women can use it during pregnancy when they can not swallow the fresh milk. I knew one woman who lived almost entirely on buttermilk during 7 months of pregnancy but of course one seldom sees such an extreme case. All kinds of soups, all kinds of fresh fish (boiled or broiled) a little meat once a day (no pork except ham or bacon) "lots" of eggs (if they agree), cooked cereals, bread (not fresh), plenty of butter, vegetables, fruits, custards, milk-puddings, ice cream, plain cake and very little plain pastry, furnish a wide range of correct foods to choose from.

Drink at least a quart of water daily, more if possible. Few people drink enough water at any time, and during pregnancy it is of special importance to keep the body well flushed, it keeps the kidneys functioning properly.—MABELLE ROBERT.

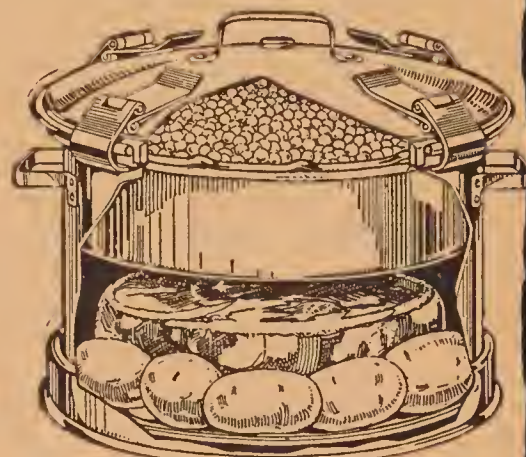
Waterless Cooking Deservedly Popular

THE present vogue of waterless cooking has much to commend it. Special utensils have been devised for the purpose of retaining the moisture contained in vegetables, meats or other foods. These waterless cookers which really require a little water to get started and prevent burning, come into general use at a time when the nutrition specialists have been trying to get us to conserve the mineral content of vegetables instead of throwing it down the sink. Each brand of cooker has some special device for retaining steam: the one illustrated here has clamps which fasten over a well-fitted lid. Another one has no clamps but has its lid fitted into a grooved rim of the container. Insets made to fit the containers make it possible to cook several different foods at the same time—a great convenience in oil or gas stove cooking any time and especially in summer when it is desirable to keep down heat in the kitchen.

In our kitchen tests we have cooked chicken in the lower part of the cooker and vegetables in the upper part of the cooker. If the vegetable is one of the more watery ones, such as the onion, the final result is very delicious, since the flavoring substances are not washed away in an excess of water. This method of cooking is equally good for the chicken as its best flavors are developed. This slow cooking is a favorite way of softening up the tissues of an old bird that has passed its first days of youth and innocence. The lid of the cooker has a safety valve which prevents any danger from collection of steam. A slight escape of steam from this valve shows that cooking is pro-

gressing satisfactorily within. A patented base which supports the cooker helps to maintain even heat distribution and to prevent burning the food.

The cookers are a handy size for canning jobs, whether used for water bath for jars or for preparing the fruits or vegetables. But they no doubt get their greatest wear providing for the family a meal that will fit nicely into it and which can be given a long, thorough cooking. Here is a meal which lends itself



such management: rump roast and potatoes, pared and halved (cook these in bottom of cooker, searing the meat first): diced carrots—cook in container placed above the meat: steamed pudding with hard sauce (use another container for pudding, also cooked above the roast). Allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours for these to cook—no racing home at the last minute expecting to get meal ready by the waterless method. But it has its advantages: dinner can be put on to cook, the heat turned exactly the right point and Mother Housewife can give her attention to finishing sister's new dress or to beautifying herself before the company comes. If your family is large, you could not expect to cook such a variety in a vessel the size of the waterless cookers now on the market, but experience and a little experimenting will soon tell you just how much they will hold.

Tested Salad Recipes

Old Faithful Salad

This pet salad of ours derives its name from the fact that the material needed are always available—except in the middle of the summer season when salad possibilities are legion and you don't need it!

Take equal quantities of well drained crushed pineapple, coarse chopped apples, and finely chopped cabbage. Add half the measure of finely chopped crisp celery, combine and mix thoroughly with a well seasoned French dressing to which has been added a trace (no more than a teaspoonful) of grated onion and juice. Serve on lettuce leaves, topped by small square of cream cheese well colored with paprika. This is very nice to serve instead of a hot vegetable with such heavy main dishes as pork, ham or meat pie.—K. L. R., N. Y.

You will find this a most useful recipe. It is good housewifely practice to have certain standard recipes whose ingredients are always on hand.

* * *

Raw Carrot Salad

Chop raw carrots and mix with dressing of a large cup of thick cream whipped, add three tablespoons sugar and one tablespoon of vinegar. This is good and especially nice if the cream is whipped first.—E. D., Tenn.

A delightful change from chopped carrots is grated raw carrots. When mixed with the whipped cream would make a very delightful and appetizing salad. It should be served on lettuce leaf or on chopped lettuce.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

It is Easier Than Ever for Women to Be Attractive

HOW much easier it is these days for a woman to achieve good looks than it used to be. Not only as to her person but as to the clothing and accessories with which she adorns herself.

In the days of long hair, many petticoats, high-laced or buttoned shoes and everything apparently designed to give the most trouble in making and keeping in order, it really took time and effort of it to keep a well-groomed appearance. But nowadays the simple styles, beautifully colored materials, bobbed heads and comparative ease of obtaining all kinds of aids to beauty have made the business much simpler.

Unless a woman is completely out of the reach of the post office or mail route and so remote from village or town that she cannot avail herself of their stores, the old excuse "I have no way to shop" is no longer a reason. With so many large companies specializing in the mail order business and many city stores willing to send samples on request, any woman can get material for almost any purpose and almost any ready-made garment she desires. Most village stores have a supply of standard materials. Good

reliable patterns are available within reach of any purse.

Clothes Affect One's Outlook on Life

Even the argument "I haven't the money" has its limitations. Everybody must have clothing, and the less money we have to spend for it the more carefully we have to choose. In most cases a pretty color will be just as serviceable as dark, gloomy colors—and how much more pleasure we get from the brighter hues! Even the cheaper prints now come in lovely becoming colors. A woman who wears a dark gray flannel dress winter after winter is apt to get a gray flannel outlook on life and to look more or less like a prophet of gloom to her friends.

Good dyes are too cheap and reliable instructions for using them too plenti-

who has grown lilies in her own garden for twelve years and has observed lilies in gardens all over the world, is the author of this exquisite book, called Garden Cinderellas. The book may be obtained from any bookstore or from Macmillan's.

Markets Eggs by the Cake Route

A CALIFORNIA farm woman had had it impressed upon her that at certain seasons of the year the price of eggs drops down, often below the profitable margin of production. She set her wits to work and laid tribute to her ability as a cake maker, with the result that she helped to tide over these periods of depression.

"It takes from six to ten eggs to make a nice cake", she reasoned. "If I put these surplus eggs into nice cakes, folks will want them and will pay me a good price for them. That will market the eggs, give folks some nice cakes and bring me a bit of money."

So she began making angel food, sunshine and sponge cake, putting the very best skill she possessed into the work. The cakes did look fine. They tasted as good as they looked, and people who saw them were glad to buy them and pay for them the dollar the farmer's wife asked for them. This she kept up all through the season when eggs were bringing a low price.

Results are what tell the story. In one season the farmer's wife made 116 cakes that brought her \$116. She made a market for about a thousand eggs which would otherwise have gone to the store and been sold for less than the cost of the feed it took to produce them, and she established a reputation for being the champion cake maker of Madera county.—E. L. VINCENT, N. Y.



Set No. 5371 stamped on good weighty tan Bon Ton is a set which will appeal to every woman. The scarf is 18 by 45 inches, price 35 cents; centerpiece, 36 by 36 inches, 50 cents; and pillow with back 25 cents. A complete set or any of the separate items furnished postpaid upon receipt of the price. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme, is furnished with each piece. For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery" consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. The embroidery catalog may be obtained for 10c extra.

ful for any able-bodied person to choose only the gloomy colors on the ground that the material has to be used a long time. One needn't feel too conscientious when these things have to go into rugs, for even then they have a long period of usefulness ahead of them.

The woman who says smugly that she never worries about her clothes doesn't need to broadcast the fact—it speaks for itself. There is no extra virtue attached to being unbecomingly dressed. The old cult that taught that beauty and color were of the devil has given way to the newer psychology which teaches that one's best nature is developed amid colorful, harmonious surroundings.

I know a little boy who says "Mother when are you going to put on your pretty dress?" Ill health had made her careless of her looks. He expresses what we all feel—we like to see people attractively dressed. It need not be fabric too filmy for the job at hand but the garment may be cut to fit and may be made in colors which are kind to the wearer. Then with the necessary attention to hair, skin, shoes and other accessories, no matter how inexpensive, any woman may appear pleasingly clad.—AUNT JANET.

Garden Cinderellas

THE lily book par excellence, very complete as to classifications, history and illustrations, is now offered by The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at \$5.00 per copy. Mrs. Helen Morgenthau Fox

Distinctive Lines



3318



PATTERN 3318 shows the sports dress par excellence with its pleated skirt on camisole body and its becoming front closing of bodice. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4-yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting and 1 yard of 27-inch material for camisole. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Summer Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.



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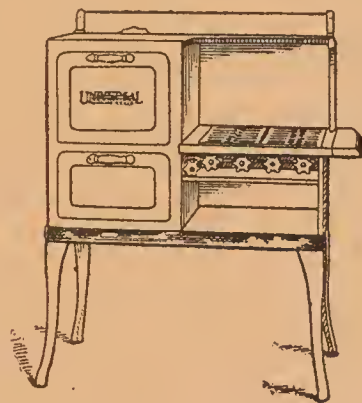
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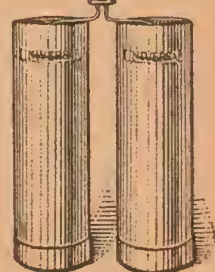
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Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

"I HEARD you were in danger and I came to you. What shall we do? I am going to die with you."

"We are not going to die," he answered. But he felt a trickle of blood in his eyes. He pulled himself together to face the situation, thinking with all the concentration of which his mind was capable.

He heard the sails being run up, and the creak of the cordage in the wind. Then the schooner, grinding her course through the drift ice, began to roll and pitch as the force of the Gulf current struck her. And through the portholes Hilary saw the light of St. Boniface reel into the enwrapping fog and vanish.

With Madeleine's arms about him he thought with desperate concentration. Doubtless the ruffians had gone to assist Dupont in taking the schooner out into mid-stream, confident that their victim was at their mercy. Once the vessel had passed the dangerous ice and deadly sunken rocks Dupont alone could keep her on her course. And Dupont had planned his death. He remembered the hate on the old man's face; but he could not imagine the cause of it, for he did not connect it with the story about Marie.

They would return, they would discover that the revolver was useless; his life was worth about ten minutes' purchase, and of Madeleine's fate he dared not think. He must fight for her and live for her. He got his shaking limbs under control.

"I'm all right," he whispered. "I've got my plan now. Keep behind me and be ready to help. The door's locked, I suppose?"

A quick attempt to open it showed him that it was. But he had a chance, if he could break down the door, for the sound might pass unheard in the gale, with the crashing of the ice against the sides of the schooner, enabling him to pass in to the hold unseen in the darkness.

He hurled himself against the cabin door, fists, shoulders, body with every muscle set tense. It broke upon its hinges, and Hilary fell, sprawling into the passage between the piles of stacked lumber, which rose to a height of twenty feet on either side of him, running to within a few feet of the cabin and the deck ladder.

He crouched there for a few seconds, hearing Madeleine behind him, and looked upward. The wind was roaring through the rigging with a noise far louder than that made by the falling door. No one had heard the crash. Above him swung the great mainsail, obscuring the gibbous moon that scurried like a pale ghost among the drifting clouds, haloed in the fog. Hilary could just discern the hazy figures of three men, hard at work to gain the middle channel, and the lantern that hung from the mast above, faintly illuminating them.

He had seen, but had not consciously observed, till the remembrance came to him then, that a pile of lumber, placed in the ship but not yet secured, lay about the centre of the open space in front of the cabin. It could not shift with the rolling of the schooner, so as to destroy her equilibrium, on account of the stacks on either side. It consisted of the last load of logs, which had been dropped there from the end of the flume. Hilary raised two in his arms and carried them in front of the broken door.

It was impossible to make his voice heard, for the ship was staggering through the clashing ice floes with a noise like that of artillery, but Madeleine deposited her logs by the side of Hilary's, Hilary wedged the ends against the chained stacks on either

side, so that the whole would form an immovable barrier. He toiled furiously, for their scanty time was precious beyond value. Soon Madeleine was behind the barricade, adjusting the logs that Hilary brought, and it stood the height of his waist.

Behind this, armed with a log, Hilary knew that he could ward off the attacks of the three indefinitely. Moreover, one must be on duty constantly, and sometimes two. This practically reversed the situation, could he have his five more precious minutes. All they could do would be to drive the vessel to sea and starve him and Madeleine. And this was hardly to be thought of, at least as a serious possibility.

It was improbable that either Dupont, Pierre, or Leblanc carried a re-

Hilary's honour, pushed forward and came up to the barricade.

"Ah, Mademoiselle, you have done a foolish thing!" he said quietly to Madeleine. "No harm was meant to Monsieur Askew. I want those papers—that's all. I heard he was coming aboard and adopted this ruse to get them. They are lies, written by a discharged employe', and I can't afford to be lied about. I want to clear my honour in your eyes, Mademoiselle."

But as neither answered him he dropped his pose of blandness and addressed Hilary.

"I've got more at stake than the seigniori and the asbestos mine," he cried. "That's only a drop in the bucket. I admit it's been a fair fight between us and you've won. I didn't want the seigniori. I wanted the

probably dead before he disappeared beneath the waves.

Leblanc rushed frantically toward the barricade. Hilary was upon him when he saw Brousseau whip out a revolver and take deliberate aim at him. He felt the bullet clip his cheek. Twice more Brousseau fired. At the second shot Hilary stumbled and fell flat in the cabin entrance. At the third Leblanc, shot through the brain, whirled round twice and collapsed in front of the barrier.

Madeleine dragged Hilary within the cabin. Blood was gushing from a wound in his breast. Frantically she began to tear away the upper part of his clothing and to endeavour to staunch the wound. Suddenly she perceived the little rusted revolver upon the floor. She snatched it up and ran out, to see Brousseau in the act of crossing the barricade. She pushed it into his face.

Brousseau cursed and dropped on the far side; Madeleine heard him running into the darkness. She had bought a temporary respite. She ran back to Hilary. But it was almost dark in the cabin and there was hardly anything she could do. He was conscious, but he seemed bleeding to death, and she could only try to staunch the blood that never stopped flowing.

Suddenly there came a terrific lurch of the vessel, which began to spin crazily in the troughs of the sea. And above the roaring of the wind came the wild cries of Dupont, and the expostulations of Brousseau. The Captain's reason had deserted him; he had abandoned the wheel to fight out his quarrel with Hilary. The schooner, uncontrolled, ran sidewise before the wind, and Brousseau, willing as he was to let Dupont go on his errand of murder, was unable to steer her. He had handled ships before, but the swift cross-currents at the juncture of River and Gulf made the task impossible for one who did not know intimately that uncharted track, far from the main channel, now impassable with ice. The schooner was rolling heavily, huge seas were sweeping overboard, and she turned successively half round the compass; the wind, catching her swinging sails, began to whirl her round and round; and steadily she drifted toward the pack ice along the shore of the island.

Madeleine, working over Hilary frantically in the cabin, saw Dupont and Brousseau struggling on the poop deck. Dupont was trying to force his way between the lumber piles, while Brousseau urged him back to the wheel. Her mind worked rapidly. Was there any way of controlling the situation? She could see none. The moon had risen high, and the mists were clearing away. Not far distant was the nearing point of the island, and the open Gulf lay beyond. Toward the icefield the ship was hurrying with frightful speed.

Above the howling of the wind came the voice of the demented Captain, shouting some wild sea chant. It was terrifying, this combat of human wills and the elemental forces of sea and wind. But before the situation changed the ship plunged into the ice with a crash that stopped her dead and sent her reeling over.

She ground her passage into it, crunching the floes, staggering, rearing, her torn sails, ripped into streamers, sounding in the wind like sirens. Then, gripped fast, she came to her rest.

Madeleine saw the ice fast on every side. The narrow passage behind, filled with black, foam-flecked water, was closing in. She did not hesitate, (Continued on Page 14)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniori, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamar-tine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, declares war on Hilary when he refuses to return to the States. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the plan. She warns Hilary but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau. Their friendship soon ripens into love. Brousseau succeeds in turning Madeleine against Hilary by circulating falsehoods about him. Connell goes to Madeleine. He tells the truth about Hilary and exposes Brousseau as robbing her father. The shocking news brings on the death of Monsieur Rosny. Hilary, in the meantime, has boarded a lumber schooner to return to the States. Brousseau learns of this and lays a plot with the skipper, Dupont, to have Hilary killed at sea. The skipper's daughter Marie, whom Hilary once befriended, learns of the plot and tells Madeleine who boards the ship just as it leaves the wharf. Steadily she works her way to the cabin where she finds Hilary, badly wounded.

volver; but, even if they did, the barricade was bullet-proof. Hilary forgot his aching head, the retching nausea. The barrier was shoulder-high. He clambered behind it and took his station there just as the grinding of the floes ceased, and the schooner caught the clear water.

A ray of moonlight, straggling through the fog, disclosed old Dupont at the wheel above the poop, and the great mainsail sweeping over it—and two forms that crept along the passage between the lumber piles. They started back in sudden consternation at the sight of the unexpected barricade, and Hilary's club, aimed at Pierre's head, descended upon the outlaw's arm, which dropped limp at his side.

With a yell Pierre started back, but Leblanc leaped forward, knife in hand. So sudden was the attack that it drove within an inch of Hilary's throat. Madeleine screamed, rushed forward, and pulled Hilary back. As Leblanc caught sight of her he uttered an exclamation and followed Pierre back into the darkness of the lumber piles.

Silence followed. That wait was tense and nerve-grIPPING. Hilary tried to get Madeleine to return into the cabin, but she kept her place at his side. Then, to Hilary's utter surprise, he heard Brousseau's voice, and discerned him moving out of the darkness of the lumber.

"Monsieur Askew, I want to speak to you!" he called. "I am coming to you. I can trust you."

Hilary returned no answer, but Brousseau, apparently confident of

fight. I'm willing to drop it now and give you best. But I want those papers.

"They ain't yours, Monsieur Askew. Morris forged them, but you kept them, and that's why I trapped you here. It was me stopped Dupont from killing you, because of his daughter."

Madeleine laughed contemptuously at the lie, and Brousseau snorted like a lashed horse.

"I want those papers," he went on doggedly. "They ain't in your clothes, and they ain't in your bag. Give them to me and we'll cry quits, and I'll put you and Mademoiselle ashore at Ste. Anne. I can trust you and you can trust me. Are you going to agree?"

"No!" shouted Hilary.

He had had the sense that Brousseau meditated some treachery, but he was not prepared for what followed. Madeleine cried to him and pulled him back, just as Pierre and Leblanc leaped down from the fore-castle roof, to which they had climbed during Brousseau's fictitious parleying. Each had his knife ready, and they were upon Hilary together.

There was no room for manoeuvring, and Hilary never knew afterward how he escaped. But he thrust his club into Leblanc's face, and then, as the man stumbled back, brought it down with full force upon Pierre's skull.

All the strength of his arms went into the blow. Pierre never spoke again. He went reeling across the deck like an inanimate thing, struck the bulwark, and, as the schooner lurched, toppled into the sea. He was

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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UNCREED Leghorn BREEDING COCKERELS from Pennsylvania Certified 200-289 egg dams and 300 egg flocks. Booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McConville, Pa.

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CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$10-100; White Leghorns \$8-100; Barred Rocks & Reds \$9-100; White Rocks \$12-100; Heavy mixed \$8-100; Light \$7-100. If satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds \$10; Leghorns, Heavy mixed \$8; Light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Raising system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. EVER, Box 26, McAllisterville, Pa.

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FARM EQUIPMENT

RICH MAN'S CORN Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kan.

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FARMS FOR SALE

ATTENTION—HIGH GRADE FARMS with strict investigation. Prompt service and square dealing assured. Dept. A. NEW YORK STATE PROPERTY EXCHANGE, Box 384, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Equipped farms, all sizes at very attractive prices. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT a modern equipped dairy farm located in the beautiful Susquehanna valley? We have them from 10 to 700 acres. Write your wants. TIBBO, FULLER, Unadilla, N. Y.

300 ACRE STOCK AND DAIRY farm half mile city 20,000. Good buildings, spring water, free gas, priced to sell. Address Owner, BOX 187, Warren Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE—One, 166 acres large dairy or stock farm, 16 buildings, air pressure water. One in borough about 4 acres. Write CHARLES M. SIGLER, Glen Gardner, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

WANTED POSITION ON POULTRY FARM, can furnish best of references. State School graduate. H. JEROME MYERS, 206 4th St., Little Valley, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED ALL AROUND farm hand. State experience and wages expected. BOX 698, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED 100 DAIRY FARMERS to sell in their locality a high grade cattle fly killer also Household Fly Killer. Big profits while this introductory offer is available. Write today without delay the flies are on their way. Address MORGAN & COMPANY, Hermon, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofing, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, \$1 to \$15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairyman's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Get my offer before selling. GEORGE PHELPS, Oneida, N. Y.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS TO US—We develop roll and make six good high gloss prints for 25 cents, coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 12½ E. High St., Springfield, Ohio.

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EVERYTHING PRINTED—Write FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

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HOLLYHOCKS, DELPHINIUMS, HARDY PHLOX, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Columbines, Bleeding Hearts and 114 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and increase in size and beauty each year, all of which may be planted this summer and fall and will bloom next summer. Pot-grown Roses for summer and fall planting. Privet, Barberry, Shrubs, Vines for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton, N. Y.

SUPERIOR PLANTS—Celery, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Brussel Sprout Plants. Celery, Golden Self Bleaching (French seed), Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Giant Pascal (French seed), Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Fordhook, Emperor \$3 for 1000, 5000-\$12.50; 500-\$1.75; 300-\$1.50. Copenhagen Market, Enkhenzen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Red Rock, Savoy, Succession, Surehead, Flatdutch \$2 per 1000; 5000-\$9; 500-\$1.50. Cauliflower, Earliest Catskill Snowball and Early Long Island Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000-\$20; 500-\$2.50; 300-\$2; 200-\$1.50. Brussel Sprouts, Long Island Improved \$3.00 per 1000; 500-\$1.75; 300-\$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list of all plants. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUT and Celery Plants—field grown, fine plants, all well rooted from best strains of seed. Cauliflower—early, medium and late Snowball, re-rooted \$4.50 per 1000; 5000-\$20; 500-\$2.50. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhenzen Glory, Flat Dutch, Surehead. All Head Early, Succession, Early Summer, Savoy and Red Danish \$2 per 1000; 5000-\$9; 500-\$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage Plants \$2.25 per 1000; 5000-\$11; 500-\$1.50. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved and Danish Giant \$2.50 per 1000. Celery (ready July 15th) Winter Queen, Golden Plume, Fordhook, Giant Pascal, Golden Self Blanching, and White Plume, \$3.50 per 1000; 500-\$2. I can make immediate shipment in any quantity. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Late Flat Dutch and Enkhenzen Glory \$2.00 per 1000 postpaid. BASIL PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River. \$1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for September and October planting, Pot-grown Strawberry plants and 5-year old bearing-size Washington Asparagus roots for August and fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CELERY-CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, fine plants ready for field—\$1.25-1,000; \$10 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c; box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos \$1. postpaid. 50 large Mild Havanas \$2. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

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WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, champagne, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

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WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" To Reduce Cost of Producing Pork By Ray Inman

GOOD HOG PASTURE

REDUCES COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

CHART SHOWING HOW PASTEURIZATION OF HOGS HAS CUT PORK PRODUCTION COSTS IN LAPLAND, SOMALILAND, HELGOLAND, AND EAST SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. THE WEATHER INDICATIONS FOR 1932 ARE GIVEN TO ADD VARIATION. [TURNED OUT BY OUR SPECIAL CHART DEPARTMENT WHO WAS, IN TURN, TURNED OUT]

ALFALFA OR CLOVER ARE BEST

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

IS GOOD AND SO IS SWEET CLOVER IF PASTURED HEAVY ENOUGH TO KEEP IT SMALL.

HOGS

WILL BE HEALTHIER ON PASTURE AND THEY WILL MAKE CHEAPER GAINS

How It Feels to Fly

(Continued from Page 1)

remembered the story of Washington crossing near that same place when the river was filled with floating ice one Christmas night, a little spell ago, and wondered what our first President would think if he could come back to life for a couple of weeks and see among other wonders one of these planes floating over his head.

Riding the air mail line of the National Air Transport Company across Pennsylvania might give one a wrong impression of the farming possibilities of that state, for the route much of the way is over the mountains and one does not come in sight of the really great farm country of Penn's old state. However, looking down on a whole mountain system is an unusual and wonderful experience. At one time I could see seven ridges almost like so many windrows of hay in a farmer's field, stretching away parallel to each other, coming up to the top with woods, and, in the valleys between, winding streams or rivers glistening in the sunlight, bordered by farm homes and well cultivated farm lands. As I looked at these homes, I wondered how many of them took the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and would therefore later have this little story brought to them by another servant of the great mail service—the RFD carrier.

It was interesting to follow the winding roads which picked their painful way from one of these mountain valleys over the ridges into the next one. I thought of the long, toilsome journey of driving a horse over one of these mountains that an airplane could sail across in a few seconds. Man is certainly conquering distance.

I ought not to leave the story of this part of the journey without mention of forest fires, for no one who has looked down from a plane upon square miles of utter desolation caused by fire would ever be careless again in doing anything that might cause such a disaster. One can see the line for miles between the living green and the dead brush and trees where the fire has been, and in these wastes there is not a green or living thing to be seen.

Over a Great Checkerboard

Passing on across the mountains, more and more farms in western Pennsylvania came into view and from here to Chicago we flew over what is without doubt some of the very finest farm country in all the world. As one looks down from the sky on the patches of woods, the green meadows and the innumerable plowed fields of the springtime, it all seems like a great checkerboard, as indeed it is, and we, the humans, are the checkers with Fate as the player. There is a different and broader point of view, too, which comes from looking at a problem or scene at a distance. Most of us have our thought and our judgments distorted by keeping our noses too close to the grindstone.

Another thought that comes to a flier is the insignificance and smallness of cities, even large ones, in comparison to the country itself. In spite of the fact that a large proportion of our population has come to dwell in urban centers, it is still true that this is a great farm country and that there are vast reaches of fine agricultural land where the cities are only a dot on the landscape.

Farmers would be interested in an air trip in the springtime to see the infinite varieties of green with which old Nature has clothed herself, and also

the large number of variations in the color of soils. You would be impressed, too, before the crops have begun to show, with the total amount of plowing that is done. In an almost ideal farm country like that, it certainly looks as if half the acreage is under the plow. How we human ants have scratched the surface of the earth!

An observation that any farmer would make, even when he is flying over the big farms of the Central West, is the smallness of the fields. I believe all could give consideration to the enlargement of fields for more efficiency in working them.



E. E. Underhill, National Air Transport mail plane pilot, who guided the plane in which Mr. Eastman rode during a part of the trip. Such are the reliability and skill of the mail plane pilots that this line has never injured a passenger or lost any mail.

The pilots of the National Air Transport Company and of other air lines follow almost exactly the same route every trip. One of these men told me that every part of the landscape over which he flies becomes as familiar as his own back yard. Piloting is lonely business. There is no one to talk to, and one could not be heard if he talked anyway. (This may be a handicap for women!) Those powerful motors—ours was a 400 horsepower Liberty—certainly are noisy. So the pilot's only interest is his plane and the landscape. One of them told me that he has a friendly feeling for the folks in every farmstead along the route

and that every time a little change was made like a new barn roof, he always noticed it.

What about one's sensations when flying? Are you sick, are you scared? Judging from my own experience, I do not think you would be, although whether you are ill or not would depend somewhat upon weather conditions, for sometimes even the pilots get sick in very rough weather. At times the plane falls into an air pocket and drops for a short distance, giving one the same sensation that he would have in going down in a fast elevator. Too much of this would of course upset one's stomach, and a greenhorn could very easily be made sick by any stunting of the plane. No seasoned licensed pilot ever does any stunting with passengers aboard.

Strange to say, there is no sensation of great heights such as one gets on a tall building. The reason for this is that there is nothing to compare your height with. It does not look very far down to the earth, but if you note how small the buildings are and that a man a horse or an automobile sometimes looks like a little bug, you know that you are high. Also, it is true that with the exception of the great velocity of the wind, there is not much sensation of speed for the same reason, that there is no nearby object that gives you any measurement of your velocity.

On Top of the Clouds

On our way back between Cleveland and New Jersey, we passed for a time above the clouds, sometimes going through the edges of the tops of them. The sun was shining on top of them, and we could not see the earth. This gave the strangest experience of my life, an indescribable feeling of having one's soul separated from his body. We appeared to be suspended in the heavens, with all of the usual dimensions and measurements absent.

All of us in our younger days on the farm have lain on our backs in the summertime and looked at the deep blue sky of the heavens, envying the birds and trying to imagine what it was like to go sailing across the sky free from all earth bound fetters. But now man, after conquering the sea and the land, has taken to the sky, and soon most of us will be able to say

when we look up at the blue sky or the fleeting clouds, "Well, I've been up there."

I do not think that even nervous persons would have much fear in an airplane after their first flight or after they were once started. It is a rather natural sort of thing to do. This statement is, however, dependent upon licensed pilots and registered planes. For example, last year in New York State there were 17 airplane crashes; 14 of these planes were not registered and 13 of the pilots held no licenses. The Department of Commerce records for 1927 show that 80 per cent of the airplane fatalities occurred in unlicensed machines and of the 681 licensed planes, 97¼ per cent operated throughout the year, flying millions of miles without a single fatality. In air mail operations, that is, in the kind of plane and the kind of pilot I was with, there was but one fatality to 1,413,381 pilot-passenger miles. With a line like the National Air Transport, Inc., whose equipment and pilots are of the best, I do not think there is any more danger than when traveling on trains. For example, this company has operated two years, flying approximately 2,500,000 miles, and in that time and distance there have been no injuries to any passengers and no mail or express lost.

I am enthusiastic about air travel, but I want to say again that no one should ever go up in a plane without first making sure that both the plane and the pilot are licensed by the government.

Reminded of Lindbergh

My story would not be complete without a word about the fine men who are the pilots in the mail service. Judging by the three men with whom I rode on my trip, one is as safe with them as it is humanly possible to be.

Although most of them are young, they are stern-faced, little given to conversation when on duty, and their very presence gives you a feeling of confidence and dependability. As I looked at the men who guided the planes on which I rode and talked with them before and after our trips, I thought of Lindbergh, who was a mail pilot before he became world famous, and of Commander Byrd and Chamberlain, and in fact of all the rest of that splendid crew who are pioneers in this new day and way of transportation. These men and others like them are reducing the world to one big neighborhood.

I remembered the story Commander Byrd tells of the late Floyd Bennett when they were flying in the far North. It was so cold that the oil refused to flow properly in the motor, and Bennett, who was the mechanic, climbed out in the terrific gale on the wing of the airplane, with the thermometer at 50 degrees below zero, and calmly made the necessary adjustment which kept the plane in the air and saved the lives of the two men.

At the various airports waiting to

begin or continue my trip, I was much interested in noting the facilities for carrying passengers by air. The rope is way ahead of us in this of passenger service, and the Central West is developing faster than we here in the East, possibly because it is easier in the level country to place to land.

Flying DeLuxe

I climbed into one cabin plane at an airport which would comfortably seat from fifteen to twenty persons, and there are many smaller ones. The cabin planes had easy pullman style lunches are furnished for long distance travel, and, in short, the time is fast approaching when one will be able to travel by air with the same luxury and conveniences that he does by rail.

One of the chief ways to hasten travel development and service is to use the air mail. Whenever you are in a hurry, put ten cents extra in postage on your envelope and write on "air mail". The post office and the mail service will do the rest, and your letter will reach its destination, particularly if it is at a long distance, much shorter time than in the regular way. At the same time, you will be helping, by increasing the facilities needed for carrying more mail, the whole development of travel by air.

You have all read of recent plans for a real air line from coast to coast, a plan whereby the traveller can rest the railroad sleepers at night and travel by airplane by day, making a trip from coast to coast in less than half the time it can now be done by train.

The National Air Transport Company, which carries the mail and express between New York and Chicago and has other air lines, is making elaborate plans to carry passengers comfortably and safely, so the time is really here when, if you wish, you can escape above the fatigue and annoyances of travel on the earth and fly straight from a crow to your appointed destination. No one can predict the tremendous bearing this will have on the whole economic and social life of the future.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 12)

but caught at Hilary and urged him to his feet. He managed to rise, with her support, and staggered at her side toward the bulwarks.

She stooped, picked the fur coat from the shoulders of the dead outlaw, and placed it about him. She pointed toward the ice field. Broseau was still struggling with Dupre near the wheel. With the last exertion of his strength Hilary managed to drag to the ice.

He lay there. Madeleine crouched over him under the bow of the vessel and her last hope went out.

(To Be Continued)



How the farm country looks from an airplane at a considerable altitude. The dark places are the woods; the white, the plowed fields in the springtime; and those lightly shaded are the meadows. (Picture by Brock & Weymouth)



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Horse Associations Lose Money

IN the September 24, 1927 issue of American Agriculturist, we published an article by Professor V. B. Hart of the New York State College of Agriculture, warning our readers against joining Horse Breeding Associations whose promoters were interested in selling a stallion to the Association. The Buffalo Evening News recently told the outcome of such an Association near Batavia. A stallion which was sold to the Association by William McLaughlin of Columbus, Ohio, for \$4,200, was sold at auction to William Baker of the Creek Road for \$515. This sum was \$5 more than the bill of William Baker for boarding the stallion. At the time the Association was formed H. A. Dwinnell, Genesee County Farm Bureau Manager, went so far as to pay for advertising to warn farmers against it. He declared that only the man who sold a \$1000 horse for three or four times that sum could profit by such an enterprise.

Building Lots At Muscle Shoals

"I was very much interested in that Muscle Shoals article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sometime ago and would like your opinion about the real estate prospects down there."

THIS can be soon answered. Any man who invests his money in Muscle Shoals real estate, especially without going down there and looking the situation over is almost certain to lose it. Mr. Eastman, our editor, made a very thorough study of the whole Muscle Shoals proposition last fall. He found that the whole surrounding country-side had been laid out into lots and were being sold by fake real estate men for from one to twenty-five times what they ever can possibly be worth.

These lots have often been laid out in the form of cities and villages without sign of a building in the whole community. If the Muscle Shoals plant is finally disposed of by the Government as a power proposition, there never will be any hope that this real estate will be of any value for it will only take a few men to operate the power plant which is distributed over wires to distant regions. If on the other hand, the plant is sold or leased by the Government to manufacture fertilizers, more help will be required and some of the real estate may acquire some value. However, there is very little of that can by any possibility, ever be worth anywhere near the prices that have been asked for it by the speculators. Our advice is to leave it alone.

Another Complaint About a Suit Salesman

"I ordered a suit of clothes with two pairs of trousers through an agent from the Model Tailoring Company, Inc. 413 South Market Street, Chicago, Ill. The suit was guaranteed to fit. I have the guarantee signed by the agent also a letter from the company saying that the suit was not made until I was entirely satisfied. I paid the agent seven dollars. The suit was sent by parcel post and I paid the balance C.O.D. I received the suit and there was only one pair of trousers and the suit does not fit. I have tried to locate the agent but have been unable to do so. I have written two letters to the company and have not received any reply. Is there any way I can get my money back?"

WE forwarded our subscribers' complaint to The Model Tailoring Company and they replied that they would be very glad to make any alterations necessary if our subscriber

would return the suit to them. It appears that our subscriber was wise in refusing to do this, stating that quite probably they would "fail to receive the suit" just as they "failed to receive" his letters. Evidently these suspicions were well founded since our latest letter to the company was returned with the notation from the Post Office Department that they had moved and left no forwarding address.

We have received an unusually large number of complaints of late similar to the one above and we again repeat our warning to deal only with properly accredited representatives of concerns known to be absolutely reliable. To this we can only add that it is impossible to get something for nothing. The principal bait of a certain class of made-to-order clothing companies, seems to be the low prices at which they advertise to sell their goods.

Do You Want a Hired Man?

THE Service Bureau has an inquiry from a hired man with a family who is dissatisfied with his present job as a hired man and wishes to get a

good job on a farm where he can establish his home and work for a long term of years, with fair wages and the usual privileges.

We know that there are lots of such places that are looking for good men and if you know of any such vacancy if you will write to the Service Bureau giving details, we will be glad to put you in touch with the man who wants the job.

Collecting Rent When Ownership Changes

A buys a farm from B. B had the pasture rented for the year. When the deed was handed over and A took possession B explained to A that he (B) would collect the rent up to date when A took possession of the farm and that A was to collect the balance, as the farm belonged to A, the remainder of the year.

Now would it be B's place to collect the whole rent and hand A his part of the rent or should A collect the rent for the remainder of the year?

UNDER the agreement which the former owner made with the new owner of the farm, B should collect only that rent due up to the time the new owner took possession. From that time on the new owner by statute is considered as standing in the shoes of the former owner and has all the remedies the former owner had to collect rent due and unpaid. The proper thing to do, although it is not necessary, is to have the tenant "attorn" as it is called to the new owner. That is, B should introduce the new owner to the tenant and see that the tenant accepts him as his new landlord.—M. S.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During June, 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to June 1st, 1928.....	\$ 99,382.03	Charles Garrett, Ravena, N. Y.....	30.00
Paid during June, 1928.....	1,187.83	Struck by car—fractured arm	
	\$100,569.86	Ann W. Little, Sherburne, N. Y.....	20.00
		Auto accident—laceration of knee	
C. H. Cooper, Frankfort, N. Y.....	\$ 80.00	Wayne Borden, Tiadaghton, Pa.....	30.00
Thrown from sleigh—fractured foot		Truck overturned—fractured ribs	
Grace Walker, Nunda, N. Y.....	5.00	John T. Gee, Tioga, Pa.....	60.00
Struck by auto—lacerated scalp		Thrown from wagon—fractures	
Clarence Crandall, Mayville, N. Y.....	20.00	Richard A. Short, Washingtonville, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto collision—fractured ribs	
Charles G. Coffin, Mt. Vision, N. Y.....	20.00	Wallace Knight, Watkins, N. Y.....	90.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured arm		Thrown from wagon—fractured knee	
Leone R. Watson, Edwards, N. Y.....	20.00	Charles Czerwieski, Barneveld, N. Y.....	85.71
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle		Thrown from wagon—broken and cut finger	
John H. Bost, Westford, Pa.....	55.71	Mack B. Morley, Middletown, N. Y.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs		Thrown from truck—concussions and bruises	
John Van Heuel, Phelps, N. Y.....	14.28	Frank A. Squier, Columbia, Conn.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—hernia		Throw from wagon—sprained shoulder	
T. J. Wright, Cherry Creek, N. Y.....	85.71	George Born, Groton, N. Y.....	80.00
Car hit tree—fractured right ankle		Thrown from bobsled—broken leg	
Earl Dutton, Olean, N. Y.....	10.00	Mrs. Emma L. Woolson, Richland, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—lacerations		Auto skidded—bruises	
Anna E. Dwyer, Oswego, N. Y.....	130.00	Will Belcher, Holcomb, N. Y.....	14.28
Auto collision—fractured leg		Auto collision—brain concussion	
Richard Haslauer, Munsville, N. Y.....	80.00	William Lamson, Hannibal, N. Y.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—broken leg		Auto collision—lacerations	
George M. Bearup, Cicero, N. Y.....	32.86	William O. Shotts, Florida, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto collision—fractures and cuts		Auto skidded—lacerated scalp	
Caroline F. Johnson, Swedeshoro, N. J.....	10.00	Joseph Szur, Yaphank, L. I.....	20.00
Auto collision—wounded leg, bruises		Auto accident—lacerated face	
		H. E. McCullagh, Acidalia, N. Y.....	64.28
		Thrown from wagon—fractured foot	
			\$1187.83

Service Bureau Claims Settled

Mrs. H. M. Pearce, Sandy Lake, Pa.....	\$ 5.00	Mrs. L. G. Gifford, Marcellus, N. Y.....	4.00
(Adjustment on magazine subscription)		(Refund on dog)	
Otto Voss, Newfield, N. J.....	6.00	David B. Losaw, Schenectady, N. Y.....	5.00
(Refund on baby chicks)		(Refund on cockerel)	
H. Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.....	1.93	Mrs. Geo. Fellows, Oxford, N. Y.....	15.00
(Settlement, damage of ship't by express co.)		(Refund on baby chick order)	
E. C. Spaulding, Erieville, N. Y.....	1.56		\$948.82
(Refund on baby chicks)			
Richard Lehnert, Castleton, N. Y.....	383.53		
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		Claims Adjusted for Subscribers Where	
Miss B. Fluker, Forestville, N. Y.....	12.45	No Money is Involved	
(Premium for selling merchandise)		W. H. Vedder, Schenectady, N. Y.....	
Sheldon Frost, Angelica, N. Y.....	22.74	(Delayed order filled)	
(Settlement on protested check)		R. W. Ervin, Sinclairville, N. Y.....	
Mrs. C. N. Fisher, Frenchtown, N. J.....	50.00	(Delayed order filled)	
(Return for produce sold)		H. E. Kerr, Springville, Pa.....	
Clarence Taylor, Prospect, Pa.....	20.00	(Delayed order filled)	
(Return of money borrowed)		DeForest Ripple, Ft. Plain, N. Y.....	
Charles L. Anderson, Weedsport, N. Y.....	26.50	(Delayed order filled)	
(Adjustment on protested check)		Mrs. J. H. Lebo, Myerstown, Pa.....	
Joseph Link, Deposit, N. Y.....	39.10	(Contract cancelled)	
(Adjustment on protested check)		Thomas Farley, Southhold, N. Y.....	
Earl Perry, Andover, N. Y.....	35.00	(Merchandise received)	
(Return for dog sold)		H. E. Britton, Oakfield, N. Y.....	
Mrs. Willson Lyon, New Berlin, N. Y.....	6.00	(Replacement of nursery stock)	
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		Kenneth McConnell, Williamstown, N. Y.....	
Raymond F. Aungier, Tully, N. Y.....	4.00	(Premium received for selling merchandise)	
(Settlement of express claim)			
L. W. Quick, Neshanic Station, N. J.....	8.50		
(Refund on live stock dead on arrival)			

Chicken Thief Rewards Paid During June

Clarence Bell, Sprakers, N. Y.....	\$50.00
H. S. Near, Sherwan, N. Y.....	\$50.00

Total Paid to Subscribers \$2,236.65

SAVE YOUR CORN WITH A UNADILLA

SPRING was late. Early summer cold and rainy. But corn is coming fine now. Make the most out of it. Put it in a Unadilla.

To the many farmers who can't ship out their corn this year on account of the corn borer, and seek to eradicate the pest in their neighborhood, the government authorities' advice is: Ensilage your corn—a sure death to this European pest. The strongest, easiest and safest-to-use silo for this purpose is the Unadilla—a popular favorite—a tower of strength!

Order a Unadilla now and get all the profit you can out of this season's crop.

We're prepared to ship on short notice, any size in Oregon Fir or Spruce.

Liberal discount for cash on delivery. Easy time payments if wanted. Write for catalogue.

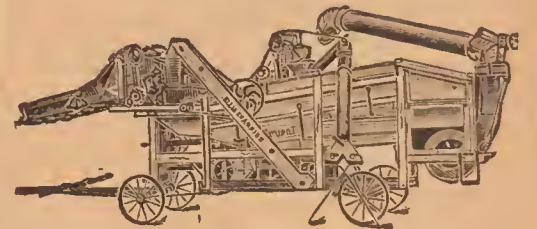
UNADILLA SILO CO.

Box B

Unadilla, N. Y.



Ellis Champion Threshers



It is a Champion all right, measured in ability to thresh fast and clean, in years of service to the owner, and in the small amount of power required to operate it.

Take the 12-bar cylinder, the large number of teeth in cylinder, the pitchfork action of agitating the straw, the Hyatt Roller Bearings, Rockwood Drive Pulleys, the unexcelled cleaning system, the superior windstacker fan, the sturdy steel construction, and you have some of the reasons why it is called "The Champion." The Little Thresher that fights for the last grain.

Built in four sizes, and dependent on the equipment ordered, require from 3 to 30 horse engine power.

Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works
Pottstown, Pa.

BUCKEYE

Better Grain Bins

Better Corn Crib



"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

THE proper curing and safe storage of corn and grain offered by Metal storage buildings, means many dollars extra profit in your pocket. Metal Crib and Bins are a good investment. But not all are alike. Find out about BUCKEYE—built for lifetime service. PRICES right; QUALITY the Best. TERMS to suit your convenience. SPECIAL TERMS on early shipments. Bulletin on "Better Storage" sent with catalog.

THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.

137 Main Street

London, Ohio

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

Oatmeal, Cats, —etc.



PACKAGED foods as you buy them today represent a big improvement in the quality, purity and economy of your food supply. The finest products that can be purchased in the market are now carefully processed, standardized by skilled laboratory men, tested at every step of the way, sealed in a neat, tight package and sold with a positive guarantee of purity and nutritive value. You are assured of uniform quality, whether you buy one package or a hundred.

All of the processing is done for you in great factories that are models of cleanliness, by workers who have devoted their entire lives to perfection in this one job. Such foods bring delicious treats to your table, and offer great economy in time and kitchen work for the housewife.

The actual packaging of these foods is a marvel of modern factory practice. Machines almost uncanny in their deftness weigh out the product, fill, wrap or seal the packages, a single machine producing fifty or a hundred packages in the length of time it took the old time grocer to weigh out a sack of oatmeal from the barrel. And every package is exact in its contents, trade marked with the name of the manufacturer who certifies its goodness.

These foods stay good either on the shelf at the grocery store or in your pantry, because their quality is sealed in and protected. You can buy with assurance and place them on the table before your family or your guests with absolute confidence. This keeping quality means economy.

Nutritive quality, dependability, purity, economy and delightful new flavors, all are found in the food package. Make full use of these fine products. Save time by serving them often, and use the time for more companionship with the family. Incidentally, remember that the increased use of these quality foods greatly stimulates the market demand for quality farm products.

THE general public seldom hears about the years of painstaking research carried on by great commercial concerns to improve their products. Some of the greatest advances in human welfare are the direct result of such work, commercial, yet outstanding in service to humanity.

By the Trade Mark on the package the manufacturer gives you his word of honor that his product is made in good faith, that he stands back of it.

When that Trade Mark appears in advertising carried by this publication, you have double assurance of an honest product and a square deal.

American Agriculturist Advertisers Give Modern Service

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

1.00 Per Year

July 28, 1928

Published Weekly

I Attend a Cattle Vendue

A Reflection from the Ringside of the Meridale Farms Jersey Sale

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I SUPPOSE that one of the really noteworthy events of the live stock world is the great public sale of Jerseys which is staged each summer at Meridale Farms, Meredith (in the earlier days called Meredith Square) is said to enjoy the distinction of being the highest all-the-year-around post office in our state and here high on the Delaware County Hills—practically on the ridge pole of New York farms—lies the famous estate and community which makes up Meridale. This old, hilly and rock strewn county has been a very famous region for a hundred years and more. In Delaware County men seem to have trusted in the dairy cow with a whole hearted, complete loyalty to be found almost no where else. I think that in the long run, events have justified this faith. The most surprising question is: How in the world does a county of high hills and narrow valleys—a county which seems to have only a small percentage of really arable land—manage to support such a tremendous bovine population? I am old enough to remember when the

county was almost exclusively devoted to producing butter, when long rows of varnished oaken ferkins stood in the cellar of every dairyman and when the term "Delaware Long Dairies" had a very definite meaning in the New York butter trade. Well: the restless and resistless spirit of change has turned this almost wholly into a milk shipping country but the cow is still queen. Also Delaware County is probably the Jersey Capital of America. The beautiful breed was established here almost from the days of their first importation and now at Meridale Farms is to be found the largest herd of purebred milking Jerseys in the world.

Meridale Jerseys without question are the very best cows that trained judgment can select and money buy. They are maintained under ideal conditions of sanitation and production and each year when June comes around lovers of good cattle gather from near and far to witness what is really a wonderful spectacle when cows, than which there are none better

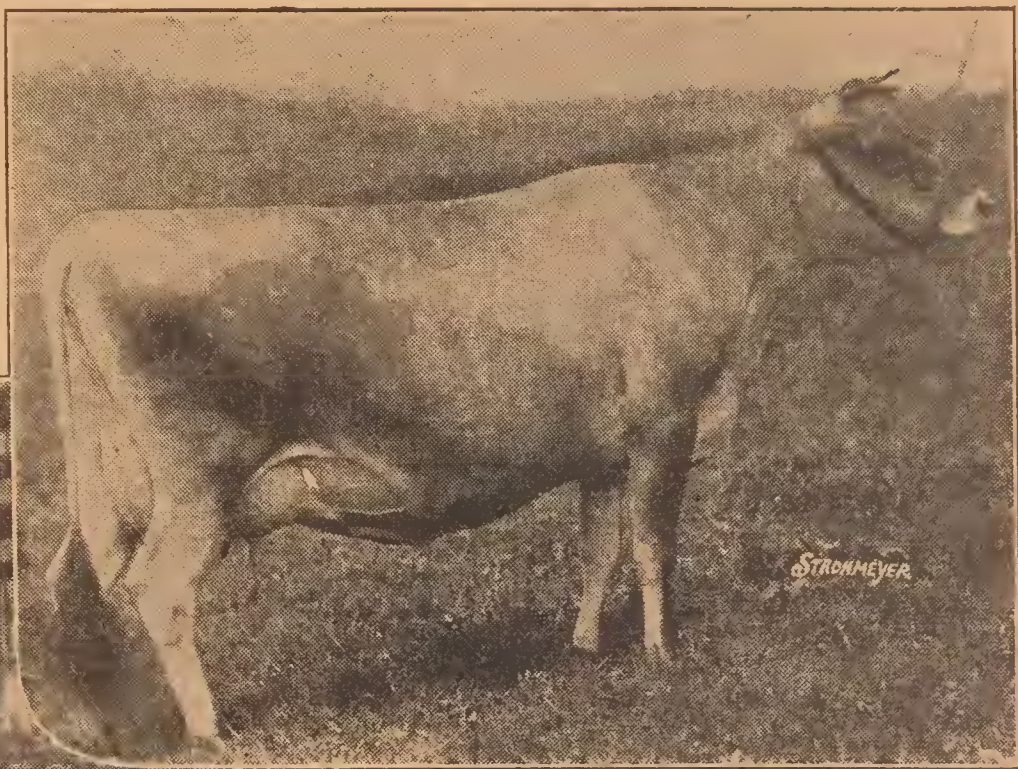
in all the world, are led into the shavings-bedded ring of the sales pavilion and a man cries "How much am I offered"? So year by year Jersey history is made here on the hill.

This year the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST asked me to go over to Meridale and sit by the ring-side as a spectator and then write down my impressions of what I saw. Let me say with entire frankness that I profess no expert knowledge of Jersey pedigrees or values. I have no thought to write—as others will—technical discussions of this sale with minute descriptions of the animals sold. I am merely trying to set down the impressions of an interested farmer viewing a rather wonderful show. The sale was staged in the sales-pavilion, a low, rectangular building, well lighted, a roped-off sales ring in the center, around this ring-side chairs where the

(Continued on Page 14)

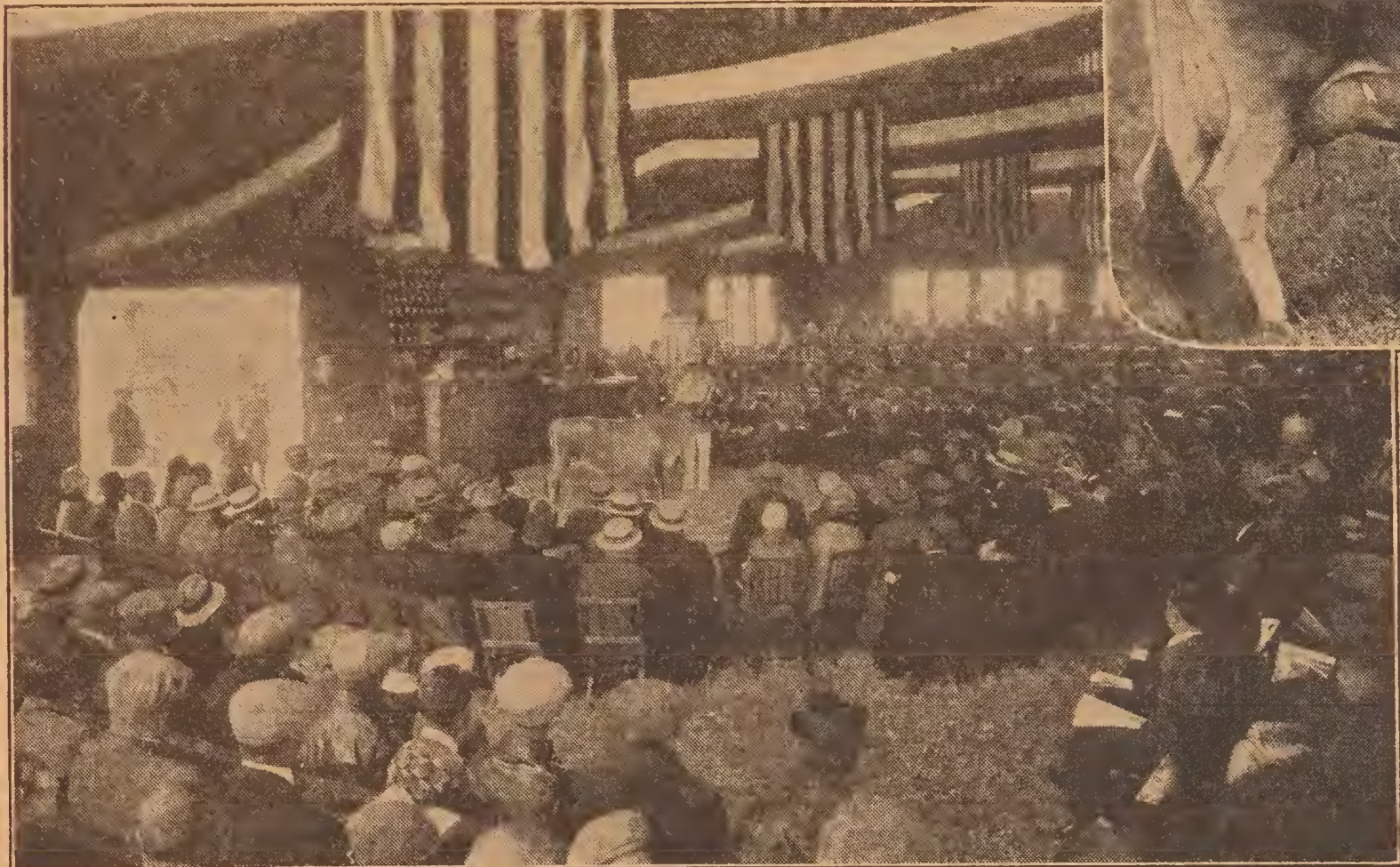


Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

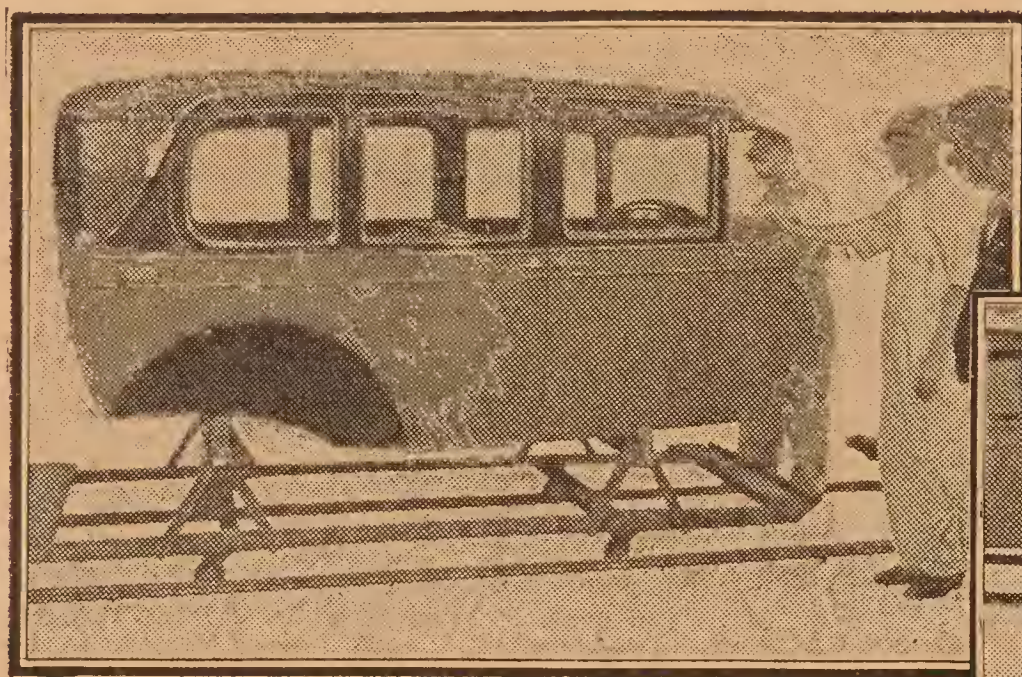


(Above)—Snow's Pansy 3rd is six years old and was imported from the Island of Jersey. She has a fine production record as well as a long list of show ring victories.

(At left)—The sale ring at Meridale just after Snows' Pansy 3rd was sold to F. Eugene Dixon for \$6,000.



1000 inspectors guard FISHER quality at every step . . .



It is only after a Fisher Body has passed through the final rigid inspection that the metal signature plate bearing the words "Body by Fisher" is affixed.



MORE than 1000 inspectors are employed in Fisher factories. From the time the timber is cut, the steel is delivered, the upholstery materials are specified, until the finished body is mounted on the chassis, there is a continuous series of rigid inspections. Step by step as the various parts of the body pass through the production departments, skilled, sharp-eyed inspectors scrutinize and test every part and every assembly. Fisher inspections are the most rigid that can be maintained. An unsatisfactory piece of

lumber, steel, hardware, cloth or roof fabric is rejected before it becomes a part of the body. After Fisher inspectors have passed on every operation and every piece of material that goes into building of the Fisher body, final inspectors for Fisher join with inspectors for the chassis manufacturer in examining and passing upon the finished body. Fisher requires the okay of the chassis manufacturer's representative before permitting a body to leave the Fisher plant.

Body by FISHER

Leadership is NOT the result of CHANCE

Each week in 1927 nearly 500 letters requiring a reply were received from subscribers by the editorial department of American Agriculturist. This is double the number received five years ago.

Confidence in our editors caused readers to ask them questions bearing on all manner of subjects.

Confidence cannot be bought. It is the result of painstaking effort for truth, honesty and integrity.

Confidence of over half a million readers has given American Agriculturist deserved leadership.

Your Neighbor
Has a

PAPEC

Ask Him!
"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"I AM well pleased with the N-13 Papec purchased this year," wrote H. B. Austin, Oct. 8, 1925. "It has never clogged the pipe once and runs so light. It will cut and elevate twice as much as any cutter that I ever saw. The feed roll is a great thing, no stopping of bundles on the feed table."

Light draft, low operating cost and long life make the Papec the most economical cutter. There's a size to fit your power plant, whether you use a 3 h. p. gasoline engine, a light or a heavy tractor. If you have a silo, a Papec will earn you big returns. Let us show you how.

Write for FREE Catalog—Today
PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
111 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.



Throws
and Blows
Saves One
Man

Over 50 Distribu-
ting Centers Assure
Prompt Service.

Impressions on a Visit to Northeastern New York

By H. H. LYON

NORTHEASTERN New York mostly new to me. We have heard for some twenty years or so of the orchards on the islands of the lower (northern) Champlain and something of others in the vicinity. Then we who live in the dairy districts south have heard much in recent years of the difficulties of western New York fruit growers and I was hardly prepared for what I found in Clinton and Essex counties in relation to orcharding. It seems however, that the big orcharding results are coming to a few somewhat extensive growers rather than to the average small farmer.

Dairying is an important feature and with little doubt it promises much for the future. That is why the Dairymen's League is putting up plants. Farmers are getting the barns in shape for inspection and plans are in many cases being made for increasing the dairies. Just now is a somewhat costly time to buy cows but I think cows will be bought to some extent. Getting back a little from the lake one finds considerable being done with potatoes. The orchard man and the potato grower are not competing for land very much. They operate mainly in separate sections.

The Type of Soil Varies

The soil here has streaks, that is, there are very different characteristics. Some is light in places, too light to stay long when the wind blows but much of the sandy soil is very good for cropping. Alfalfa is grown on a part of the sandy and heavier soil area. Then there are stretches of clay, some of it heavy. Not far away you may find some of the more rocky kind and even here it may be good potato land. Generally speaking you do not have to go far to find mountains or mountainous areas and somewhat wild country. Occasionally the rugged area comes down to the lake as is the case for example just north of Port Henry, where the railroad is close to both rocks and lake. Then the splendid alluvial soil area widens out suddenly to perhaps miles in width. For the most part, though, the very best agricultural areas hug the lake rather closely.

They tell me that quite a considerable land can be had for fifty dollars an acre. The price seems to vary greatly however, and not wholly as the agricultural value varies. One piece of some eighty or ninety acres was regarded as worth five thousand dollars and an equally good piece might be had elsewhere for less. Some places cannot be had for much more than that where the farms have been developed. Another farm of 400 acres largely undeveloped but with some of the best possibilities can be bought for \$12,000. That would be a big proposition for some man who is likely to work out a fortune there.

Alfalfa Grows Well

Much of this land in the vicinity of the lake, is natural alfalfa soil. It needs right treatment for growing alfalfa but it is well worth the effort. Its production here was hardly known ten years ago. In some four years, while Jay Gelder was county agent in Essex County he made a start with it on two hundred farms. Then on the Porter farm at Crown Point he developed it to the extent of 120 acres in a similar length of time and now Mr. Porter would not think of conducting his mammoth farming enterprises without his fields of alfalfa. He made his third cuttings in August and does not like to cut any in September. He commences his cutting in late May.

Seasons of growing are longer than some of us had thought. It is far north of us but the elevation is decidedly less along the lake and the body of water doubtless does much to temper the climate and prolong the season. The people that I visited are wonderfully obliging and proud of their farms. The country is older, it being one of the early explored sections and it is a pleasant place to spend a little time.

(Continued on Page 7)

Poultrymen Ask for Higher Egg Tariff

Imports of Chinese Eggs Taking Markets from the American Hen

EGG producers from every part of the United States appeared before the Tariff Commission in Washington on July 10, asking for a higher duty on eggs brought into this country. Eggs from the Far East are now being laid down in New York, Boston and Philadelphia at prices with which the American producer cannot hope to compete, unless he is willing to accept the price that the Chinese farmer receives. The poultry farmer of this country cannot hope to maintain present prices under our existing tariff when dealers in China can buy them by the millions of cases at a price ranging from 8 to 11 cents a dozen.

Representatives from fifty egg associations, the International Baby Chick Association, the National Incubator Manufacturers Association, the New York Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, the National Poultry Council, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the poultry associations of New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware appeared before the tariff commission and asked that the present rates on eggs be increased the fifty per cent limit under the present flexible feature of the 1922 tariff act.

It is not the eggs in the shell that cause such grave concern to the eastern poultryman as the egg products in the form of frozen or dried eggs that come from the Orient. Imports of eggs in the shell amount to only a few thousand cases

from Canada, while the imports from China run into the millions of pounds. Some idea of this vast business can be conceived from the figures of the U. S. Department of Commerce which show that in 1927, China dumped into the American markets the equivalent of one million one

plants where eggs are graded for our eastern markets. As eggs come in from the farm they contain a large number of ill shaped and otherwise imperfect eggs that cannot be marketed as shell stock. An outlet for these lower grades has been developed through the establishment of the breaking plants. The job of breaking eggs is usually performed by girls. The eggs are brought into large airy and well lighted rooms. They are then broken and placed in cans and are then placed in a large machine which completely breaks down the yolk, forming a homogenous mixture. This product is placed in cans of various sizes but mostly holding one gallon. This product is immediately frozen solid and is kept in this condition until it is wanted for consumption months later. This product in moving from the freezer to market either from the Middle West or China is continually kept under refrigeration. The dried egg is a somewhat similar material to the frozen egg except that instead of freezing, the egg mixture is sprayed under pressure on hot coils of pipe which immediately

dries the egg solution. This results in a product called egg flake, which in turn, is ground to a very fine powder. Both of these products are used in the confectionery, ice cream and baking trade of our large cities.

During recent years there has developed throughout this country scores of plants that break the lower grades of eggs to supply these
(Continued on Page 14)

By AMOS KIRBY

A Growing Flood That Must Stop

THE imports of Chinese eggs into this country are assuming alarming proportions. A steady stream of a million dozen a week has been flowing into our markets for several years. This tide is growing larger year by year and must stop.

The logical way to meet this competition is through a higher tariff duty on all imports. Only July 10, representatives of fifty big poultry organizations appealed to the Tariff Commission for a 50 per cent increase in the present rate as allowed under the existing law.

The rate is now only six cents a dozen and the producers asked an increase to nine cents. Commissioner of Agriculture, Harry R. Lewis of Rhode Island and Prof. James Rice, Cornell University, led the fight in Washington for the eastern farmer.—
The Editors.

hundred thousand cases or thirty-three million dozens.

Eggs from China in the form of frozen and dried egg products are driving out of business the eggs breakers of this country. Just a word about the egg breaking business. In the Middle West where the center of the egg breaking business is located, are numerous breaking plants. These are located in connection with assembling

Roadside Stands Sell Products Worth \$75,000,000

Some Suggestions That Will Help You Get Your Share of This Valuable Market

THE National Grange is the authority for the statement that the value of farm products sold from roadside stands in 1927 approximated seventy-five million dollars. Any method of marketing which results in the sale of this amount of produce is worthy of study.

There are three reasons why city dwellers will buy from a roadside stand rather than from a grocery store. The first reason is the feeling that they may be able to get fruit and vegetables at a lower price than they can buy at home. Second, they may feel that they can get produce of better quality and third, a good roadside stand at a reasonable distance from home often serves as an objective for a ride. As one friend remarked "We often go for a ride after supper anyway, so we do not figure that it costs us anything to get to the stand."

There are a number of advantages in selling at roadside stands. It has been pointed out by several students of farm management that during hard times there is a special advantage in selling direct to the consumer. In this way much of the high cost service necessary in wholesale selling is made unnecessary, giving to the farmer a higher percentage of the consumer's dollar than he would otherwise get. Another ad-

vantage of perhaps equal importance is the opportunity it gives for selling produce which could not be shipped. This includes fruit which is over-ripe and windfalls (in case they are sold as windfalls at a reduced price). Most or all of the business at a roadside stand is done for cash which cuts out the possibility of bad debts and is another big advantage.

In order to be successful, a roadside stand must do business enough to make it profitable for at least one person to give his entire time to it. Motorists will not often stop at an unattended stand. In order to do this volume of business it is important to have a location on a road where there is heavy traffic. Not every motorist will stop, however, the more travelers there are the greater chance there will be for a large number to stop and buy. It is also necessary to have a variety of products for sale. There are a few stands which have made a success by specializing in some one product but this naturally shortens the selling period and it is more common for stands to sell as many products as possible. In time it is possible that this tendency will result in changing the varieties of crops and fruit grown on the farm whose owner plans to sell at a roadside stand. Varieties, especially fruit, will be grown for quality without any regard for

their ability to stand shipment and instead of specializing in one or two varieties a number



Quality and a neat pack makes repeat sales and a profitable business.



A New England roadside stand that specializes in the sale of potatoes and apples.

of varieties will be grown to lengthen the season as much as possible.

Experience shows that certain roadside locations are much better than others. It has been found that a person starting for a ride is much more likely to buy farm produce on the way home than when just starting out. This would indicate that the best location is reasonably close to a city or village and on the right hand side of the road into the city. With traffic as heavy as it is these days, there is no temptation to make a left turn to get to a roadstand when there is one equally good or better on the right hand side of the road.

With good roads, cars travel more rapidly than they did a few years ago. If one is to interest the tourists who are travelling the road
(Continued on Page 7)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Vol. 123 July 28, 1928. No. 4

Greetings!

THE middle of July gave farmers some real hay weather and they certainly made the most of it. On a fifty-mile ride through Central New York on July 16, it seemed as if there was hardly a farm where haying was not in progress. It is surprising how the crop has come along this year in spite of its early start. The June rains brought a bottom in timothy and mixed hay that certainly counted up the tonnage.

Every time, however, that we look at a good timothy crop we think it is too bad that the market for it is gone. It is a discouraging fact that non-legume hay is hardly worth the labor of putting it in the barn from a market standpoint, and timothy is not much good to feed, either, except to horses. The alfalfa and clover crop did not come through the winter so well and is below average. More and more farmers have got to give attention to replacing timothy and poor feeding hay with alfalfa and clover.

Considering its poor start, corn is coming along fast, as usual, and is looking fairly well. So are potatoes, although we saw many fields that have been injured by bugs. They seem to be especially bad this year. Pastures are certainly excellent, showing the effects of the June rains, but it is time to supplement them well with feed to keep up the milk production. Wheat is ready to cut and oats will be ready long before haying is finished on most farms.

When a season starts late, there is no breathing spell until haying and the grain harvest are ended. We wish all A. A. folks could get a chance for at least a few days' rest and vacation between the end of the grain harvest and before silo filling time.

What Caused the Cow Shortage?

FOR some time now there has been a serious cow shortage in all dairy districts and it is quite the common idea that this shortage is entirely caused by the TB eradication program. The campaign against tuberculosis has been somewhat responsible for the reduction in the number of dairy cows. During the last five years about 257,000 have been condemned in New York State, but this has been only a minor

factor in the cow shortage. In the first place, many of these cows were diseased and would not have lived, or at least they would not have produced well, for any great length of time even had they not been condemned.

The main reason why cows are scarce and high is the fact that farmers have not been raising calves. Always when milk prices are low, farmers stop raising heifer calves. When prices go up, more calves are raised. In New York it takes about 250,000 heifers each year to maintain the number of cows on farms, but because of the low prices of milk only about 180,000 heifers a year have been raised during the years 1923 to 1925 inclusive. This 70,000 shortage in heifers each year naturally results in a shortage of five-year-old, four-year-old and three-year-old cows. Farmers are now raising more heifers, but of course the best time to have raised them was when the other fellow did not. The same principle applies to all farming operations—that is do what the other fellow doesn't. Just now it is the right time to raise colts from heavy horses.

Experiences With Trespassers

THE other day in Dutchess County, a farmer ordered a trespasser off his property. The trespasser replied by hitting the farmer in the face, and got away without being caught or punished.

In the same county, another farmer ordered some trespassers off his property and they refused to go, claiming that they had a perfect right in being there.

Almost every day similar instances come to our attention, showing that there certainly is a prevalent idea among a certain class of sportsmen that a farmer has no rights in his land or property. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is determined that this situation must be changed. We keep bringing these instances to your attention because when we make our fight in the legislature next year we are going to need your support and help. In the meantime, we are glad to have your experiences, either good or bad, with sportsmen and trespassers, and your suggestions for improving the situation.

Attention Beekeepers

EASTERN producers of honey need to watch an effort which is being made by western honey buyers to change the grades under which extracted honey is being sold. Professor Phillips of the Agriculture Department of the New York State College of Agriculture says that if the present limits on grades are altered along the lines suggested by the western buyers the majority of honey produced in New York State will be disqualified from the better grades. Under the present system, most New York honey is sold as "white", but under the proposed new system a great deal of this honey would come under the new "light golden" grade which it is proposed to establish.

If you have not already done so, and if you are a producer of honey, we suggest that you write the United States Department of Agriculture in opposition to the proposed change.

A Fifty Year Job

IN the Old World, long service in the same job is customary, even to the extent that families follow the same line of work generation after generation. But America is the land of change, including changing jobs, and it is rare indeed to find a man outside of farming who has served in the same work for a lifetime.

However, there are some notable examples. An old railroad conductor friend of ours recently told us that he had worked for the same railroad for more than forty-five years and all that he asked was the opportunity to round out an even fifty years of service. We know two or

three country doctors who have braved the storms of winter and summer and the bad roads to drive the hills and valleys to serve their people.

The other day a celebration was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in honor of Adolph S. Ochs who for fifty years had honorably served his people by publishing the Chattanooga Times. Mr. Ochs is also the publisher of the New York Times, one of the largest and very finest newspapers in the world. In honor of the fiftieth anniversary, the Publishers' Associations of New York City tendered to Mr. Ochs a resolution of congratulations in which they said: "In all of his endeavors, however difficult the problem presented, he has never sacrificed either his intelligence or his honor, nor put either to test by seeking to tread the borderline of newspaper ethics". They paid tribute to Mr. Ochs' enterprise, cleanliness, dependability and good taste. There is something fine about such long service in any occupation.

The Barnyard Golf Contests

HOW are the old horseshoes coming this summer? Do not forget the great tournament to be held at the New York State Fair at Syracuse again this year under the auspices of the State Fair, the Farm Bureaus and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. There will be plenty of cash prizes and a medal for the winners. Above all, there will be a lot of fun in this fine country game.

If the contest has not already been held at your county picnic or local fair, and if you are interested, take the matter up with your County Agent. County Agents are requested to report their local contests and the names of the winners to us as soon as possible.

Woodchucks and Quack Grass

WE have several friends who claim that wherever there has been a woodchuck hole there will always be a bad spot of quack grass. We never thought of it before, but since it has been brought to our attention, we have noticed several places this year where this seems to be the case.

What do you think about it? If it is true that an old woodchuck hole is apt to be surrounded by quack when the field is plowed, what do you think is the reason?

Eastman's Chestnut

IF you have ever been on a witness stand and tried to tell the court or a jury an experience in your own words and been constantly interrupted by a lawyer, I am sure you will appreciate the following:

A young foreigner was being tried in court, and the questioning by the lawyers on the opposite side began.

"Now, Laszky, what do you do?"

"Ven?" asked Laszky.

"When you work, of course," said the lawyer.

"Vy, work—"

"I know," said the lawyer, "but what at?"

"At a bench."

"Oh," groaned the lawyer. "Where do you work at a bench?"

"In a factory."

"What kind of a factory?"

"Brick."

"You make bricks?"

"No, de factory is made of bricks."

"Now, Laszky, listen," said the lawyer.

"What do you make in that factory?"

"Eight dollars a week."

"No, no! What does the factory make?"

"I dunno; a lot uv money, I think."

"No listen! What kind of goods does the factory produce?"

"Oh," said Laszky, "good goods."

"I know, but what kind of good goods?"

"The best."

"The best of what?"

"The best there is."

"Oh what?"

"Of dose goods."

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I give up."

What the "Sign of Protection" Means

Some of the Ways A. A. Can Help Its Folks

THE other day a farmer came up to an automobile in which was a member of the A. A. staff and said to him: "So you are from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, are you? That's the paper that gives ten dollars' worth of service for a dollar subscription."

Naturally, when that story was repeated to the rest of us, we were much pleased, for that is exactly what we are trying to do. While many of our readers are using this service, there are still many who are not because they do not know about it. Will you take a moment, therefore, to let me tell you about some of the work we are trying to do and about the services, some of which I am sure you or your family can use to advantage, which are yours for the asking?

First of all, I would like to make it plain that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is something more than just another farm paper. It is a great agricultural institution which has been working for farmers for more than eighty years, since 1842. When you take the paper you become a member of this organization and are entitled to ask for any of these helps which we are furnishing to our subscribers in addition to the paper itself.

Reference Issue Worth the Subscription

Before explaining briefly what these services are, may I take just a moment to say a word about the paper itself. Many of our readers have been kind enough to say that single issues of A. A. alone have been worth the entire subscription price. For example, there is the Reference Number every year which is a boiled down, concise encyclopaedia of facts and information quickly available especially for the use of eastern farmers. Then there are the Market Pages and the market articles written by men who are in very close contact with the greatest markets in the world. We have letters from farmers stating that a close reading of our Market Pages has saved them hundreds of dollars.

For the Women Folks

For those who like to read a story, we give you two entire novels with the paper each year, novels for which you would have to pay at least a dollar each in book form, and selected by editors who know the farm home and the kind of reading it likes and demands.

I might mention, too, the Household or Women's Pages of A. A. with up-to-the-minute information of especial interest to the women and including such departments as the Counsel Corner where women may take their personal problems to Aunt Janet and know that they will be treated confidentially and kindly by a woman who knows something of life's ups and downs.

Comment should be made of the pattern service where A. A. sells practically at cost patterns for from one-third to one-fourth of what is charged for exactly the same patterns by other sources.

A Farm Paper With Farm News

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is noted for its news, the only farm paper in this section that carries so much news written from the farmer's standpoint and giving in a fair way both sides of all important questions. May I mention, too, the friendly human spirit that goes into everything we prepare for the "Old Reliable", a spirit of understanding and sympathy which is making all of our readers one large family.

So much for the paper. Now for a word about its protective service. What does that little sign that is posted upon

thousands and thousands of A. A. farms mean—the yellow sign with black letters, which reads as follows:

MEMBER
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
SERVICE BUREAU

It means first that by having this sign posted you have stated to the world that you are a member of a great co-operative organization—the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—which, by its great powers of honest and courageous publicity backed by the public opinion of 150,000 farm families, is able to get things done.

A. A. Fights High Farm Taxes

Along this line, consider what we are doing with the farmers' tax problems. First, through constant discussion and study we are arousing your own interest in the seriousness of the problem and leading you to the point where you will take action yourselves to protect your own interests. Secondly, representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST bring personally to the representatives of state and local government, both alone and working with other farmers' organizations, the farmers' tax problem, and ask for adjustments. Backed by the power of publicity and the public opinion of our great family of readers, we always get the attention of officials with the result that there is now more attention being given to finding a way of adjusting the farmers' taxes than has ever been given before. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been directly responsible in New York for a reduction in the direct state tax on real estate and for large appropriations of more state aid for rural schools, thus somewhat relieving local taxes. We have collected a list of free tax bulletins, data, suggested programs and other information for the use of Grange leaders and others who want to make a real study of the subject. Backed by your support, we will continue this tax fight.

For Better Dirt Roads

Then there is the dirt road problem. Who had anything to say about it in eastern United States until AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST started the discussion, a discussion which we are sure

is going to lead to action? In fact, such action has already started in certain localities on the part of officials to give better service to that great mass of farmers who still live on dirt roads.

To Honor Good Farmers

Two hundred and forty farmers in New York State have been nominated for Master Farmers for this year. From this number, fifteen or twenty will be chosen the first year to receive the great honor. This project was started by the Standard Farm Papers, of which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a member, and by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST alone here in New York State. No efforts have ever before been made to dignify and honor the great business of agriculture.

So when you see the little sign posted out in front of your house, in addition to thinking of the paper itself and the good things it brings you each week, think of the fight we are making to reduce and adjust taxes, to get the dirt roads improved, and to dignify and honor farmers by leading the Master Farmer movement.

Twenty-nine Chicken Thief Convictions

When you look at the Service Bureau sign, also remember that it is a "sign of protection". It stands, for example, for a determined warfare on chicken thieves. We have already paid at this writing twenty-nine different awards, totaling \$1950 for special help leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves. In some sections, this work has put an absolute stop to thieves and it has been a decided check through our entire territory. The paper itself has not received a cent of return for this money, except the satisfaction of knowing that we have been of help to poultry owners. We are carrying on this campaign from now on chiefly through the use of a chicken marker which will register poultry in much the same way that automobiles are protected by a number issued by the state. Detailed information will be furnished on request.

Protection Against Trespassers

What small problem is more irritating or annoying to farmers than that of trespassing? Much has been said against farm trespassing, but little or nothing done. We are at present actively at work collecting evidence on the situation and already have the promise of some leaders in the legislature of careful consideration for amendments to the whole trespassing law that will give the farmers more rights in their own property than they seem to possess at present. If you want to help, send us your experience with trespassers and let us know you are with us. The Service Bureau sign means that we are with you to protect your farm against troubles and losses due to trespassers.

Travel Accident Protection

If you are an A. A. subscriber, it is very likely that you have a travel accident insurance policy which is a part of our service and one of the things that the Service Bureau sign stands for in the way of protection. We are very proud of the work we have done to protect A. A. folks by this insurance. Since starting this, over \$100,000 in thousands of claims have been paid to our subscribers or to their estates because they held this policy put out by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Think what this has meant to members of the A. A. family in times of trouble.

How many times a year on every farm there come along questions relative to the farm business on which you need

(Continued on Page 15)



C. H. K., Indiana Farmer's Guide

Sound Advice to Any Potato Grower Who Is Looking for a Simple Harvest Method and More Profit!

Do This Today:

McCormick-Deering Rod-Link Diggers are sold in two sizes. Bar-grate type in 6-foot size, only. Rolling coulters for work in weeds or vines can be supplied. Also roller-type tongue trucks; stone traps and equipment for engine operation of elevator and shaker.

* * *

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the digger recommended for your locality.

VISIT the McCormick-Deering dealer and inspect the McCormick-Deering Potato Digger. See the heavy-duty construction, the adjustable 22-inch elevator, the rear shaker and vine turner and the many other features.

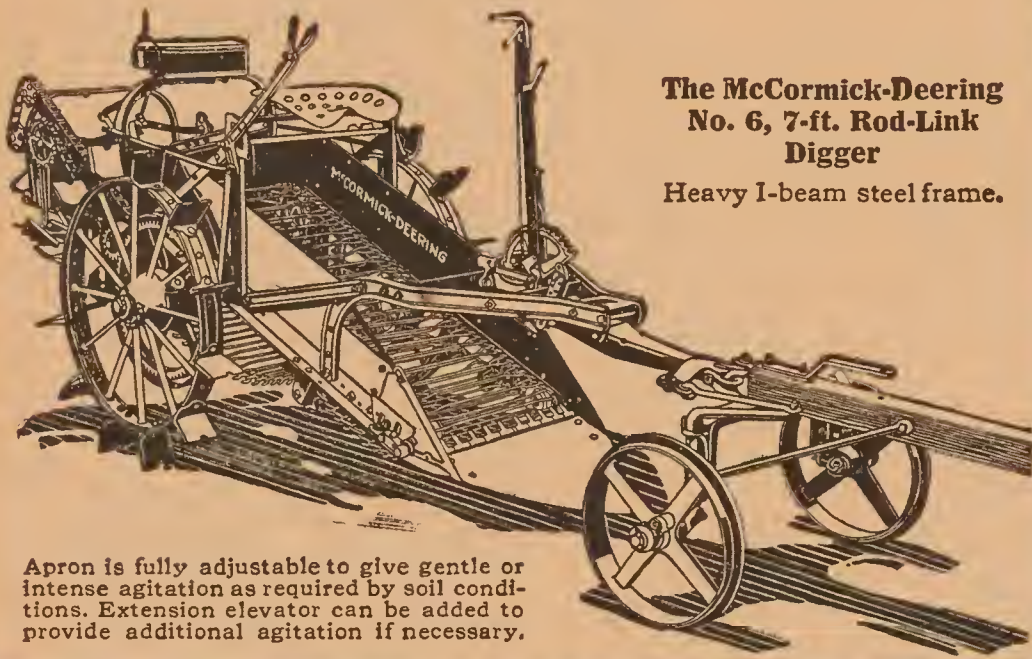
Here is a machine that takes the hard work out of digging. Its big capacity saves your money and time and enables you to harvest with a minimum of hired help.

The shovel unearths all the potatoes and with very little cutting or bruising. The wide range of agitation adapts it to all soils, throws all vines aside and the potatoes are left in a neat, easily-gathered row.

Let a McCormick-Deering harvest this year's crop. You will get more clean, whole potatoes in less time and with less effort than you ever did before.

Descriptive Literature Sent On Request

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. **OF AMERICA** **Chicago, Illinois**
(Incorporated)



The McCormick-Deering No. 6, 7-ft. Rod-Link Digger
Heavy I-beam steel frame.

Apron is fully adjustable to give gentle or intense agitation as required by soil conditions. Extension elevator can be added to provide additional agitation if necessary.

Insure Before You Tour

FREE : Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save \$4.00 to \$10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

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MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at
268 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

583 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First morning after I put out the new rat killer I found 365 dead rats around my garage and chicken coop," writes E. J. Rost of Oklahoma. "Within three days, found 218 more."



Affects brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that this new Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you a large \$2.00 Farm Size bottle for only one dollar, on 10-DAYS' TRIAL.

Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2008 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by c.o.d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today.



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Best construction. Genuine Saskatchewan white spruce. $\frac{3}{8}$ " rust-resisting steel rods with rolled threads. Special malleable iron lugs protect threads. Heavy steel base anchors. Roof is special design allowing greater capacity.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Cabbage Setting Is Late

THE inevitable has come to

By M. C. BURRITT

per cent of a full crop, or possibly 10

pass and the accumulated work that the long heavy rains prevented doing when it ought to have been done, has piled up on the jobs of the present, so that the past week has been a most congested one and the congestion will extend all through the coming week. Cabbage setting, haying, endless cultivation of corn, beans and now cabbage, seeding of alfalfa for next year's crop and spraying, have given us much more than we can do.



M. C. Burritt

And before we get on top of these jobs, wheat will be ready to cut and red raspberry picking on. Well, one can do only so much—or several for that matter—in a limited time and after that what is not done must go undone.

The Alfalfa Crop is Heavy

Haying and cabbage planting have been the principal events of the week of July 9-14. The weather for haying was good on the whole, although light showers at the beginning and heavier ones at the end of the week interfered somewhat. Alfalfa is generally quite heavy and is mostly in the barns although some is yet to be cut. I have seen a few good fields of new timothy, but the general run of new timothy clover seedings and old meadows is very poor and the yields light.

As previously reported, cabbage setting is very late in this section this year. I look for it to continue all this week up to July 21st although probably seventy-five per cent of the cabbage is planted now. Some of these plantings will not mature under unfavorable conditions. There is plenty of moisture to give them a good start and the rest depends mainly on adequate rainfall in September and a late freeze up. In this immediate locality the acreage will not be much more than sixty per cent of last year's according to the estimate of a man who has had occasion to go over the ground thoroughly looking for plants. The reasons seem to be two; first an unprofitable crop last year due to low prices and second, the scarcity and high price of plants.

Bean Acreage Increased

The bean acreage shows quite an increase on the other hand. The plantings, though late, came up well and got off to a good start. Just now they look pretty well except in spots where too much water or too many weeds have checked their growth.

The apple crop is looking better now, largely it seems to me, because the fruits have grown sufficiently so that they can be seen easily. The June drop—which occurs in July—was heavy however and shows further evidences of the effect of poor pollination. The crop is fairly clean to date, except for the ravages of bud moth and leaf roller in spots. Wealthy is one of the few varieties that promises a full crop. King is good. Twenty Ounce will give about 50 per cent of a crop. McIntosh and Baldwin vary from 10 to 50 per cent of a crop, averaging light. On the whole I should say that western New York will have from 55 to 60

Freight Rates Reduced on Eastern Grapes

JUST as we go to press, word comes that the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction on railroad freight rates of approximately 25% on fresh grapes moving from New York and Pennsylvania producing territories to principal consuming centers in the eastern half of the United States. The new rates are effective September 1st. The rates will apply to producers in Chautauqua, Erie and Cattaraugus Counties, also to grapes in New York and Erie County, Pennsylvania. The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania has also ordered a similar reduction by all the railroads transporting grapes within that state.

These reductions are the result of a long and hard fight of a Co-operative Grape Association, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers its congratulations on these good results secured.

Government Predicts an Increased Potato Crop

AS a result of above-average returns for three years in succession, the acreage of potatoes has been increased in nearly all states this year, says the July 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Including a few fields that were still to be planted after the first of July, the total acreage of potatoes in the United States is estimated at 3,842,000, compared with a revised estimate of 3,517,000 acres harvested last year, an increase of 9.2 per cent. It is still too early to accurately forecast the yield in the Northern states, but with average weather conditions during the remainder of the season, a yield slightly above that of last year may be expected, indicating a total potential crop of around 443,640,000 bushels.

The following table gives condition of crop on July 1, the estimated output for 1928 and the output of 1927, in the Eastern and other more important late producing States.

	Condition July 1 1928	Estimated Production 1928 Bushels	Production 1927 Bushels
Maine	86	38,459,000	32,092,000
N. H.	80	1,824,000	1,800,000
Vermont	83	2,963,000	3,255,000
Mass.	80	1,792,000	1,400,000
Conn.	84	2,213,000	1,635,000
N. Y.	81	32,432,000	28,620,000
Pa.	85	29,869,000	26,400,000
Ohio	83	12,948,000	12,180,000
Mich.	82	32,748,000	23,120,000
Wis.	87	32,064,000	23,920,000
Minn.	81	33,599,000	33,128,000
Colo.	86	19,445,000	16,046,000
Idaho	88	21,416,000	24,380,000

The apple and thorn skeletonizer is a comparatively new insect in New York state; it attacks apple trees and makes the leaves turn brown and roll up. If your fruit trees were bothered, you may be interested in a Cornell bulletin, E 86, which tells about the pest and its control. Copies may be had from the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Impressions of Northeastern New York

(Continued from Page 2)

and to study up some of the early history in the building of our nation.

Few TB Reactors Here

We might almost say that the T.B. eradication work began in Essex County. That was the first county to put on area work in a county-wide way. Now they tell me in the Department at Albany that there are only four or five reactors a year there from the retests. Clinton county is half accredited and the other half tested and under quarantine. They say that in spite of the losses from tests that those counties are selling more cattle than they ever did before. T.B. tested area is a good advertisement for making sales. Unfortunately some accredited herds in other sections get scant recognition from county committees. A spirit of fairness should pervade all such activities to make for success. I hear no complaints in Essex County.

There is not a shadow of a doubt but that many apple growers in the Champlain valley are making unusual money. As an outsider who knows perhaps a little more about cows than orchards, I cannot help wondering if those Champlain orchardists are to continue indefinitely to get the prices for some of their apples that they have been receiving. Perhaps they may. They certainly take much pain in growing, preparing and marketing their fruit.

Roadside Stands Sell Products Worth \$75,000,000

(Continued from Page 3)

for the first time a stand must be located where it can be seen for some distance in order to allow the driver time to stop. Parking space is also important. Drivers do not like to leave their cars in the road with traffic as heavy as it is now.

There are a number of ways in which trade can be attracted. It is more difficult to get the customer the first time and once he is secured, it is important to give him satisfaction so that he will come again. In these times of severe competition it is impossible to build a profitable business by depending on first sales alone. One of the most successful ways of attracting trade is to have good quality stuff, well displayed. Each stand presents a different problem as to advertising. Some owners report excellent results from carrying advertisements in nearby city papers. Others report that this gives them little or no returns. It will pay every stand owner to study the problem carefully, first to see how much he can afford to spend for advertising and second, to see where this can be spent to the best advantage.

Use Made of Mailing Lists

Many stand owners maintain a mailing list which they get principally from customers. There are a number of ways of getting these names. Placing a book and pencil in a prominent place will result in a number of buyers signing their names, especially if they are told that a card will be mailed to them from time to time mentioning special products which are for sale.

Once a customer is secured, the satisfaction received will determine whether or not he will return a second time. This brings up the question of abuses which have crept into the roadside market business and which need careful study and correction. In certain sections hucksters have gone into the roadside market business. They buy their products where they can buy cheapest, frequently from the city markets. Due to the low quality, length of time since they have been harvested and the doubtful business ethics employed, customers who buy from them are given a bad impression of the whole roadside stand business.

New Jersey farmers have made a good start in combatting this unfair competition by forming an association and labeling the stands of their members with an official sign, "New Jersey

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SOCONY MOTOR OIL IS CONSTANTLY ADAPTED TO MEET NEW ENGINE NEEDS

"Good morning, motor"



"GOOD MORNING, ma'am. I see you've loaded in everything but the kitchen stove—guess we are headed for the Farm. Too bad the boss isn't going. No offense, but I always feel easier on a 300 mile trip if he is along to keep track of oil and water. By the way, if I were you, I would drive over to the garage now and let them change my oil. It's pretty thin and dirty. Only take a few minutes and I'll run more smoothly all day. Remember that I turn over 2000 times a minute—33 times a second. If it wasn't for a protecting film of oil, my bearings would burn out in a few minutes. Bad oil can't stand the heat, gums up bearings and gives me indigestion. And say, I know you won't think I am rude if I suggest that you buy good gas this trip. Last time you picked up ten gallons along the way, at a bargain, which pretty nearly did me in. I was panting like a truck in an excavation towards the end. I really am a delicate and nicely adjusted bit of machinery and I need good gas and oil."

WHEN the new Ford was announced, Socony was ready with the proper lubricating oil for it.

When the new high compression motors were planned, Socony was ready again.

Greater speed, higher compression and thermostatic control of the cooling system tend to increase motor temperature. Socony's Laboratories adapted Socony Motor Oil to meet these new needs.

You are not interested in "viscosity" or "flash points." You are interested in the fact that Socony Motor Oil is tested 13 times; that 54 years of refining experience stand behind it, and that whenever a new automotive development creates a new lubricating problem, this company will have a motor oil to meet it.

Standardize on Socony, and change your motor oil every 500 miles.

Thunder in the Rear?

You will never hear thunder in the differential if you will have it flushed out and filled with new lubricant twice a year. Do the same thing with your transmission. Socony Transmission Lubricant and Gear Oil cost little. New gears cost a lot.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Standard Farmers' Roadside Market'. Any grower belonging to this association must produce on his own farm a very large percentage of the products sold on his stand and in addition he agrees to obey certain rules which are formed with the idea of making the sign stand for quality in the eyes of the consumer.

It seems probable that roadside selling will increase and that there will be a gradual development toward better stands and better business methods. Competition is getting keen and if legitimate growers will heed the signs of the times and work together the fly-by-night roadside stand will find competition so keen that it will be difficult for him to maintain his business.

The milk supply for New York City is considered the best supply for any large city in the world.

Study Blizzard Ensilage Cutter It's Years Ahead

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CATALOG

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Study the Blizzard specifications and ratings and you will readily appreciate why the demand for it has given us a yearly gain for the past 3 years of not under 27%.

Tells how to figure capacity of any ensilage cutter. How to figure pulley speed. What speed is most efficient. What a Blizzard will do for you, on low speed or high speed—small power or large power. Write for the Catalog today.

If you have never read up on the latest Blizzard Ensilage Cutter or seen it work, you'll be amazed at its many improved features, which result in cheaper, better ensilage cutting, and bigger capacity. Get our catalog. Study these features:

Gears run in oil.
Moving parts steel encased.
Automatic self-feed.
Adjustable outlet; elevates any angle.

Elevated 125 feet in test.
Amazingly light-running.
Record capacity for each size.
Makes fine-cut ensilage.

THE JOS. DICK
MFG. CO.

Dept. 85
Canton, Ohio



Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.30	
4 Butter and American cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Buyers Control Butter Mart

CREAMERY	July 18	July 11	July 20, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	45 1/4-45 3/4	45 3/4-46 1/4	42 -42 1/2
Extra (92sc).....	44 3/4	45 -45 1/4	41 1/2
84-91 score.....	44 -44 1/2	41 1/2-44 3/4	37 -41
Lower Grades.....	40 1/2-41 1/2	40 -41	35 -36

The butter market has been a hectic affair since our last report. We reported last week that it was hard to say which way the market would go.

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WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y.

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.**, 170 Duane Street, New York City.

On the 12th the situation was a little easier, following restricted speculative activity. On the 13th trade strengthened following the government report showing a shortage of 20,653,000 pounds compared with last year. Speculators were still a little cagy. On the 14th the situation was not changed. On Monday the 16th the market took a sharp turn and gained a quarter of a cent and speculators withdrew entirely. It was felt that the price level would strain the situation. By the 18th all the support had fallen away, and creamery extras lost a half cent. The carry over from the 17th to 18th was heavy due to the light trading, and with the pressure to sell the buying element was quick to see its advantage, and they put on the screws.

The quality of some marks is beginning to show the effects of hot weather. There are some lines that remain unchanged the year around, but others follow the season. As the result we are getting a little more stock in the lower classifications.

It is quite evident that the peak has been passed, although receipts are holding up very well. Pastures are reported in good condition. It is expected that supplies will not diminish during the rest of the month. At the same time we do not look for any heavy increase.

Considering the heavy shortage in cold storage holdings compared with last year, and the fact that no heavy increase is anticipated in the make, the outlook still remains very satisfactory to the dairyman.

Cheese Barely Holding Its Own

STATE	July 18	July 11	July 20, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2	24 1/2-25 1/2
Fresh Average	23 1/2-24 1/2		
Held Fancy	30 -32	30 -32	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	29 -30	25 -26

The cheese market is just about holding its own, in fact there is just a little bit of an easier trend. The West is offering fresh cheese quite freely, while Northern New York markets are beginning to quiver. However, New York prices are holding steady. A feature of the market is the fact that some lower cost lots are now in transit. The week ending July 14 found the trade taking care of fairly active demand, especially on close selections which generally sold at 26 1/2 cents. Occasionally small out of town sales brought a fraction above that figure. However, the selections have been broadening, and some lots have sold as low as 23 and 24 cents.

Cold storage holdings report of the U. S. D. A. shows 53,617,000 lbs. on July 1, compared to 49,999,000 a year ago.

Fancy Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	July 20, 1927	July 11	July 18
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	37-39	37 -39	38 -40
Average Extras ..	34-35	36 -37	36 -38
Extra Firsts	30-32	33 -35	33 -35
Firsts	28-29	31 1/2-32	31 1/2-32
Gathered	26-31	30 -34	30 -34
BROWNS			
Hennery	31-35	36 -38	36 -38
Gathered	25-30	30 1/4-35	30 1/4-35

Fancy nearby eggs have advanced in price. Diminished receipts were primarily responsible for the change. In fact, arrivals from the west as well as nearby have shown a marked drop since the middle of the month, and the market as a whole seems to be strengthening. As yet the improvement in the market centers in the fancier marks, while intermediate grades and low classifications do not show any pronounced improvement. As soon as the accumulations work off, which will undoubtedly be in the next few days, we may see a more universal improvement in prices, providing, of course, Biddy and all her sisters do not take it into their heads to go on a rampage. This is not likely however, for the flush season is over, and production is on the decrease with hot weather taking its toll.

The hot weather has taken a two-fold toll. In the country production is dropping off, except in those commercial plants where conditions are under more perfect control. The city end is also feeling the effects of heat. De-

mand has not been what it might be, and then again the eggs are beginning to show shrunken yolks and poorer interior quality which is indicative of hot weather and poor handling of the eggs. Shippers are advised to make frequent collections, to store the eggs in a cool well ventilated cellar, and to ship from the farm as well as the depot during that part of the day when the heat is not so intense.

Lower Trend to Live Poultry

FOWLS	June 18	July 11	July 20, 1927
Colored	25-26	-28	20-25
Leghorn	23-24	-25	18-20
BROILERS			
Colored	25-40	32-45	20-37
Leghorn	15-28	28-33	20-26
DUCKS, Nearby	20-23	20-23	16-24

Heavier receipts and less activity on the part of buyers have caused the live poultry market to slip. Fowls as well as broilers have taken part in the change. Broilers are increasing in supply and the demand has been none too good for fowls. From now on we may expect a gradual falling off in prices although it won't be long now before we see better prices being paid for small broilers. In order to gain every advantage in the market it will be advisable to grade the birds carefully in the crates, and only ship those birds which show some signs of having been fitted. Another precaution that will save money, is to time express shipments of live poultry as well as rabbits to arrive not later than Friday morning, in order to permit the stock to clear and thereby avoid, a Sunday carry-over.

Live Stock

	July 18	July 11	July 20, 1927
Prime	16.00-	18.00-18.50	15.75-16.00
Medium	11.00-15.75	12.50-17.75	11.50-15.50
Culls	8.00-10.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.00-15.00	14.25-15.00	11.75-12.00
Medium	11.50-13.50	13.00-14.00	10.00-11.50
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.50	7.00-9.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.25	7.25-7.35
Medium	8.50-9.00	8.00-8.75	6.00-7.00
Common light	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.75	5.00-5.75
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	10.00-10.75	9.75-10.50	6.75-7.00
Medium	6.50-8.75	7.50-9.25	5.00-6.50
Cutters	4.50-6.50	5.50-7.00	3.00-4.50
Reactors	5.00-9.50	5.00-9.00	3.00-5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.00-16.00	16.00-16.50	14.25-14.50
Medium	13.50-14.50	14.00-15.25	11.50-14.00
Culls	1.00-12.00	12.00-	9.00-11.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.	10.00-15.25	10.00-10.50	
150-200 lbs.	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	
Over 200 lbs.	11.00-11.80	11.00-11.80	
RABBITS (per lb.)	.15-.20	.18-.24	.25-.26
VEAL CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.15-.24	.15-.25	.10-.22

Only Fancy Hay Holding Firm

Only the choicer lines of hay are holding steady. In fact, Timothy containing light mixtures of grass or clover and grading No. 1 are lower. It is only the best grade of straight Timothy that holds steady, at \$24.00; No. 2 \$21.00—\$23.00; No. 3, \$17.00—\$19.00; mixtures vary from \$16.00 to \$23.00 depending on grades. Straw and state alfalfa prices unchanged.

Potato Prices Improve

The dark clouds hovering over the potato market have broken up. Here and there a little sunshine is coming through. Best Virginias from the Norfolk district have advanced from a range of \$1.63-1.75 up to \$2.00-2.25. Eastern Shores were bringing from \$2.00 to 2.25 on the 18th, whereas on the 11th they were bringing from \$1.50 to 2.75. On the 11th Marylands were bringing \$1.00 per 100 lb. sack, while on the 18th they were bringing from \$2.00 to 2.25 per bbl. The price advance, although it appears to be quite sharp, still leaves the returns to the farmer very inadequate.

When we consider the government crop reports however, it can be seen why the price has been so low. The second early states have increased their production by a million and a half bushels. In fact the entire potato crop according to the government estimate shows an increase of about 9% over last year. We are still, however, nine

million bushels below highest previous record established in 1922.

In the late producing states, Maine shows a gain of slightly over six million bushels. New York shows a gain of not quite four million bushels. Pennsylvania was estimated to increase her crop by over three million bushels. Michigan and Wisconsin show very heavy increases, both showing increases of between eight and nine million bushels. Minnesota stands about the same as last year; Colorado shows a gain of over three million bushels; while Idaho shows a loss of about an equal number.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 18	July 11	July 16, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July).....	1.26 3/4	1.28 3/4	1.42 3/4
Corn (July).....	1.06 3/4	1.05 3/4	.99 3/4
Oats (July).....	.46 3/4	.46 3/4	.44 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.74 1/2	1.69 3/4	1.54 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.23 3/4	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2
Oats, No. 2 .....	.69	.78 1/2	.54
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	July 14	July 7	1927
Grade Oats	46.00	46.00	36.00
Spring Bran	30.50	31.00	29.50
Hard Bran	34.00	36.00	32.00
Standard Mids	36.00	36.00	35.00
Soft W. Mids	45.00	44.50	41.00
Flour Mids	44.00	45.00	40.00
Red Dog	46.00	47.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	43.00	38.50
Yel. Hominy	43.00	43.00	38.50
Corn Meal	43.50	43.50	44.00
Gluten Feed	43.75	43.75	35.00
Gluten Meal	59.75	59.75	47.50
36% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	58.00	59.50	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	60.00	61.50	44.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.50	51.00	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

No Change in Beans

There has been no change in the bean market and prices are nominal.

Fishkill Farms

Offer the Following BULL CALVES

Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld

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7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50

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Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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PIGS OF QUALITY

When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.75 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086. P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

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Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

Farm News from New York

Higher Milk Prices in North Country Cause Heavier Grain Feeding--County Notes

PLENTY of rain has interfered quite a bit with the haying, but so far has helped corn, buckwheat, oats and barley, and last but not least the weeds. The hay has been growing a bit too, and is still very green. The hay crop



W. I. Roe

is very spotted, some sections having a good stand and others being disappointed when they came to cut into the meadows. There is still some millet and buckwheat being sowed. Most of this will be used for late feed. The increase in the price of milk has started more grain feeding.

One of my friends told me yesterday that he had learned from experience that he could make more clean money by feeding a thousand dollars worth of grain between the first of July and the first of the next June than he could by feeding a thousand dollars worth between August 1st or September 1st and the following June first. This sounds perfectly reasonable when one stops to think that a cow producing only 35 pounds of milk per day, must eat and digest over 150 pounds of pasture grass. A little time spent in trying to get together only five pounds of the grass in an average pasture will soon convince us that for us to hope to keep our good cows up in production on grass alone will call for more than a twenty-four hour day, and an extra set of teeth.

St. Lawrence to Have Scout Camp

St. Lawrence County will have its first farm boy camp on August 6th to 8th at Camp Vigor on the St. Lawrence River. This camp is being carried on by the Farm Bureau and the St. Lawrence Boy Scouts co-operating. Leon Claus, county agricultural agent, and W. A. Wright, scout executive will be in charge. They are planning both an educational and recreational programme.

The 4-H Club camp in Jefferson county for the girls starts on July 29th with Miss Catherine Burkelow of Cornell in charge. Eleanor Cummings will carry on basketry classes and Nellie Woodruff and Esther Kendall will look after the recreation. H. S. Pringle of the Cornell Farm Mechanics Department will have charge of the boys camp the following week, with Wesley Emberley and Leo Chamberlain as assistants. John Reynolds, State Assistant Leader of 4-H Club work will be at the camps part of the time.

County Leader Charles W. Reed felt pretty well pleased with the showing

made by his boys at the Field Days at Cornell in June. Ralph Martin of Evans Mills won 9th place out of 90 in cattle judging; Phelps Carter of Adams Center stood 3rd and Leo Chamberlain of Watertown 6th in poultry judging with a class of 90 again.

Ogdensburg May Have Fair

The Ogdensburg Fair Association has incorporated with the idea of holding a fair this year if enough people can be interested in backing the idea. John A. Wert who has been president is active in this effort to revive the organization. R. R. Orr is the secretary.

Notes from Eastern Penna.

REGARDLESS of special investigations made and analytical reports presented, the hoary and aged problem of how more equitable farm taxation and lower rates can be successfully secured and continued in active operation remains the same unsolved enigma. Under some special requirements, Tilden township, Berks county, farmers are assessed twenty-two mills for the school tax alone.

Chautauqua County—Farmers are trying to hay but the rainy weather delayed progress. There was just one day last week that it did not rain some time during the 24 hours. Haying is about two weeks behind the normal season. It will be a good crop on new meadows but old meadows are very weedy. There are so many abandoned farms and farms without dairies that no one worries much about hay. Pastures are unusually good for the season of the year and dairies are holding up good in their milk.—A. J. N.

Cattaraugus County—The third week in July finds haying barely started, due to rain. The hay crop is excellent on the farms that are being farmed. The untenanted farms show a heavy growth of various field weeds. Corn and potatoes look well but in many places are suffering for cultivation. Farm gardens are weedy in many places. Oats are very heavy and many fields are heading. Pastures are good and milk production is holding up well. The 1 cent per quart increase will tend to increase fall production. The Pomona Grange will meet at Mansfield on August 31 and September 1. Farmers are as a rule optimistic.—M. M. S.

Steuben County—The land has been so wet that farmers are putting in buckwheat on considerable land that they expected to plant to potatoes. The work of cultivating crops is behind and meadows are poor on the average. All land has been too wet and high ground is badly winterkilled. The June drop of fruit has been very heavy. There have been many severe local storms including a few hail storms. A few veals have been bringing 14 cents, butter 40 cents, eggs 26 cents, fresh cows \$125 to \$160. Things the farmer needs are high in price and what he sells is very low. New potatoes are bringing 23 cents a peck.—C. H. E.

Allegany County—Every one has been suffering from a heat wave in which the temperature reached 97 degrees. The hot weather is very favorable for the corn

crop. The first cutting of alfalfa was in the barn, although "catchy" weather is making it difficult to cure the crop. Thunder storms have been frequent and there has been some damage from lightning and wind. Elm Valley experienced a wind storm July 9 which blew down trees and knocked many crops flat. The farm bureau is sending out weather forecasts through various telephone exchanges. New potatoes are bringing 40 cents per peck; new butter 45 cents per pound. The early crop of canning peas has been delivered to the vineries and the quality is good but the yield is low. The Allegany County Farmers' picnic will be held August 9th near Belvidere.—Mrs. O. H.

Spontaneous Combustion Causes Fires

A number of well-filled barns were destroyed by fire due to the spontaneous heating of hay. Continual heavy rains would not permit the usual complete curing of the heavy crop of grass and the fires followed, causing heavy losses. The usual losses occasioned by lightning striking barns unprotected by lightning rods, are reported to the local mutual fire insurance companies. Where communities are conspicuous for the large number of lightning rods to be seen on farm buildings, the losses are infrequent and less burdensome for the assessments made upon policy holders.

The death of Harry B. Schall, secretary

New York County Notes

Cortland County—Haying is about two or three weeks late as the rainy weather of June has continued through July. There will be hundreds of acres of hay which will not be cut. The cabbage crop is not as promising as usual. The plants were scarce and insects have done a considerable amount of damage.—W. N. G.

Delaware County—The weather has been very hot although light showers brought some relief. Most farmers will begin haying this week although the crop is late and hay is hard to cure. New potatoes have been retailing for \$1 a bushel, eggs 30 cents at local stores. Corn is late and some did not plant any on account of the wet weather. Not much oats planted in this vicinity. The annual Delaware County picnic will be held on the State Agricultural School grounds in Delhi on August 16. Honorable J. D. Clark is chairman of the program committee and Director C. O. DuBois of the state school and other members of different committees are arranging programs which will be interesting and instructive.—Mrs. E. N. N.

In the Hudson Valley

Sullivan County—Only two days out of six could farmers hay as it rained the other four days. Eggs are bringing 36 cents, butter 40 cents and broilers 26 cents while ducks sell for 28 cents a pound. Corn looks good and potatoes are making headway despite the wet weather. A meeting was held recently at Liberty to direct traffic off the main street but business men were greatly opposed because they would lose trade, so route 17 will still go through as before.—P. E.

Greene County—The few hot days in early July has enabled many farmers to plant ensilage corn. If the weather remains favorable it is probable that more will be planted. Rainy weather has delayed haying two or three weeks later than average. The Pomona Grange met at Medway on June 30. Seth T. Cole of the State Tax Bureau gave the principal address and Halcott Center Grange presented an amusing one act play. The county fair will be held at Cairo, August 13 to 16.—E. G. B.

Columbia County—The thermometer registered 95 yesterday which was the hottest day this year. Eggs are bringing 35 cents a dozen, cherries 14 to 18 cents a quart and strawberries 10 to 15 cents a quart, red raspberries 7 to 15 cents per quart. Ogden Farms near Kinderhook has an exceptionally fine corn field which is too big to be cultivated again. Much buckwheat was put in last week. Corn is growing fast. Pheasants are very nu-

merous in Locust Ledge section but do not seem to bother crops. Five farms in Gallatin Township have been bought by people from the city for country estates.—Mrs. C. V. H.

In the "North Country"

Franklin County—The hot weather has helped the corn which got a late start because of the cold spring. Gardens are late but are growing well. The berry crop promises to be good unless damaged by dry weather. Haying has been started and there appears to be a fair crop. The potato acreage is heavy and the crop is growing well.—Mrs. W. R.

Essex County—Potato growers in this county used a high percentage of certified seed and the crop is looking good. Sunflowers and peas and oats, which are used locally for substitutes for silage corn are growing fine. Hay will be a heavy crop. Some have already begun but many are waiting until next week. Apparently wild berries will be a heavy crop.—Mrs. W. R.

Clinton County—We have had some unusually hot weather for this county which has been followed by thunder storms and heavy rain. Haying is just begun with a good crop except on old meadows. Early grain is looking good. Many farmers were caught with old potatoes on their hands and no market for them. Clinton County cattle are being TB tested again with very few reactors.—R. J. M.

Lewis County—The farmers of Lewis county are quite optimistic, over the outlook for the future, as well they may be, for at the present time there's one of the best hay crops assured, there has been in many a year and the hum of the mower and the purr of the hay loader, is now being heard throughout the broad and fertile expanse of the Black River valley. The outlook during the early springtime, seemed rather uncertain; the continued cold and backward weather, seemed to give it a set back, the warmer weather prevailing, the last half of June, together with the warm sultry days of early July, simply did wonders, for the dairymen of the greatest milk producing section, of this grand old Empire State. Silo corn that seemed so weak and sickly looking, for the past several weeks, with the warm weather that has prevailed, since the month of July came in, for the most part is doing excellent and unless the unexpected happens, bids fair to harvest an average crop. Pastures have kept up unusually well, thus far this season and the annual shrinkage in milk noticeable, in early July, has this year, been quite conspicuous by its absence; for a period of more than three weeks, during the month of June, the total daily output at the Sheffield Farms shipping station, was well over 1,000 cans per day. Some farmers with rather undersized dairies, are rather shy of the prospect, of increasing the size of their herds; the present price of good young milch cows, which is around \$125 per head, is by many deemed exorbitant. One hears now and then a dairymen grumbling, about the present prices received for fluid milk. Lack of a 100 per cent organization has always been a rather serious drawback, but forgetting their petty jealousies, and burying the hatchet for all time, would come nearer a solution, of their problems, no doubt.—C. L. S.

Central New York Notes

HAYING has been begun in earnest among the hills of central and southern New York. Even in this hilly country little hay is pitched by hand any more. The side delivery rake, hay loader, and horse fork have taken most of the lifting out of the job.

One of the old games of the haying season is also a thing of the past, the game of "bushing" the city relatives who came out to the farm to help in haying during their two weeks vacation. The city cousin being soft at heavy work out in the sun, the farmers of the good old days, before the automobile, made it their first business to "put the city man into the shade."

Now the city relative takes his two weeks of vacation gipsying instead of helping with the haying. Unbelievable thousands of them and their families spread out over the state, camping at "Free Camp Sites", stopping at "Rooms

for Tourists", eating hot dogs or camping on the public camp sites in the state forests.

Last week we drove up into the Adirondacks over the week-end. Although it is early in the season, the public camp sites were pretty nearly all occupied with auto parties, mostly families. They all seemed happy, happier than the folks we saw sitting on the porches of expensive hotels. There were people from nearly every state and not a few of them were New York State farmers.

The camp sites maintained by the state have room enough for 14,000 people all to be camping at one time.

We saw signs in front of many farm houses that read, "Rooms for Tourists with Bath". Some were not so particular and would take tourists whether they had had a bath or not.—C. T.

My Success as a Farmerette

Girl is Sorry That Her Life on a Farm Did Not Begin Earlier

WHEN a child my greatest desire was to live on a farm since I always heard how wonderful farm life was. I lived in the city most of my life until I was sixteen, then my desire was fulfilled, as we were forced to go to the country through the ill health of my father.

The day we moved out to the farm was a great day in my life. Oh, the wonders that awaited me there. I didn't even know what a plow was and was surprised to see so many tools. It was July when we moved out and since there was nothing on the place

something new. There was no time for brooding. The winter was spent by fixing fences when the weather allowed, repairing tools and cutting wood; when spring came we plunged into work with a new eagerness.

Now we run a truck farm. There is only my father and I to work it and we both have our hands full. We raise from an acre to an acre and a half of pickles which we pick every day in season, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, corn and a good many small products. We run a roadside market which my mother manages. We also go to market once or twice a week. We work from sun-up to sun-down and really enjoy it.

Now An Experienced Farmer

I am pretty well experienced in most of the work by now. I can operate most any machine, cultivate as straight and thoroughly as any man. So far I have not plowed but intend to pitch in with that too this spring.

"I'll admit farming is hard work but somehow it seems to make one appreciate life and the things one obtains through hard work and struggle, besides drawing one nearer to nature. For what is more beautiful than to stand in the open space under the blue sky and feel free, free and so near to God and heaven, and really enjoy sunshine and rain, spring and summer after the long winter months and fall and harvest which ends another successful year. I wouldn't exchange it for a thousand city settings. I only regret that my life in the country didn't start earlier.—A. P., N. Y.

son to carry on. Interesting story—good acting. (Original screen story by Peter B. Kyne).

j—HIS COUNTRY—Pathe—7 rls.—Rudolph Schildkraut, Marie Dressler—Story of a Jewish emigrant father and his family who all qualify as 100% Americans. The father is convicted of a bomb outrage really committed by an anarchist but he is finally cleared. (Original screen story by Julian Josephson).

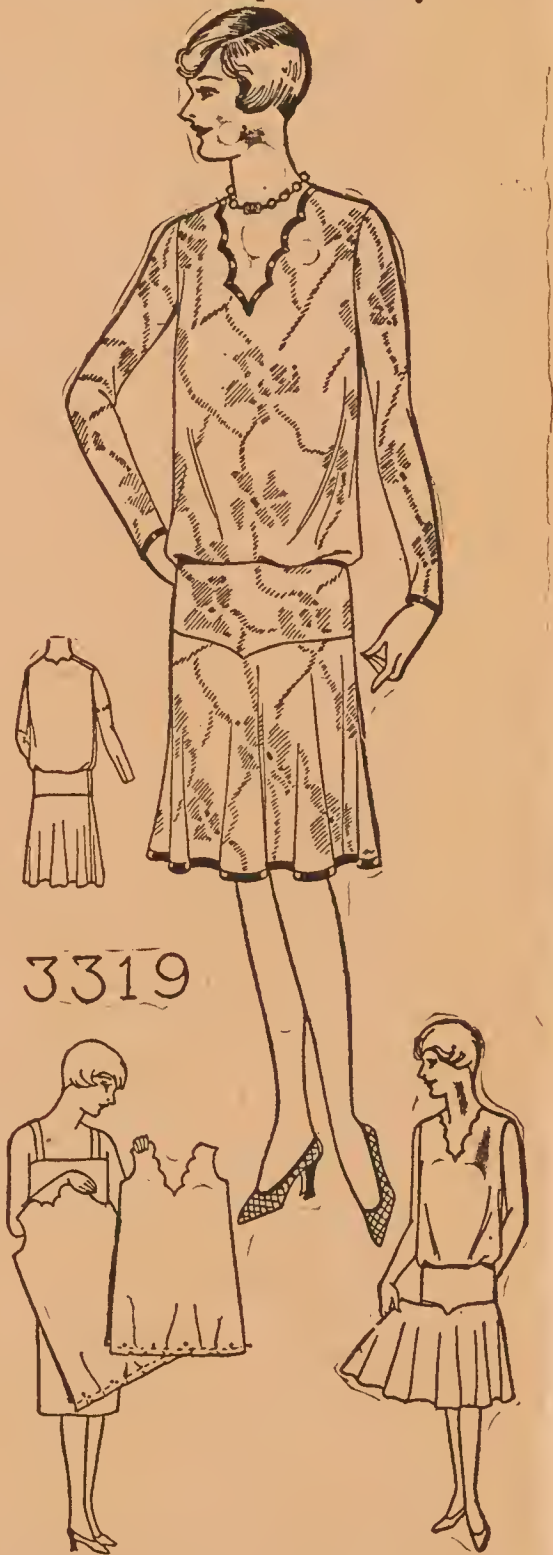
Chocolate Cookies

1 cup brown sugar, scant half cup of melted butter, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup of sweet milk in which ¼ teaspoon of soda is dissolved, 1½ cups of flour, 2 squares of chocolate or ½ cup of cocoa, 1 teaspoon of baking powder in flour, ½ cup of nut meats, 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Drop by teaspoon. Bake in moderate oven and ice.—MRS. G. G., New York.

Should time be too pressing to permit icing of cookies you need not be sorry for these cookies have a delicious flavor without it.

Dress up the applesauce by the addition of a handful of raisins and a few slices of orange. More sugar may be added and the sauce cooked down thick like a conserve.

Smart Sports Style



PATTERN 3319 has a distinctive style of its own with the unusual neckline, snug hip and skirt flare placed low. Sheer woollens, supple silks or sheer crepes are ideal for such treatment. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes only 3½ yards of 40-inch material with 5 yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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The modern housewife does not spend the hours of sweltering over a stove to do the yearly canning and preserving that Grandmother did. With the many new kinds of kitchen conveniences, you can easily put a generous supply of fruits, berries and vegetables away for next winter. Come into a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and let us show you simple equipment for the "cold pack." For a few dollars you can save hours of work and be more sure that things will come out just right. If you do not have a gasoline or kerosene stove, now is the time to get one for preserving and canning. Before you start, see that you have good paring knives, fruit corers, berry hullers, strainers, dippers, big kettles, jar rubbers, food choppers and all such things. You can get the best of the kind at our "tag" stores, priced right and of that thoroughly dependable quality that makes them last for many years.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



This attractive apron No. 5401 is stamped on good quality unbleached muslin, light in weight, yet closely woven and shows one of the latest designs of the season. Full instructions for completing the embroidery designs are printed on the material furnished. This apron will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of only 45 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery", consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. Enclose 10c additional for an embroidery catalog and send all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

but hay and grain I had it easy that summer.

The second day we were in our new home I donned a pair of overalls and went out to investigate. Much to my disappointment people were shocked. It was in their belief a shame for a girl to wear overalls. I made up my mind that they'd just have to get used to it. If I was going to work I'd do it in comfort with no skirts fluttering around getting caught and torn at every turn and twist. They did get used to it and what's more the style was adopted. Haying-time came on fast. Inexperienced as I was it interested me greatly. My first ride on the hay load thrilled me as much as though I had been up in an aeroplane. But, I must confess I did hang on tight for fear of falling. Then came reaping. My wonders never ceased while the binder worked.

An Interesting Summer

Oh, how interesting that first summer was. Learning to drive was great fun but how careful I had to be when turning. Milking was harder. I didn't tackle that till winter and I've been at it since. Then came threshing and plowing and a number of other things, all interesting. No monotony to the work. Every day brought

Pictures You Want To See

(These selected pictures are recommended for our readers by the National Board of Motion Picture Review).

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age.

j—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile).

*—Especially interesting or well done.

j—ACROSS THE ATLANTIC—Warner—7 rls.—Monte Blue—Romance of a youth who enters the world war as a pilot. Shot down by the enemy he escapes. He suffers loss of memory but is reunited with his family later. (Original screen story by John Ransome).

j—ANYBODY HERE SEEN KELLY—Universal—6 rls.—Tom Moore, Bessie Love—Good story of an Irish policeman who invites a French girl to come to America after the war to be his wife. With the many others she takes him up on the proposition and trouble follows. (Original screen story by Gladys Lehman and Leigh Jason).

hs—DOOMSDAY—Paramount—6 rls.—Florence Vidor, Gary Cooper—A drama of a woman who chooses wealth to love. Soon disillusioned she frees herself and returns to her poor sweetheart. An interesting picture with rural background. (Novel by Warwick Deeping).

hs—THE FOREIGN LEGION—Universal—8 rls.—Norman Kerry, Lewis Stone—A young Englishman to shield the woman he loves shoulders a crime and resigns from the army. He joins the Foreign Legion and on the Arabian desert torn between love and duty, he willingly sacrifices all, but a father's love for his lost son brings life and new hope to the young soldier. (Novel "The Red Mirage" by I. A. R. Wylie).

j—FRESH EVERY HOUR—Universal—6 rls.—Glenn Tryon—Good comedy of a young cartoonist who puts a big idea over. With the aid of peanuts he is able to float a loan for the Prince of Volgaria, whereby he wins gold and the girl. (Original screen story by William J. Craft and Jack Foley).

hs—GRAFT—Universal—7 rls.—Marceline Day, Lewis Stone, Malcolm McGregor—Drama of political graft. The owner of the newspaper sacrifices his life to tell the truth and impresses on his

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

To Know What is Correct Makes One Feel at Ease in Company

DEAR AUNT JANET: Can you tell me whether it is correct to eat the lettuce which accompanies salads at a meal or not? Some people think it is perfectly all right to eat it, while other people think only the salad part should be eaten and the lettuce or whatever leaves are used should be left on the plate. Which is correct?

Do you consider a girl not well groomed if she does not use face powder, rouge, lip stick, etc. I don't approve of the paint at all and I don't use powder either, but I am severely criticized by my friends for not even using powder. What do you think about this?—SCHOOL GIRL.

It is perfectly good form to eat the lettuce or water cress or celery tips with which a salad is garnished. It is an old idea that these should be left on the plate and especially since war-time it has been considered wasteful to leave them. However, if you want to make a concession to those who think it should not be eaten you might leave a small wisp of lettuce on your plate, but strictly speaking this is not necessary.

As to the matter of being well-groomed I do not think that a little powder or even a little rouge used in moderation does any harm. These cosmetics have been developed so that a good quality is not harmful to the face and unless a girl overdoes it I see no harm in using them. However, the most beautiful thing on earth is clear

skin glowing with abundant health and if a girl has this blessing she really needs no cosmetics.—AUNT JANET.

That Exclusive Touch

At the notion counter of a small town drygoods store, I picked up, for a dime, a booklet of transfer patterns. O, the satisfaction that I have had from that ten cent stamping book!

Unusual Neckline



3368



PATTERN 3368 is ideally designed for the new summer materials, printed silks, dimities, chiffons or voiles. Its irregular neckline and pleated skirt are becoming to most figures. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and requires only 3½ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size. PRICE 13c.

It's such easy work to stamp, and an embroidered design adds so much charm to gift or garment.

The children's bibs are of crash toweling with tape strings, but the small folks are delighted with an embroidered decoration on the front—ships, or animals for the small boy, flowers for his sisters. In making the little daughters' underwear I stamp a simple design on front of princess slips and nightgowns. This not only embellishes the garments, but saves questioning "Mamma, which is the front?" by little girls who dress themselves.

Desiring to make a birthday gift for a small niece, and having little to spend on it, I purchased muslin for two nightgowns, and made them simply, finishing with a casing at the neck, through which wash ribbon was run, pink for one, and blue for the other. The "gift" touch was an embroidered wreath of pink blossoms on one, and a spray of tiny blue flowers on the other,

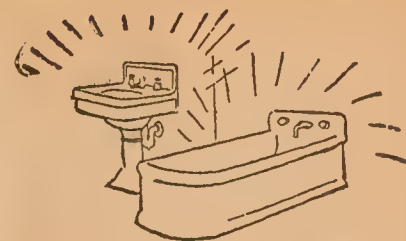
and small Betty was thrilled with her present!

Very inexpensive dresses can be given a charming touch by a bit of embroidery. Just now I've completed a frock of very low-priced bordered chambray. I stamped a flower and butterfly design on the front, and embroidered it in the colors of the border. The result is a very smart little dress, quite suitable for Sunday School.

At Christmas time, my ten cent transfer book works over time. A plain white handkerchief can be touched up with a bit of hand-work. Linen of inexpensive material, simply made, becomes charming with a hand embroidered motif. I recall a set of kitchen curtains that delighted a bride, and they were of inexpensive barred material, with a blue design stamped and embroidered.

Yes, that little transfer book cost a dime, and doubtless is obtainable at any ten cent or drygoods store, and I feel that it has indeed been worth dollars to me.—A. B. S., Cal.

When making very juicy pies a good way to prevent them from running over is to sift a little minute tapioca around the edge of the pie just before putting on the upper crust. It will take up any juice that otherwise would boil out at the edge and is not noticeable either in appearance or taste in the pie when done.—MRS. G. S., N. Y.



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For a gleaming washbowl and a bathtub that shines, depend upon Fels-Naptha. Greasy "water lines" disappear, smudges vanish and enamel sparkles under its touch. And with good reason, for Fels-Naptha is unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, combined in one golden bar. Working together, these two active cleaners make lighter work of any soap and water task from family wash to general cleaning.

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For the Dainty Frock



3333



PATTERN 3333 is charmingly designed for a pretty summer dress of the printed silks or soft cottons. It gives a becoming draped effect in its tiered skirt, yet is very simple to make (see small diagrams). The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and requires only 3½ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size. PRICE 13c.

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Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

CHAPTER XXV

FATHER LUCIEN ARRIVES

MONSIEUR LUCIEN TESSIER, the cure, had not placed the least credence in the stories that were circulating concerning Hilary and Marie Dupont. He knew that his parishioners loved nothing so much as gossip. He thought the breaking of the engagement was only a lovers' quarrel, until the announcement of the engagement bewildered and horrified him.

His days passed in dejection. The matter of Ste. Marie bothered him. Father Lucien had been jeered out of the village, and he knew that if the Bishop heard of it he would be transferred to another parish. Father Lucien loved St. Boniface, where he had spent all his life.

He had sent to Quebec for a book on singlestick exercises, which he had seen advertised in an old magazine. He had become interested, and had fashioned a fine singlestick from a pliant hazel bough. Father Lucien followed the instructions given in the book with patient care, and with the best results. He was very thorough in all that he did. His muscles began to grow, his physical health became excellent. Soon he became quite expert.

Father Lucien had just laid down his singlestick when a boy brought him a letter in an unknown handwriting. A letter was an important event in the cure's day. He put on his spectacles, sat down, opened the envelope, and began to read.

It was from the priest at St. Joseph, and stated that Nanette Bonnat had given him the full story of the adventures upon the island, together with an account of the activities of Pierre and Simeon Duval.

Bad as Father Lucien had known conditions at Ste. Marie to be, he had never guessed at the revelations which Nanette had made to his confrere. His indignation spilled over, and he paced his study in agitation, he took up his singlestick, put on his cap, fur coat, and snowshoes, and started off toward Ste. Marie.

It was about an hour later when the few loafers in Simeon's saloon looked up to see the cure standing in the doorway. Since the lumbermen had gone into camp for the winter the glories of the dance-hall had faded and disappeared, but Simeon still did a thriving liquor business. He saw the cure and came waddling forward, his pale blue eyes blinking with mock humility.

"Come in, Father," he said suavely. "We don't often see you here. What will you have? A drop of gin? A little brandy now? Or maybe you're looking for some of the girls to dance with?"

The men grinned and nudged each other. It is not often that one sees a cure baited.

"You're a sport, Father," said Simeon. "What sort of stick do you call that, with a knob at each end?"

"I shall come to that later," answered the cure. "Simeon, Simeon, how often have I spoken to you about the evil that you are doing here! It is a statutory offence to sell liquor without a license, but it is an offence against God to run this sort of place. Simeon, for the good of your soul, will you not close down this place and lead a different life?"

The mild words and humble attitude of the old priest were so comical that nobody could conceal his amusement any longer. A roar of laughter shook the shack. Simeon yawned.

"I'll think about my soul when I'm sick," he answered.

"You may be very sick at any moment, Simeon, without expecting it."

"I'll take the chances of that," answered Simeon.

"Simeon, I am growing tired of speaking to you. Do you know that your house is a plague-spot in this village? Simeon, for the last time, won't you close up for good and all?"

"Ah, Father, you mean all right," said Simeon, "but that's your job. I bet you're just as much a sport as anybody here, if only you let yourself go. Come on now, and get into a game with us."

"Simeon," said Father Lucien, "you were asking me about this stick. I'll show you what it's for. Look!"

Smack! went the hazel knob on Simeon's head.

Simeon was so flabbergasted that he fell back against the plank table. As for the cure, he seemed transfigured. Holding the singlestick in the middle,

nobody showed any signs of interfering to help him. Public opinion was very fickle in Ste. Marie.

"Now you may get up, Simeon," said the cure, and Simeon hastened to obey. His eyes travelled quickly in the direction of an empty brandy bottle upon the counter. If he could get it into his hand....

Smack! went the singlestick, and Simeon was down again with a roar like a poleaxed bull.

"What did you do that for?" he whimpered.

"I'm helping you the best way I know, Simeon," answered the cure mildly. "Are you going to close down?"

"I'll have you arrested," Simeon yelled. "I'll write to the Bishop about you."

Crash went the singlestick. "Are

from the floor.

Father Lucien came back and stood over him, twirling his singlestick meditatively. At last he laid it down upon the counter.

"It's all right, Simeon, my son," he said gently. "I think I've cured you now. I'm going to hear your confession. A man never knows when he's going to be sick, Simeon. Let me hear you say your Act of Contrition, if you haven't forgotten it."

"Wait a minute," pleaded Simeon. "Are you going to see my brother Louis afterward?"

"I've seen him," answered the cure.

"And Jean Pouliot, and Albert Drouin, and Georges Moisan, and—"

"I'm going to," replied the cure grimly. So Simeon, with a new expression of gratification, came back into the Church.

When, fifteen minutes later, Father Lucien emerged from the shanty, Ste. Marie was an extraordinary sight. Every drink-shop had locked up, their owners had fled, and the streets were packed with crowds which, at the sight of the priest, set up a yell of delight. The women pressed about him, sobbing their gratitude.

And, being at last satisfied that Ste. Marie was closed as tightly as it was ever likely to be, Father Lucien took the homeward road to St. Boniface again.

He went through the limits instead of along the shore, and was nearing the village when he encountered Lafe.

"Hello, Father Lucy! Where do you come from?" asked the latter.

"I've just been paying a pastoral visit to Ste. Marie," said the cure demurely.

Lafe stared at him. "What d'you call that?" he demanded.

"That is a singlestick," said Father Lucien. "It is a good exerciser for old men like you and me, Lafe."

"Sort of light double club," said Lafe. "What's that hair on the end, Father? Say, that looks like blood, don't it?"

"That is Simeon Duval's," the cure answered. "You see, Mr. Lafe—"

Lafe stopped short. "Father Lucy, d'you mean to tell me you've knocked out Simeon?"

"I'm afraid so, Mr. Lafe. I couldn't get into his soul in any other way. But I'm getting there. Next time I shall have learned some more exercises, and then—"

"You closed up Ste. Marie?"

"Shake, Father," said Lafe, stretching out his hand. "By George, you do get results after all when you start in. But why didn't you do that before?"

"It was your friend Monsieur Askew who put the thought into my head," said Father Lucien. "By the way, Mr. Lafe, I have a letter from a friend in St. Joseph."

"St. Joseph? Why that's where Nanette Bonnat—"

"Precisely. And she has told everything about the visit to the island, concerning which, as you are aware, Mademoiselle Rosny—"

Lafe shook his head. "It ain't any use, Father," he said. "I been to see her and told her. She knows that yarn ain't true. But she's like all them Rosnys. She hates herself so much because she knows it ain't true that she hates him more. And he's going to leave St. Boniface."

"Tut, tut!" said the cure. "Mr. Lafe," he added seriously, "we must stop this. It is not for me to interfere, but at least the truth should be known. I am going to see the girl Marie Dupont."

"I'm going that way," said Lafe. "I'll go with you. I'm Hilary Askew's friend. And I'm uneasy about him."

(Continued on Page 14)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seignior, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamar-tine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, declares war on Hilary when he refuses to return to the States. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the plan. She warns Hilary but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau. Their friendship soon ripens into love. Brousseau succeeds in turning Madeleine against Hilary by circulating falsehoods about him. Connell goes to Madeleine. He tells the truth about Hilary and exposes Brousseau as robbing her father. The shocking news brings on the death of Monsieur Rosny. Hilary, in the meantime, has boarded a lumber schooner to return to the States. Brousseau learns of this and lays a plot with the skipper, Dupont, to have Hilary killed at sea. The skipper's daughter Marie, whom Hilary once befriended, learns of the plot and tells Madeleine who boards the ship just as it leaves the wharf. She finds Hilary, badly wounded. Together they fight off an attack. The skipper Dupont goes suddenly insane and runs the ship into an ice field on which Hilary and Madeleine escape.

he twirled it until it looked like a knobby streak of light, while he pirouetted like a Dervish.

In reality he was going through the important foot exercise marked Combination 6; but nobody knew that.

"Come on, Simeon," said Father Lucien, flicking him across the nose, which instantly became ensanguined.

With a howl of wrath Simeon came forward, and the singlestick descended on his head with a thud that was heard (neighbours said afterward) across the street. Another thud from the other end; and Simeon was blinking up at the cure from the floor.

"Get up, Simeon; I'm going to cure your soul," said the cure. "Are you going to close down?"

Simeon struggled to his knees. With an unwonted agility he dodged the singlestick (Movement 19 had always bothered the cure) and rushed forward with arms extended, like a bear. But Father Lucien had Movement 17 pat, and Movement 17 is especially designed for this. Placing the right toe against the left heel, he made a half turn. Smack! Simeon was reclining against the counter, his hands over his head, and blood streaming through his fingers.

"Simeon, Simeon," said the cure (smack, smack!), "are you going to close down?"

Simeon lifted up his voice in a long, melancholy howl. He struggled feebly to his feet, and instantly went down again under a terrific blow across the right ear (Movement 22A).

"Is your soul better, Simeon?" asked Father Lucien.

Simeon blinked up into the ring of faces about him. It was an extraordinary thing, but, though everybody seemed interested in his predica-

ment, nobody showed any signs of interfering to help him. Public opinion was very fickle in Ste. Marie.

"No," muttered Simeon, covering his head with his hands.

Crash! Simeon's hands flew apart as if they were attached to springs. "Are you going to write to the Bishop?" asked the cure.

"No. For God's sake let me go, you damn bully!"

Simeon snatched at the knob on the end of the singlestick nearest him but Movement 4 provides for that, and the crack of a broken finger was distinctly audible to the intensely interested spectators.

"When are you going to close down, Simeon?" demanded Father Lucien, standing over the prostrate liquor-seller.

"At once!" yelled Simeon, bursting into tears. "For God's sake, don't hit me again!"

Simeon looked so abject that the cure had not the heart to continue his punishment. He looked about him. A singlestick describes a circle having a radius of several feet. Exercise 2 cleared the counter in a jiffy, leaving a wreck of reeking spirits and broken glass.

When the cure turned upon the enthusiastic, shouting throng, the grins died off their faces.

"Get out of here, my children!" he shouted. And, twirling his singlestick with indescribable velocity, he brought it down on one head after another, much as one might strike a row of fence posts. The terrible implement seemed to fly in all directions at the same time. Father Lucien cracked the last man across the shoulders and sent him flying into the street.

"For God's sake, don't leave me alone in here with him!" moaned Simeon



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MANURE SPREADERS and Packers direct from factory to farmer. Write for prices to BOX 287, Liberty, Indiana.

FARMS FOR SALE

300 ACRE STOCK AND DAIRY farm half mile city 20,000. Good buildings, spring water, free gas, priced to sell. Address Owner, BOX 187, Warren Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

FARMERS' "EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-PLAN"—Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make \$30 to \$150 weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Some good territories available. Team or car needed. Write today for Farmers' "Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan." THE H. C. WHITMER CO., Farm Dept. No. 12, Columbus, Indiana.

HELP WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofing paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, \$1 to \$15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS TO US—We develop roll and make six good high gloss prints for 25 cents, coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 12½ E. High St., Springfield, Ohio.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 3c each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

EVERYTHING PRINTED—Write FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

ENVELOPES, LETTERHEADS, CARDS—PRINTING to advertise your business. 40 samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid \$1.00. 50 calling cards 10c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUT and Celery Plants—field grown, fine plants, all well rooted from best strains of seed. Cauliflower—early, medium and late Snowball, re-rooted \$4.50 per 1000; 5000-\$20; 500-\$2.50. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhenzen Glory, Flat Dutch, Surehead, All Head Early, Succession, Early Summer, Savoy and Red Danish \$2 per 1000; 5000-\$9; 500-\$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage Plants \$2.25 per 1000; 5000-\$11; 500-\$1.50. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved and Danish Giant \$2.50 per 1000. Celery (ready July 15th) Winter Queen, Golden Plume, Fordhook, Giant Pascal, Golden Self Blanching, and White Plume, \$3.50 per 1000; 500-\$2. I can make immediate shipment in any quantity. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10-\$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10-\$2.00; smoking 10-\$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME

ADDRESS

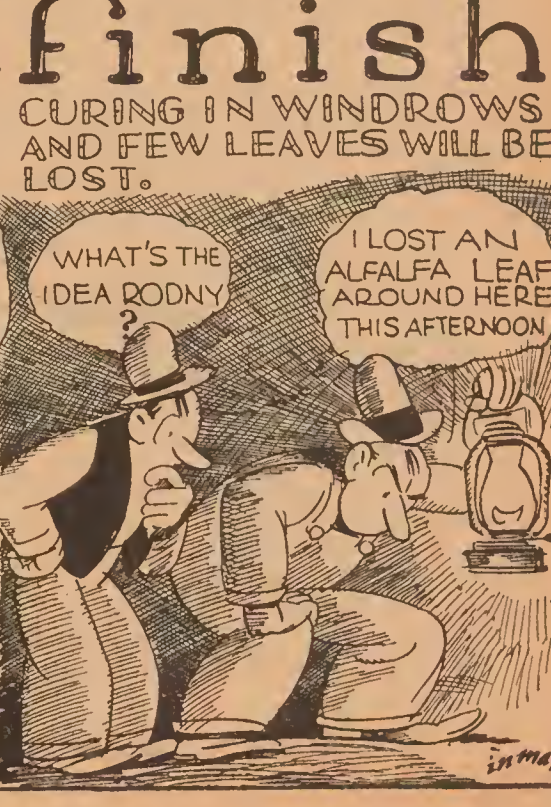
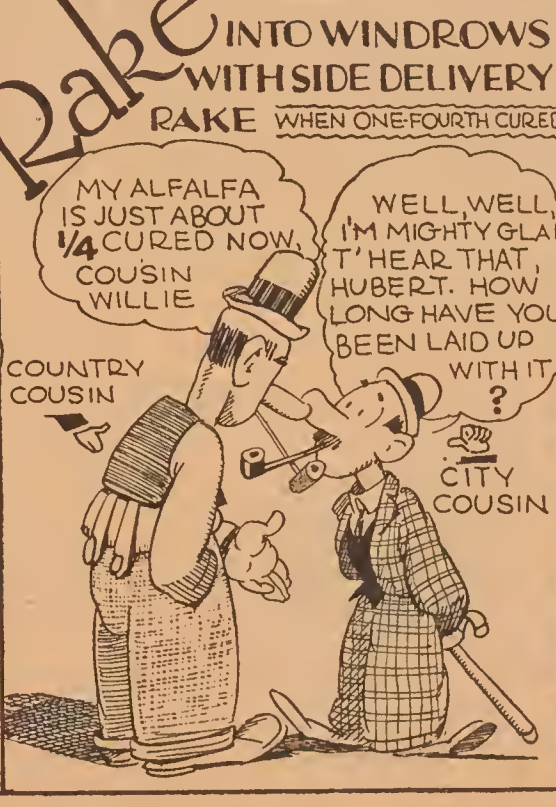
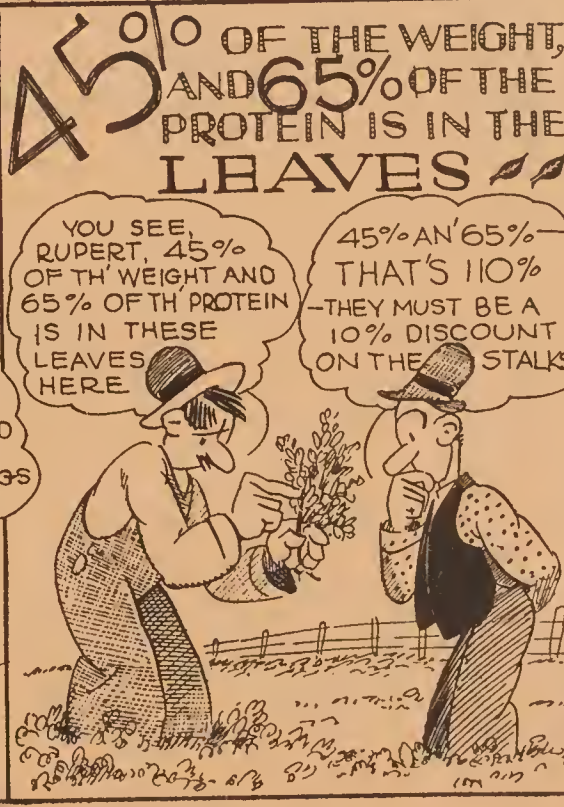
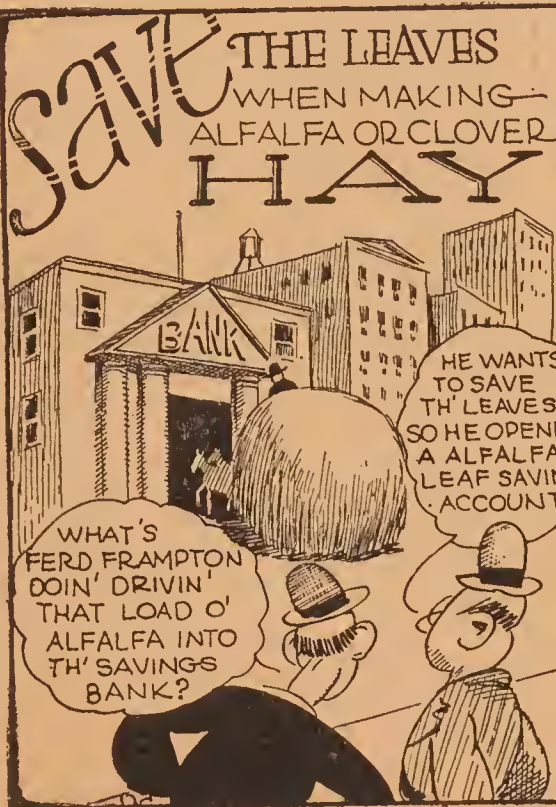
Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Get the Most Out of Alfalfa

By Ray Inman



I Attend a Cattle Vendue

(Continued from Page 1)

really interested buyers sat and then on three sides tiers of seats sloping up and back in the familiar amphitheater fashion. The forenoon of the day of the sale had been unpleasant and the dirt roads were slippery. There were seats for every one but very few to spare.

In its fundamental features a great sale of this kind does not differ from a back-country auction staged in a muddy barn-yard where men stand around in rubber boots and where the auctioneer will thankfully accept a "raise" of a single dollar.

On Business and a Holiday

But in externals this sale was wonderfully different. Close by the ring-side sat bidders who had come to really do business. I noted especially one man whose face I have been familiar with for a good many years and who for a generation has been a great figure wherever high priced Channel Island cattle are bought and sold. There were men trig and smart in tweeds and knickers—keen-faced men who at home are big executives and heads of corporations—men who if they fancy an animal will not let the matter of a few hundred dollars stand in the way of their ownership. Then there were also women of their class—women smart and well groomed and accustomed to the world and to life and who would be self possessed and at home amid any surroundings.

But after all, the great mass of the audience was made up of men and women from the farms for fifty miles around who were making it a holiday, who like me, had come as spectators and who in their wildest moments would never dream of buying.

Then there was the crew who handled the sale. There was the auctioneer from a distant state—a man of national reputation who in his time has sold millions of dollars worth of cattle. Polished, urbane, a master of the psychology of salesmanship, he was nevertheless in phrasing and method surprisingly like the usual auctioneer who "cries" a country farm yard sale. Indeed I am rather surprised that more time was not devoted to reciting the pedigrees, the show-ring victories and the particular individual excellencies of the animals offered. This particular share of the work was done by "Harry" Hayward who was a boy with me in College, and later Director of the Delaware State Agricultural Experiment Station. He stood by the side of his chief as each animal was offered and read brief statements regarding these matters.

A Smoothly Working Machine

Then there was the man who moved around the ring, running his eyes over the crowd and gathering and passing on to the auctioneer any bids that might have escaped his attention. Still another man secured the signature of the buyer as each animal was struck off. Another man was kept busy with blackboard and chalk recording the number of the "Lot", the price and the name of the buyer as each sale was recorded. Also there were three or four clerks (two of them women) whose precise duties I do not know but who were employed in keeping records of the sale. A central figure was the natty young man dressed in white as

immaculate as the boss barber in a city shop. It was he who handled the cattle in the ring keeping them in motion and on parade. His assistants were several white clad stablemen who saw to it that when an animal was sold she was led from the ring and without an instant's delay, another took her place. The whole thing worked with the smoothness of an automatic machine. All in all, it was a rather imposing sales organization.

The auctioneer made it "snappy". I take it that most of the bidders had thoroughly gone over the animals in advance—knew what was being offered and probably had pretty definite ideas of what they were willing to pay. When bids were raised the advance was always at the least fifty dollars. Not even once was this rule broken. The top figure of the sale was for Snow's Pansy, Imported, No. 764356. She is a six year old cow bred on the Island of Jersey. Undoubtedly she is just about as near ideal as it is possible for a Jersey cow to be and she has to her credit not only a long list of showing victories but she has also an official milk and butter record. Nevertheless, the great majority of us—from casual inspection at least—would never have been able to declare her greatly superior to many of the splendid animals that were sold before and after her. When she was led into the ring a burst of applause ran around the pavilion. Evidently the wise sharps had picked her as the star performer. Beginning with an initial bid of \$2000 just for a starter, within five minutes she had climbed to \$6000 and was sold to a Pennsylvania buyer. Before I realized it, the entire sale was over. Forty-one animals had been sold for a

total of \$49,900, or an average of \$1217 for all offerings. I understand that this is a new high average for Meridale sales. I looked at my watch and the entire time consumed from the first announcement till the final gavel fell was less than two hours.

Let me make a few comments upon the sale as I saw it. For one thing, these were superb animals, perfectly fitted and trained. As I have said, I profess no expert knowledge of Jerseys or pedigrees but I think I do recognize a good, typy, symmetrical dairy cow when I meet her. As I looked at these I saw no misshapen, pendulous udders, no sloping rumps or sway backs, no evidence of raw coarseness. The wonder of it to me is how in the world did they manage to get together such a bunch of cows for none of which it was necessary to apologize. One cow came into the ring lame, probably as the result of a very recent and temporary strain. When her condition was realized she was instantly and finally withdrawn from the sale—an illustration of the rigid standards of Meridale. Only one note of apology did I hear. This was when Mr. Dutton stepped forward and stated: "This cow has today a knee which has a lump and is not in perfect condition and she is sold subject to this announcement. If her knee does not prove to be perfect, she will be taken back and every dollar paid for her will be refunded"—a sweeping guarantee—and judging from the price paid—one that was satisfactory to the buyer.

These cattle were not only beautiful individuals but they were faultlessly fitted and broken. Coming into the ring fresh from blanketing and grooming, clipped and manicured, with oiled

hoofs and polished horns for all the world like a fine lady fresh from her beauty parlor, they made our working cattle back home look worse than they really are. Then they were so thoroughly halter broken, so show-wise, that in the ring they were as at home and as self possessed as the man who led them. They moved around with head erect and ladylike air as if they fully realized they were on dress parade.

One other thing. I believe there is at Meridale a genuine spirit of hospitality and a wish to make this sale a lesson and an inspiration to what we sometimes call the "common farmer" (which I will not for a moment admit to be a term of reproach).

Probably not five percent of those present had any remote intention of buying and yet every possible courtesy was extended to all and after the sale Meridale's owner, Mr. W. W. Fry made a graceful little speech in which he thanked "our friends, new and old, for the honor of their presence". I think the phrase was indicative of the spirit of this great farm.

A year ago I spent a few hours at Meridale meaning to gather material for a little article for the A. A. regarding the organization, the herd and especially the intensive agriculture which is being conducted up here on what is almost the agricultural "height of land" for New York state. However, I did not at that time get quite the inspiration that I wanted—I think because my visit was too brief. Some day I mean to try it again but that—in the favorite phrase of Rudyard Kipling—"but that is another story."

Poultrymen Ask for Higher Egg Tariff

(Continued from Page 3)

This means that even paying the present tariff rate of six cents a dozen, it is possible to sell the Chinese product in our seaboard cities on a basis of 14 cents a dozen. Such a price as this will of course drive the American farmer from the poultry industry and center its activities in the Orient.

Before concluding this story, I want to press a few outstanding facts that the writer gleaned from a talk with Commissioner of Agriculture, Harry R. Lewis of Rhode Island. Professor Lewis stated that America has a real poultry industry that deserves protection and it is unjust to compel a business to compete with the scavengers of the Orient. It costs as much to feed one American hen as it does to feed 100 in China. Accurate figures from our experiment stations show that it costs on the average \$1.80 a year to feed a hen, while in China they are allowed to run at random, living entirely on whatever refuse they can pick up. Very little or no grain is ever fed. Professor Lewis visualizes the Chinese hen on an equal part with the American turkey buzzard. In fact, to carry out Professor Lewis' description of conditions, the Chinese hen even eats things that our buzzard "will bolt." Labor on the Chinese farms can be secured at 10 cents a day. This tells only a part of the story as described by Professor Lewis and others at the Washington conference. "There is no reason why the American farmer should be asked to compete with such producers," said Mr. Lewis.

In defense of the consumer, Professor Lewis stated that the elimination of the Chinese product will not result in any higher prices. The American industry is capable of taking care of all of our domestic requirement for years to come.

Chinese egg importation is relatively new in our eastern states. It was in 1923 that our industry began to feel the effects of foreign imports which have grown in intensity, reaching a climax in 1927. This year has shown a marked reduction in the total imports but this condition is only temporary. China has been torn with internal strife during the past 18 months but she is now getting ready to resume her for-

mer competition. It was openly predicted at the conference before the Tariff Commission that 1929 will witness egg importation that will foreshadow any previous year. It was the opinion of those at Washington that the 50% increase asked for will not be sufficient to afford the protection that the American poultryman is entitled to receive. In asking for this help, the poultry interests of the country are starting on a program that it is hoped will completely bar a Chinese product from the American market.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 12)

I've just been to the camp, and they tell me he's gone back to St. Boniface."

It was already growing dark. The two set out with quickened pace, but it was quite dark before they saw the cottages of St. Boniface before them. As the wharf came into view Lafe uttered an exclamation.

"The schooner's gone!" he cried.

"Whose, Mr. Lafe?"

"The Captain's. That other one's laid up for the season. I hope to God Hilary ain't done anything foolish and slipped the cable."

They almost ran to the Captain's house. The interior was dark, save for the dull flicker from the stove. The cure flung the door open. They heard a sobbing within. Carefully Father Lucien struck a match and lit the lamp, disclosing Marie Dupont kneeling, her face in her hands, beside the embers. She looked up with an expression of utter despair.

"Where is thy father?"

"He has sailed, with Leblanc and Pierre and Monsieur Askew is aboard. And Mademoiselle Rosny—"


"What!" shouted the cure, pulling her to her feet. "Thou art dreaming, child!"

"They planned to kill Monsieur Askew. I went to Mademoiselle, and we drove to the wharf. She sprang aboard, and the ship sailed, half an hour ago. They will kill them."

(To be Concluded Next Week)




The hired man was so lazy that he rigged up a device to lead the horse to water. —JUDGE.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Another Auto Service Corporation

WE have received several complaints against the Washington Automobile Service Corporation of Newark, N. J. This appears to be a concern similar to a number on whose activities we have recently commented. Members are usually secured on claims of rendering a number of services among which are rebates on gas and oil, towing service, free legal service, reduction on tires and accessories, insurance features, etc.

We are informed that the officers of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation are J. K. Myers, president; Herman Bess, vice-president; and B. M. Robinson, secretary and treasurer. We understand that Mr. Myers and Mr. Robinson were both active in the National Automobile Service Corporation which was fined \$500 some time ago for violation of the New Jersey State Insurance Law.

The National Automobile Service Corporation went out of business but it would appear from the above information that it was only to change its name and possibly to omit the features which put the first company into legal difficulties.

If any of our subscribers have signed up as members of this organization and have secured any type of insurance policy in consideration of a service fee, we would be glad to hear from them. Following correspondence with hundreds of our subscribers, we have yet to find one who feels that he secured his money's worth by becoming a member of any of the associations which might be collectively termed as "automobile service associations."

Long Island Potato Company Misrepresents Potatoes

THE New York Packer has received several complaints concerning the Long Island Potato Company of Jamaica, L. I. It appears, from reliable information, that this concern is man-

aged by B. Hammond Miller who, a few months ago was arrested for concealing mortgaged property. It is reported that he moved suddenly from Chicago in 1927 without going through the formalities of paying about \$3,500 which he owed the trade there.

The particular complaints at present are that Miller is posing as a Long Island potato grower and that he sells what he claims to be Long Island potatoes to hotels, restaurants, and retail stores "direct from his farm." We are informed that Mr. Miller buys potatoes from Maine, Western New York and other sources and sells them as Long Island potatoes. Due to the fact that "Long Islands" bring all the way from 25c to \$1 per bag more than potatoes from other eastern sections, it would appear that Mr. Miller should show a good profit from this practice, which as reported, can be characterized only as absolute dishonesty.

More About the Merchants' Protective Association

IN the Service Bureau of the issue of April 28, we commented on the activities of the Merchants' Protective Association of Troy, N. Y., a collection agency which according to several subscribers, has made some very unsatisfactory settlements with them.

Since that time we have received a number of additional complaints and we are informed from reliable sources that the Chief of Police at Troy also has numerous claims against this firm, coming from Pennsylvania, Western New York and other sections some distance from Troy. We are informed that there is little the Police Department of Troy can do unless those who have complaints against the Merchants' Protective Association are willing to swear out warrants against the Manager, Louis Rickman.

We are giving these further com-

ments on the situation both for the information of those who have complaints against this Company and for the guidance of those who may have contemplated giving them accounts to collect.

What the "Sign of Protection" Means

(Continued from Page 5)

legal advice. We maintain a competent lawyer on our staff who is at your service for the asking on any legal question relative to the farm business that can be handled in a practical way by mail. Remember that this is one of the things the Service Bureau sign stands for.

Investment Help

How often it happens that farm people lose their savings of a lifetime through unwise investments. Here again it is our business to help you if you will just give us a chance. One of the best financial men in the country is a member of our staff. You are entitled to his help if you are an A. A. subscriber and member of the Service Bureau.

Again, how many thousands of dollars are lost every year through shipping produce to unreliable commission men. We have facilities in our office for quickly investigating any broker or commission man. Never ship to a stranger without giving us a chance to look him up. It will cost you only a day or two and a postage stamp.

The Service Bureau sign is truly "a sign of protection", but we can not help you if you do not give us a chance. After you have had dealings with an unreliable concern, it is often too late. Nevertheless, it is never too late to try, and we collect many thousands of dollars for farmers every year through our Service Bureau, much of which farmers otherwise would not have been able to get. Here again the old Service Bureau sign is your "sign of protection".

Guaranteed Advertisements

Not the least of the work that we are doing for our readers is the service and protection we furnish through our advertisers. Here you can find for sale practically everything needed in the business of agriculture, where in the privacy of your own home and without undue solicitation, you can learn the latest in farm practices, devices and supplies. Best of all, you can be sure, if you read the advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, that it is reliable and trustworthy and absolutely guaranteed by A. A. If the advertiser does not make good, you may rest assured that the paper will. Read the A. A. advertisements, and when you answer them, mention the paper.

Then in the regular Service Bureau columns each week we expose every kind of fraud and especially those who prey upon farmers. Regular reading of the Service Bureau columns each week may save you a lot of dollars by calling your attention to the rascals and the frauds whom you otherwise would not

The land of Opportunity



Feeding little mouths is Easier in CANADA

Less for LAND
more for CROPS

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Syracuse: C. E. S. Smith, Dept. B-47, 301 E. Genesee St.
Harrisburg: F. A. Harrison, Dept. B-47, 308 North, 2nd St.
Manchester: J. B. Riordan, Dept. B-47, 43 Manchester St.
Woonsocket: L. A. Delorme, Dept. B-47, Room 205, The Call Bldg.

Baby Chicks

Baby CHICKS hatched by the best system of Incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. Barred. White Rocks, Reds, \$11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. **NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.** Member of the International Baby Chick Association

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tanager Strain.
S. C. White Leghorns.....\$2.25 50 \$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks.....2.75 4.75 9.00
Mixed Chicks.....2.25 4.00 7.00
We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good. strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

Chicks Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100
S. C. Reds.....\$2.75 \$5.00 \$9.00
Barred Rocks.....2.75 4.75 9.00
White Leghorns.....2.50 4.50 8.00
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8.00
Light Mixed.....2.25 4.00 7.00
500 lots, 1/2c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

Quality Baby Chicks, \$10. per 100 up

Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337**

CHICKS Large Barron Wh. Leg., 8c; Common Wh. Leg., 7c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light, 6c. Reduced on 500 or more. 100% g'd. Order direct. "New Cir." **TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

Class A Pullets

We have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship each week. **BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2 A.**

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCK-ERELS. March hatch. **J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.**

Ready to Lay

PULLETS

From high-production, State certified, trap-nested stock.

Late February Hatch

Price, \$.175 each

FISHKILL FARMS

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner

NUMBER 18590

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 7th 1928

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF H. S. Near \$ 50.00

Sherman

New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr. PRES

Chicken thief reward checks were recently mailed to H. S. Near, Sherman, N. Y.; C. J. Rudloff, Towanda, Pa. and Clarence Bell, Sprakers, N. Y. These rewards are paid by Mr. Morgenthau for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves who steal from our subscribers who at the time of the theft had a Service Bureau sign posted.

NUMBER 18502

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 25th 1928

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF Charles J. Rudloff \$ 50.00

Towanda

Pa.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr. PRES

NUMBER 18773

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 20th 1928

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF Clarence J. Bell \$ 50.00

Sprakers

P. D. #1

New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr. PRES

know about.

So summing this all up, I repeat that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is much more than a farm paper—it is an institution devoted to the protection of its readers' interests, and I would like to urge you whenever you have a problem, either personal or business, to give your organization—the A. A.—the opportunity to try to help you out. If we can not serve you, we will tell you so frankly, and if we can, we will consider it a privilege.

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 4)

Six hard jobs that point the way to new economy

Lindbergh has flown the "Spirit of St. Louis" over 42,000 miles—with Mobiloil.

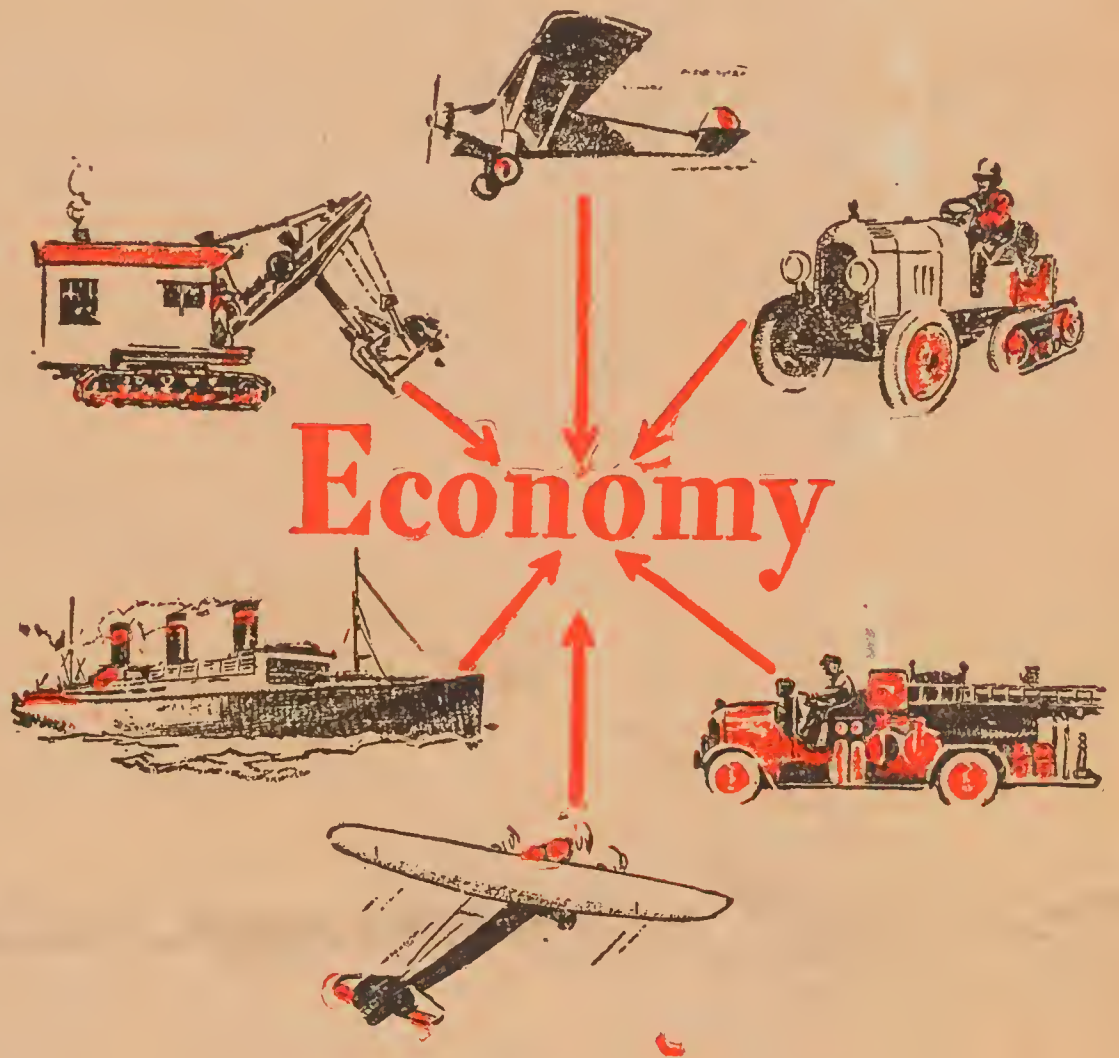
Byrd flew to the North Pole—with Mobiloil.

The Citroën cars, first to cross the Sahara Desert—used Mobiloil.

28 of the 30 contractors working on New York's new \$95,000,000 subway use Mobiloil or other Vacuum Oil Company products.

The Leviathan, and the Majestic, two of the largest liners afloat, and the Mauretania, the fastest, use Gargoyle Marine Oils, sister products to Gargoyle Mobiloil.

When fire engine builders demonstrate their fire-fighting equipment, 9 out of 10 use Mobiloil.



Saves you money

There is but one reason why Mobiloil is selected time and time again for the hardest lubrication work. *Quality*. This *quality* has made Mobiloil the most asked-for oil among farmers today.

It is very common for farmers to find that Mobiloil shows reduced oil consumption of from 10% to 50%.

Other savings come from fewer repairs, less time lost through over-heating and breakdowns; more mileage between carbon removals and all-around general improvement in engine operation.

How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucet. On these large drums your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount*.

Other Mobiloil containers are: 10-gallon steel drums with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy-tipping racks and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart which recommends the correct grades of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with—

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see at your dealer's, the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8-cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Flint	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, Model A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Model T	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Franklin	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gardner, 8-cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon, 8-cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moore	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oveiland all models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige all models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo all models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4-cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
6-cyl	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc

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\$1.00 Per Year

August 4, 1928

Published Weekly



4-H Club Training Is Making Business Farmers

Seneca County Faces New Conditions

Timothy and Grain Markets Are Gone--Must Turn to Other Products

By CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OVER a long period of practical experience in getting a living by farming in any locality, the ways of doing farm work and the kind of crops produced become an established habit. Such has been the case with farmers in Seneca County, New York.

But when conditions change, when markets change, it becomes necessary for farming to meet the new conditions and new markets. Seneca County is favored with a large amount of excellent soil, soil well adapted to growing grain and timothy hay. Before the grain business went west, great fields of wheat nodded in the breezes of the Finger Lakes Region and the golden harvest of the grain fields yielded abundant income to Seneca County farmers.

With the passing of wheat came the great eastern cities and the coal mines of Pennsylvania where hundreds of thousands of horses and mules had to be fed hay. Seneca County found profit in growing timothy hay for this market. The market was good, hay was easy to grow in Seneca County, and Seneca County farmers were still prosperous.

But there are few mules left in the coal region and the eastern cities have only a quarter of their horses left. Even farming has become largely mechanical. Timothy hay is not used for autos, nor tractors, nor mine engines. The changing times have left Seneca County without a market for grain or for hay. Except for those farmers who raise

fruit, or milk, or potatoes, or cabbage, or who keep dairy cattle, sheep, or poultry, they are mostly without markets. In the main, farming in Seneca County is in the doldrums because the farmers of that county have not changed their business to meet the changed markets.

Their problem is a market problem but it is not a problem for co-operative selling so much as it is a problem of studying the markets that are available for other things that they can grow in the place of timothy hay and grain. Under

the leadership of the farm bureau, the farmers of Seneca County have tackled this market problem. Several months ago the farm bureau created a committee of farmers and business men to make an exhaustive study and find what should be done. The committee worked long and earnestly. They drafted help from the College of Agriculture; invited in the granges and other organizations, and the bankers and merchants of the county. On June 19, their conclusions were presented to nearly 300 farm people who crowded the grange hall at Romulus to the doors. The program for a change in farming in Seneca County, which the committee of farmers and business men presented at the Romulus meeting and which the meeting endorsed enthusiastically and unanimously, calls for a series of changes over a considerable number of years. While recognizing the changes that must be made, the committee found that these changes were mostly changes which each individual farmer must make in his own business and in accordance with his own situation, his location, his soil, his capital, and the labor available in his family. The committee further urged that changes be made only as fast as each man's conditions warrant and that farmers refrain from rushing headlong into drastic changes.

The program, which this farmers' committee recommended for readjusting the farming in Seneca County to meet present markets, is
(Continued on Page 6)



A farm scene in the beautiful Finger Lakes Region. Grapes are raised extensively along the lakes but this crop offers little help as a crop for the man located a few miles away from the water.

Keep the Hens Producing During the Summer Months

Feed Them Right and Make Them Comfortable and They Will Fill the Egg Basket

THERE is a natural slowing-up of egg production at this season of the year and at about the same time prices begin to get better. One of the ways of getting a high profit per hen is to use every legitimate method to maintain production at as high a level as possible during the summer and fall months.

The first thing that is necessary is to have a flock which has been bred for heavy egg production. Good management alone is not sufficient to get a high average per hen. There are several ways in which the feeding management can be changed to suit summer conditions. As the season progresses the hens should eat more mash and in order to induce them to do this it is necessary to cut down on the amount of scratch grain fed. During July they can be fed a quart and a half per hundred hens in the morning and $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts at night cutting this down to 1 quart in the morning and four at night during the month of August. Another method for increasing mash consumption is to feed a wet mash once a day. The regular dry mash can be used and mixed up with skim milk or butter milk to make it moist and crumbly. The most mash is usually fed at noon.

A point sometimes neglected in the summer feeding is the matter of green feed. It is easy to assume that the hens on free range are getting all the green feed they can consume. As the summer progresses the ground around

the house gets bare and what green feed is available becomes tough and unpalatable. Lettuce, kale, early cabbage or alfalfa will provide the hens with palatable green feed during the summer. Plenty of cool, fresh water is another item which is extremely important. The hens suffer from the hot weather and need water for its cooling effect as well as to maintain normal egg production.

Hens also suffer from the heat where they are housed in poorly ventilated quarters. A house should be built with ventilators at the back which may be opened in the summer giving an air circulation around the roosts. It is easy to understand why hens in some houses acquire the habit of roosting in trees. It is not only cooler but where the control of mites has been neglected hens are also able to get away from these pests.

There are few conditions which will cut production more than a house heavily infected with mites or hens which are infested with lice. Mites are fairly easy to control. All that is necessary is to paint the roosts once or twice a

year either with some coal tar product or with waste crank case oil. Lice are a little different problem. It is a good idea to examine a few hens frequently and if lice are found to use a good commercial louse powder or a material such as sodium chloride or blue ointment. It is a good practice to treat all the hens for lice when they are culled in the summer. In case they are badly infested it will doubtless pay to give them another treatment later in the summer and fall.

Where any considerable number of hens become broody it cuts into the production. The light breeds are often termed "non-setters" yet some flocks of Leghorns have a considerable number of birds which become broody

several times during the summer. This tendency can be bred out of a flock by culling out and selling those that become broody. In fact it would appear that this is a better way of controlling the problem than it is to try and break them up. In case an attempt is made to bring them back into production they should be shut up in an airy coop and fed heavily on a good egg producing ration.

One infallible way of increasing egg production is to cull out those which have stopped laying. The majority of poultrymen plan to go through their flock several times during the summer, taking especial care whenever the production drops

(Continued on Page 13)



The first problem in maintaining good production is to have a well bred flock. This White Wyandotte Cockerel looks worthy to head a flock.



This White Wyandotte pullet has a record of 267 eggs in one year. The record was made at the Storrs Contest.

Pioneers of Western New York

Reminiscences of the Days When Comforts and Luxuries Were Few

SOME time ago I was very interested in "The Pioneers of Eastern New York" by Jared Van Wagenen, and I wondered if you would be interested in "Pioneers of Western New York."

In 1821, two young men, brothers, walked from the vicinity of Auburn, Cayuga County to Cattaraugus County and bought a quarter section of land from the Holland Land Company, in the virgin forest. Here they erected a log house in what is now the township of Napoli. The younger brother, who was my grandfather, returned to Cayuga County after a time to work at his trade of carpenter and joiner on the Auburn Prison, in order to earn funds to carry on the wilderness project. Meanwhile, the elder brother worked at clearing the land. After a few years, this brother married and when his only child, a daughter, was two years old, he died. Then the younger brother came back, bringing with him to this wilderness his wife and sixteen-months-old daughter. That was just one hundred years ago in February 1928. The little family lived with the brother's widow until a house could be erected. This house still stands occupied by a descendant, and no one aside from his family has ever occupied this old homestead.

Our pioneers traveled thither in a mover's wagon, but were fortunate enough to have horses instead of oxen. They overtook or were joined by other families. One drove an ox and a cow hitched together. When

night came, the travelers either slept in their wagons or, if fortunate enough to be near some village, hired a room and cooked their own food. The man with the cow sold milk to the others.

My grandfather left the others and turned aside from the none-too-smooth road and took an even rougher trail marked by blazed trees. For about two miles they drove through the forest to their new home.

Then the days of trial began. Wolves, bears, deer and every sort of wild animal were daily visitors, or rather nightly, as the wolves liked a taste of pig or sheep and bears had a taste of sweets. An old musket bearing the date of

1812 was a good provider of meat and fowl. Groceries were somewhat harder to obtain as the pioneer must drive a distance of sixty miles to Buffalo, taking two days for the trip each way. The wagon was loaded with produce from the wilderness farm and with pats of butter which had been made and stored in brine, till with his and the neighbors' he had enough to buy a few groceries or a little cloth.

Maple trees were tapped and the sap caught in pieces of logs dug out in the shape of troughs. The sap was boiled in iron kettles. Many times the bears helped themselves to this sweet.

A little patch of potatoes here and another for corn there, a garden by the house so it could be watched, plenty of nuts, an abundance of meat, and fine springs of water assured the pioneers that their hunger would be satisfied and their homes neat and clean. However, the loneliness of the young mother and the child was very keen.

There was mail delivery, but quite different from our present Rural Free Delivery. Then the carrier passed over the Old Chautauqua Road once a month on horseback and over the trail which has now become improved highway No. 11 once in a while. This young pioneer mother received, one day, a letter saying that her father, mother, sister and uncle and aunt were coming to visit her. She waited over a month; then one day her family drove up to her door. With joy she ran to greet them, but a cloud came over

(Continued on Page 14)



Some tools used by our forefathers. How many can you name and tell how they were used?

How Crops and Markets Look in A. A. Territory

Potato Acreage is Heavy--The Hay Crop Will be Light

THE July 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that we are in for a heavy potato crop, providing, of course, favorable weather conditions prevail from now on until harvest time. For the past three years the acreage planted to potatoes has been kept within reason. Coupled with unfavorable weather conditions, such as lack of sufficient moisture and insect injury, the crop yielded sufficiently to take care of the market requirements at a reasonable and generally satisfactory price.

Early last spring, we were rather apprehensive that an increased acreage would be the natural consequence this year. In spite of warnings issued from all quarters the acreage has increased, according to early estimates approximately 9% over the acreage harvested in 1927. According to Department of Agriculture reports the total acreage this year is estimated at 3,842,000, as compared with 3,517,000 harvested a year ago. Under normal conditions it was also estimated on July 1 that the production will be in the neighborhood of 444,000,000 bushels as compared with 407,000,000 harvested last year, and 383,526,000 bushels as the average for the five year period.

Naturally the increase is not confined to any one section. In some sections of the South the acreage was decreased and in others it was increased. We do know that the early crop was a heavy one, as was the intermediate. When we look over the figures, however, we find that the acreage in the late

states has been increased to a marked extent. In New York State the acreage is 6% greater, and on July 1 the condition of the crop as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets was 81% as compared with the five year average of 87%. The department's estimate is that the New York State crop this year will total 32,432,000 bushels as compared with 28,620,000 bushels last year. Maine has gone even farther than that and increased her acreage by 9%. It is expected that the Pine Tree State will harvest 38,459,000 bushels as compared with 37,288,000 bushels harvested a year ago. Pennsylvania has also increased her acreage over last year and it appears that her production will be approximately 3,400,000 bushels greater than last year when she harvested 26,400,000 bushels. Heavy increases are also reported in the West.

Obviously, a great deal can happen between now and digging time. Growers will recall how suddenly the blight hit in some sections a couple

of years ago and practically wiped out the crop in many districts. We do not hope for any great catastrophe, but there are many who feel that it would not hurt if something would step in and hold down production to a reasonable level. As a matter of fact, this condition has developed already. From many parts of Long Island come reports that blight has become serious, and infestations of leaf hoppers and lice are heavy. The weather, for one thing has been favorable for the development of these enemies of the potato crop.

The outlook to be sure, is none too rosy. The production of early potatoes was extremely heavy and forced prices down to ruinously low levels, the lowest in many years. It therefore behooves the potato growers to start now to formulate plans for the merchandising of a heavy crop so that market competition will not knock down prices to prohibitive levels. If something unforeseen takes place, and production is curtailed, so much the better for the growers. However, it is well now for local associations to get busy rather than to wait until the last minute, when a flood may sweep everybody overboard.

The situation is a little brighter as regards the hay crop. For a number of years the city market has been decreasing due principally to the great increase in the number of trucks used. Last summer the hay crop was large, resulting in very low prices in the country. This year on July 1,

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State	ACRES	CONDITION		PRODUCTION		
	Per cent	July 1	10-year	Forecast	Harvested	5-Year
	of 1927	1928	Aver.	July 1, 1928	1927	Average
	%	%	%	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	106	81	87	32,432,000	28,620,000	32,517,000
Maine	109	86	88	38,459,000	37,288,000	35,942,000
New Jersey	102	91	80	8,973,000	9,177,000	7,959,000
Virginia	114	85	87	29,869,000	26,400,000	24,869,000
Ohio	111	90	80	18,792,000	19,760,000	15,118,000
Michigan	112	83	84	12,948,000	12,180,000	11,214,000
Wisconsin	108	82	88	32,748,000	23,120,000	29,401,000
Minnesota	105	87	88	32,064,000	23,920,000	26,453,000
North Dakota...	104	81	88	33,599,000	33,128,000	35,056,000
Pennsylvania ..	100	82	87	9,451,000	11,526,000	10,180,000
Idaho	102	88	89	21,416,000	24,380,000	15,599,000
TOTAL U. S.	109.2	84.8	85.8	443,640,000	406,964,000	383,526,000

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 122 August 4, 1928 No. 5

The A. A. Editorial Platform

1. For lower and better adjusted farm taxes.
2. For better dirt roads.
3. For swift punishment of chicken and other farm thieves.
4. For relief from farm trespassers.
5. For all the news and farm facts given to farmers on both sides of important problems affecting farm business and farm life.
6. For honoring outstanding farmers by nominating and conferring each year the title of Master Farmer.
7. Protection against frauds.
8. Guaranteed advertisements.

Greetings !

ANOTHER week and almost another month have been counted off the calendar, and what a week it has been. In most of the A. A. country there were several good hot days and our folks made the most of them. Haying and harvesting are hard work, but for those who are not too old and who are well, haying is not an unpleasant job.

This time of year always brings back to us memories of pleasant, contented summer evenings spent with the home folks on the old farm porch, evenings of rest that were well earned after a hard day in the hay or harvest fields. Whittier, in his "Snow-Bound" tells in beautiful verse the story of a farm family around the evening fire while the snows drifted and blew outside. But to us Summer has always been a much pleasanter time and if we were a poet we would write of the companionship of the home folks gathered in the dusk of a summer evening on the old front porch.

Ah-hem—what changes the years bring. It was only yesterday that we sat with father, mother and brothers and perhaps a friendly neighbor or two and listened to the frogs croaking down at the creek or over in the swamp, saw the flitting of the fireflies in the evening's dusk, heard the rattle of a wagon on a distant road, or perhaps the tinkling of a sheep bell way over in Barber's woods. Occasionally, there was some talk of the day's occupation or of events of the outside world; but there were many long silences, silences of perfect understanding, while we rested and listened to the peaceful sounds of a country night.

But the shutters of Time's perpetual motion picture have clicked, the scenes have changed, and the loved ones of the old picture have dissolved and scattered into the past, some beyond our vision, while new faces occupy the old farm

porch. What price would we not pay for just one more summer evening as it used to be. But the reels of time can not turn backward nor be repeated except through memory. Perhaps it is better so, but as you gather with your loved ones on these Summer nights it is well to remember that the pleasant and happy days of the present will soon be the past and yours is now the opportunity to make your future memories largely what you will.

Get More Milk By Paying For It

IF you produce milk you should read the letter or short article from a dairyman printed on our Dairy Page this time. The raise of one cent a quart in the price of milk to farmers for July coming so early is commendable and those responsible should have full praise and support from all dairymen.

Unfortunately, however, there is no way of paying dairymen for the heavy losses which suffered for several months this Spring and Summer because of the unnecessary cut in prices which came so early last Spring. There was considerable argument at the time as to who was responsible for the cut, but the real responsibility rests with dairymen themselves as is well pointed out in the article on our Dairy Page. There is no way to prevent price cutting, which is going on right at the present moment in these big markets, until a majority of the dairymen consent to be governed—in other words, until they consent to work together.

While we are on the subject of milk marketing, we want to say again that price raises such as was made for July are the only way to regulate production or increase production during short periods. Pay the farmer what his milk is worth and we can always depend upon him to produce what is needed. Costs of production are high and we hope that those in authority are contemplating another substantial raise soon.

Can You Spin?

ONE of the most interesting contests ever held at the New York State Fair was the spinning contest in the log cabin exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Society. This attracted so much attention to a practice which was common in every home in olden times that the contest will be repeated this year.

Each contestant must be over fifty years of age and will be given five minutes to practice and fifteen minutes to spin. The contest will be judged 50 per cent on the quality of yarn produced, 25 per cent on the quantity, and 25 per cent on knowledge of the art as shown by the methods used. The judges will be Mrs. Elizabeth Eastman, Mrs. E. Slagle, Mrs. Sarah Pringle and Mrs. Amanda Vroman. Contests will be held during each day of the fair except Saturday.

The prizes are ten dollars for the winner and five dollars each for the next six best contestants. In addition to this, each winner will be given a beautiful certificate under the hand and seal of the State Agricultural Society and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

If you are interested, write to E. R. Eastman, President of the N. Y. S. Agricultural Society, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Campaign Against Farm Thieves

THE New York State Farm Bureau Federation is conducting a vigorous publicity campaign during the week of July 29 for the purpose of giving city people an idea of the great losses that are caused farmers by automobile parties and trespassers stealing from farm gardens, orchards and fields. An attempt will be made by means of radio talks and press stories to bring the seriousness of this situation to the attention of the public. City folks will be appealed to in the name of common honesty and

also warned of the penalty which persons convicted of stealing will have to pay.

Federation officials believe that if city people realized the extent to which the farmers are injured by their depredations they would refrain from entering gardens, orchards and fields and helping themselves. The Federation is asking all Farm Bureau members to co-operate by posting the boundaries of their farms with the Farm Bureau vigilance signs, and is offering rewards leading to the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of grand larceny on posted property.

This is most excellent work and in line with what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST also has been doing for some time in its campaign against chicken thieves and trespassers in general. Farm Bureau members and all other farmers can depend on the full co-operation of A. A. in the fight against trespassers and farm thieves.

A. A. and the Political Campaign

"I always supposed your paper to be Republican. I saw by my last issue that it is not, and as our views vary so differently, I am asking you to take my name off your mailing list.—W. H. D., New York."

THIS is the only letter that we have received so far bearing on the political situation, but there may be more later and we want to make our position clear. A few subscriptions one way or another make no difference on a great list of 150,000, but what any of our readers think, no matter how few they are, makes a lot of difference to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tries to be fair and non-partisan in politics. We suppose the man who wrote the above letter read our review of the Democratic platform as it relates to agriculture. He either did not see exactly the same kind of review of the Republican platform printed in A. A. following the Republican convention, or else he is grossly unfair. It is our purpose to print the news and any farm paper which neglects to comment on the latest news of the day—which happens this summer and fall to be the political situation—is not doing its duty to its readers. This campaign more than any other in years deals vitally with the farm situation, so we will continue to discuss both sides fairly as far as it is humanly possible and later also no doubt we will publish advertisements from both parties.

As for the politics of the staff, we are about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. What AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is concerned about is the advancement of neither the Republican nor the Democratic party but rather progress and help for agriculture.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WELL, well, I didn't know there were so many cheerful liars in the whole A. A. family! Recently I suggested that our readers might know some old yarns floating around the country, and I have been deluged with them ever since. But let them come. I have not laughed so much in a year. About a dozen sent me the fog story, which I give below, but friend Alvah Wynn insisted that it was his story and that I must give him credit for it or get into trouble! Here is the story:

"One of my neighbors who was a carpenter was also an early bird, so he started out to shingle his barn one morning. He kept at it at such a good clip that when the fog cleared away he found he had shingled 75 feet right out on the fog!"

I call that going pretty strong, even for Alvah!

Another friend sends the following, which is an old timer the pioneers used to tell their children:

"One cold winter morning a hunter started out to the woods to kill a bear to make him a fur overcoat. The same morning a big black bear started out looking for his breakfast. The man and the bear met in the woods, and the bear got his breakfast and the man got his fur overcoat!"

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

THE week ending July 21st was the first time this summer that we had six successive days in Dutchess County in which to make hay. We have not been able to finish the first cutting of alfalfa or clover. Our corn fields are very weedy. However, the potatoes and oats are doing very well. With Southern potatoes selling in the New York market for around \$1 a barrel, the question is—what will our Irish Cobblers be worth at the end of August. It does not seem possible that the price of potatoes could continue so low for the balance of the year. I am hoping that when the South gets through shipping their white potatoes, the market price will strengthen.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Our cows have held up their production better this year than usual. The excessive rain has done some good, at least as far as our dairy is concerned. The price of milk has held up better this summer than last year.

Our Gravenstein, Duchess and Wealthy trees are going to bear a good crop of apples. I have to get out a magnifying glass to find any fruit on our McIntosh or Baldwins. This winter we will have to get busy and cut down a lot of cedar trees on the knolls surrounding the orchard, as I find considerable rust on the leaves of the apple trees.

Several weeks ago in my column, I mentioned the fact that the 17 year locusts had not done any damage. I spoke too early, because I now find that the tips of the branches of my apple trees, where they adjoin the woods, are broken off and the only way that I can explain this is by blaming it on the work of the locusts.

I attended an auction sale of a neighbor and spent a very interesting and amusing day. What is it about an auction that will make people pay several times what an article is worth on the one hand, and on the other, let a piece of machinery go for a fraction of its value? In talking to the auctioneer, he told me that very frequently the people would buy things at auctions and then turn around and not even take them home. At the auction, I bought a large road scraper for \$7.50 and was very much pleased with myself because I thought I bought something reasonable. Just what I am going to do with it, I am not quite sure. I never would have bought this road scraper if it had not been sold at an auction. One of the main reasons I had such a good time at the auction was because it gave me an opportunity to chat with a lot of my neighbors and exchange a pleasant word with them.

The Holstein Friesian Association testing year ends March 31st. During the middle of the summer, the association will get out Volume 39 which will contain all the records made during the year ending March 31, 1928. I

have been studying the records that we made during the official testing year and below are the names and records of the animals which completed their test at Fishkill Farms and will appear in Volume 39:

- FISHKILL AAGGIE INKA, No. 642476; at 6 yr. 2 mo. 18 da.
Milk 617.1 lbs. Butter 30.92 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 17,482.8 lbs. Butter 788.53 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL INKA DICHTER DEKOL, No. 951153; at 2 yr. 6 mo. 0 da.
Milk 373.4 lbs. Butter 18.16 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 9,255.1 lbs. Butter 436.39 lbs. in 305 days Class C
- FISHKILL HARTOG DEKOL, No. 903455; at 3 yr. 1 mo. 13 da.
Milk 455.1 lbs. Butter 19.47 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 11,278.6 lbs. Butter 491.54 lbs. in 305 days Class C
- FISHKILL FAYNE JOHANNA DEKOL, No. 920689; at 2 yr. 10 mo. 21 da.
Milk 438.5 lbs. Butter 19.35 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 11,086.9 lbs. Butter 485.56 lbs. in 305 days Class C
- FISHKILL LADY INKA HENGERVELD, No. 912840; 2 yr. 9 mo. 29 da.
Milk 440.4 lbs. Butter 18.96 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 12,521.0 lbs. Butter 550.02 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL INKA LADY DEKOL, No. 920690; at 2 yr. 10 mo. 1 da.
Milk 472.2 lbs. Butter 22.10 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 11,741.8 lbs. Butter 552.50 lbs. in 304 days Class C
- FISHKILL CEDAR HENGERVELD INKA, No. 1078477; at 1 yr. 8 mo. 18 da.
Milk 289.8 lbs. Butter 13.57 lbs. in 7 days
- FISHKILL INKA DAISY DEKOL, No. 920692; at 2 yr. 9 mo. 8 da.
Milk 350.6 lbs. Butter 14.38 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 9,029.2 lbs. Butter 376.89 lbs. in 305 days Class C

- FISHKILL AAGGIE COLANTHA INKA, No. 915078; at 3 yr. 11 mo. 3 da.
Milk 623.2 lbs. Butter 25.40 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 14,610.7 lbs. Butter 597.29 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL GLADYS HERO INKA, No. 688284; 5 yr. 3 mo. 5 da.
Milk 709.7 lbs. Butter 24.92 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 17,011.3 lbs. Butter 567.39 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL DEKOL LADY, No. 935299; 2 yr. 5 mo. 21 da.
Milk 412.3 lbs. Butter 19.10 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 11,598.1 lbs. Butter 519.54 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- C. S. F. LADY INKA NORMI, No. 567442; at 6 yr. 8 mo. 17 da.
Milk 16,073.6 lbs. Butter 630.81 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL MAY COLANTHA INKA, No. 915077; at 3 yr. 4 mo. 0 da.
Milk 10,848.9 lbs. Butter 432.29 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL BIRD COLANTHA INKA, No. 915074; at 4 yr. 4 mo. 23 da.
Milk 12,278.4 lbs. Butter 461.29 lbs. in 305 days Class C
- FISHKILL ALKEN ORMSBY DEKOL, No. 903454; at 3 yr. 0 mo. 8 da.
Milk 533.2 lbs. Butter 25.92 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 11,769.0 lbs. Butter 583.86 lbs. in 341 days Class C
- FISHKILL INKA AAGGIE DEKOL, No. 920691; 2 yr. 9 mo. 22 da.
Milk 434.9 lbs. Butter 21.55 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 14,373.4 lbs. Butter 697.13 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL GLORY INKA DEKOL, No. 951152; at 2 yr. 6 mo. 1 da.
Milk 363.3 lbs. Butter 15.79 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 11,232.9 lbs. Butter 469.44 lbs. in 365 days Class C
- FISHKILL TRIUMPH INKA DEKOL, No. 929744; at 2 yr. 11 mo. 11 da.
Milk 330.0 lbs. Butter 14.87 lbs. in 7 days
Milk 10,901.6 lbs. Butter 491.29 lbs. in 365 days Class C

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

IN recent years a great new business or trade of vast importance has arisen, filled with interest and romance, but, outside of those who actually take part in it, it is little known or understood. I refer to the advertising business.

Most of you read more or less advertising and buy some or all of your products because of its influence, so you may be interested in knowing the steps that lead to the placement of the advertisements in your favorite magazines and papers.

Let us suppose that you are a large manufacturer and want to bring your product to the attention of the public through advertising. The chances are that you would not know just how to go about it to get the right publications in which to advertise your product, nor would you be likely to be skillful enough to write the copy for the advertisement that would attract the most attention. Your first job, then, would be to choose an advertising agency whose business it is to lay out a merchandising campaign; advise its clients or advertisers what publications and how much space to use; and to prepare the pictures or art work, write the copy, and place it in the various publications.

Some of the most skillful men and women in the business world work in the advertising agencies, which are to be found in all large cities,

sometimes employing hundreds of persons, all of them trained for their particular jobs. These advertising employees include artists who draw the illustrations and lay out the advertisements in an attractive and appealing manner, and also copy-writers who have made a lifetime business of writing, who prepare the final copy that you read in the advertisements. Whether or not that copy sells you on the product so that you buy it depends to a great extent on the skill of the artists and writers.

There are other employees of a large advertising agency to take care of the correspondence, bookkeeping and other details, including skilled merchandising experts, men who make a study of the advertiser's business and of trade conditions in that business so that they can properly advise the advertiser how best to advertise and merchandise his product.

As a rule the large advertiser has little relations with the magazine itself in which he advertises. Most transactions are with the agency. He pays the agency for the advertising; the agency deducts its commission, and then pays the papers and magazines for the space used.

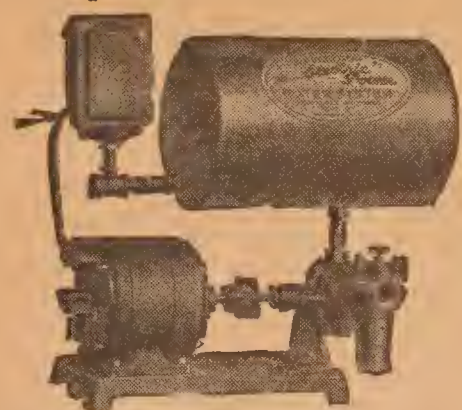
Many of the advertising copy-writers and artists in the agencies are also well known writers and contributors to the great magazines. In fact, I should say fully as much or more skill is required for writing advertising copy as for stories and articles. You can understand why the advertiser and the advertising agency insist that every word must count in the advertising and that it must be extremely interesting when you know that the page of space on which the advertising copy appears costs many hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars in the big newspapers and magazines. Because of the thought, training and skill that go into advertising writings and illustrating, and because of the interesting information that high class advertisements contain, I have no hesitation in saying that a well informed person will read the advertisements as well as the regular editorial matter.

This statement, however, does not apply to cheap and
(Continued on Page 18)



Some of the "old-timers" among our folks will remember when this was a common sight. Before the railroads, the rivers often ran full of log and lumber rafts, and running these rafts was a skillful and sometimes dangerous trade.

Complete Water Service



\$58 Never bought such a Suction Plant value. Simple, durable and smooth in action. No belts to cause trouble. Completely automatic in operation. Capacity 300 gallons per hour. Simply open the faucet and the water runs.

We can furnish a complete line of other styles and sizes of water systems, septic tanks, water softeners, drinking cups for stock. Write for complete literature.

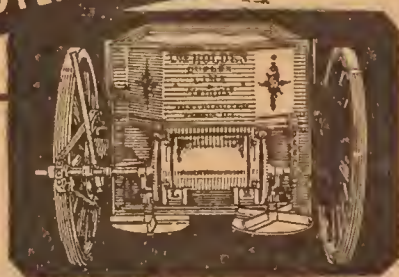
MILWAUKEE AIR POWER PUMP CO.
17 Keefe Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.

HOLDEN LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER

Guaranteed to Handle

wet, dry or lumpy lime and all fertilizers; spreads 75 to 10,000 pounds per acre evenly even on hilly ground. Patented *auger force feed* can not clog; no caking. Fits in place of end gate; changes in midfield from onewagon or truck to any other quickly, easily. Saves time, labor, money by handling fertilizer only once. Thousands in use. Guaranteed. Write for lowered price and FREE Soil Tester.

**Spreads
20 Feet Wide**



FREE SOIL TESTER

Tells instantly if your soil is sour; used by soil experts. Send your name and address for FREE Soil Tester, simple directions how to use. Get lowered price on the popular "HOLDEN." Certain to increase crops. Write now.

The Holden Co.
Inc.
Dept. 500, Peoria, Ill.
Sold by
John Deere Dealers

BUCKEYE

Better Corn Cribbs!

"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

NEGLECTED storage of Corn and Grain crops is a plain throwing away of dollars. Only Galvanized Metal Cribbs and Bins can save the Profits you have worked for; and not all of these are alike. Write for BUCKEYE catalog and "Better Storage" Bulletin. SPECIAL TERMS on early shipments. We help you finance.



THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.
137 Main Street
LONDON, OHIO

STOPS LAMENESS

from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, \$2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

How the Crops Look

AN automobile trip across

By M. C. BURRITT

Western New York from Lake Ontario south to Hornell and a train ride to the east of Rochester this week gave opportunity to observe crop and farm conditions over a rather wide area in this region. These trips together with a checking up in conversation with friends in Orleans and Niagara counties are the basis for this review which readers may find of interest and some value. While conditions vary and are more or less spotted, on the whole the outlook is fairly good except in the fruit belt. Hay is a fair crop, spring grains good, wheat better than the early prospects indicated, beans, potatoes and other cash crops fair to good. Allowance must be made, however, for the unusually late and wet season, rather heavy losses from water in spots and for the fact that most crops have a long way to go yet to maturity. The fruit outlook is not very good.



M. C. Burritt

Wheat Harvest Late

Haying is only well under way in mid-July. Alfalfa is pretty well harvested and the second growth making a fine showing. Clover was practically a failure. Timothy is only a fair crop and harvest is just beginning. Although wheat is ripe and everywhere ready to cut I did not see a single field harvested and only two binders in the fields on July 20. In places it will be too wet to operate a binder for several days yet. Wheat harvest will be unusually late. The ripened crop appears very much better than the spring outlook promised but the yields cannot be large because of the stands thinned by severe winter killing. Oats are well headed and promise a good yield while barley is beginning to turn.

Bean Crop Looks Good

The bean crop looks pretty good on the whole but is very uneven. Early plantings look the best and are in bloom now. There are some especially fine fields of pea beans near Avon on the main Buffalo road and of red kidneys in the Canestoe Valley. Many fields are very late and some are evidently replantings. These will require a long late season to mature. Potatoes are generally a good stand and looking well. Some of the best fields are beginning to blossom and the last cultivation has in most cases been made. Corn is the poorest appearing cultivated crop in the whole region. It is late, very uneven and weedy. In fields of all three of these crops there are frequently large spots drowned by too much rain and occasional fields have been abandoned entirely. Lack of cultivation due to wet lands, is also very evident especially in corn and bean fields.

Pea Harvest Underway

Canning factory peas are now being harvested and appear to be yielding well although they have suffered from too much rain in many cases. Cabbage is very uneven and late. There is evidence that the plantings are less than intended, in partly planted and vacant fields. A few early planted

fields look very good but many of the late fields are poor. I have not had opportunity to observe or check conditions recently in the big cabbage area centering in northwestern Ontario County, but west of Rochester this year's cabbage acreage is certainly not over 75 per cent of last year's and possibly not more than 60 per cent. Rainfall, particularly in August and September will, however, be the determining factor.

Cherry Crop Very Light

The cherry harvest is on but the crop discouragingly poor for the second year in succession. Prices are high. Some sweet cherries brought as much as 15 cents per pound and sour cherries up to eight cents. Raspberries are ripening. The harvest is good and prices remunerative. The apple crop is disappointing. The yield will be better than last year by 15 or 20 per cent, perhaps, but the outlook for prices is not so good because the national crop is much larger than last year and above the ten-year average.

Rain Destroys Many Crops

Certain areas in Western New York have been very hard hit by the excessive rains. In Niagara County practically ten inches or nearly one third of the average annual rainfall, fell in three days. On the heavier poorly drained soils crops were destroyed. Hundreds of acres of beans, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers and even small grains were wiped out. The muck land vegetable crop growers have suffered especially severely. Almost every farmer has suffered more or less. But it does not help the victim of unusual hard luck to say that on the average, Western New York crops are pretty good or that they are better than last year even though these are the facts. It is a good growing season and vegetation including trees is making a splendid growth.

Seneca County Faces New Conditions

(Continued from Page 2)

briefly as follows:

1. Efforts should be made to reduce the acreage of timothy hay and replace it with clover and alfalfa which is suitable for cattle feed and which will improve the soil.
2. Such timothy hay as is still grown should be cut before the bloom and carefully cured to insure the pea-green color demanded on the markets.
3. Timothy hay should be carefully graded to meet market requirements.
4. Poor quality hay should be kept off the market and used on the farm in order to prevent the reductions in the price of good hay.
5. Grow more alfalfa and clover hay of good quality, both for market and for feeding livestock on the farms.
6. Keep enough livestock to use the land that should be in pasture, to use the hay that cannot be sold profitably, and to give profitable employment to the farm help throughout the year.
7. Those farmers who have a good outlet for fluid milk and satisfactory dairy barns can probably add more cows with profit, for the yearly increase in the consumption of fluid milk in the New York milk shed is at the rate of about 6000 cans a day.
8. Farms which are not near market milk stations may grow young stock and produce cream.
9. In 1865 there were 80,745 sheep

American Agriculturist, August 4, 1921 in Seneca County, at the present time there are only about 7,000, but those who are keeping sheep find that they are profitable at present prices for house lambs, wool and breeding stock. A strenuous campaign was endorsed for the suppression of sheep-killing dogs. There are more dogs than sheep in Seneca County and they all bark at the wrong time, to say nothing of the damage they do to the sheep business.

10. For those Seneca County farmers who are willing to take the necessary pains to produce high quality eggs, a moderate increase in poultry is recommended.

11. Farms with favorable soils should grow as large an acreage of cash crops, like potatoes, cabbage, and canning crops as available labor will permit. Shorter rotations with legume hay, more livestock, and more cash crops are recommended.

12. Some parts of the county have soil and location well adapted to fruit growing. An increase may be made in the plantings of the best varieties of apples, peaches, grapes, and small fruits, and to some extent local markets may be improved.

13. Prices of labor and equipment are at present too high for extensive drainage operations, but small wet spots in good crop fields seriously handicap the tilling and the production and these should be drained.

14. There are between 7000 and 8000 acres of land in the county which is not suited to farming and is now lying idle and the meeting recommended that the county supervisors look into the possibility of turning this land into profitable forest production.

The committee recognized that this general program depends for its effectiveness on the extent to which it is used by individual farmers in planting and in farm operations. It is the part of the farm bureau and the grange, and the other farm groups in the county to continue this study of market conditions and the changes which will need to be made in order to profit by the present markets. The farm bureau is charged with the obligation to furnish farmers with every possible assistance and with information which will help them to readjust their farming operations in the light of new and changed market demands.

Dairy Supply Companies Combine

THE J. G. Cherry Company, manufacturers of dairy machinery and supplies, and six other concerns have combined assets of more than \$10,000,000 under the title of the Cherry Burrell Corporation. The executive headquarters of the combination will remain here. The concerns, besides the local company, are D. N. Burrell & Co., Inc., of Little Falls, N. Y.; the Milwaukee Dairy Supply Company of Milwaukee; the John W. Ladd Company of Detroit; the Cherry Bassett Company of Baltimore; the Wright Zeigler Company of Boston and the A. H. Barber Goodhue Company of Chicago.

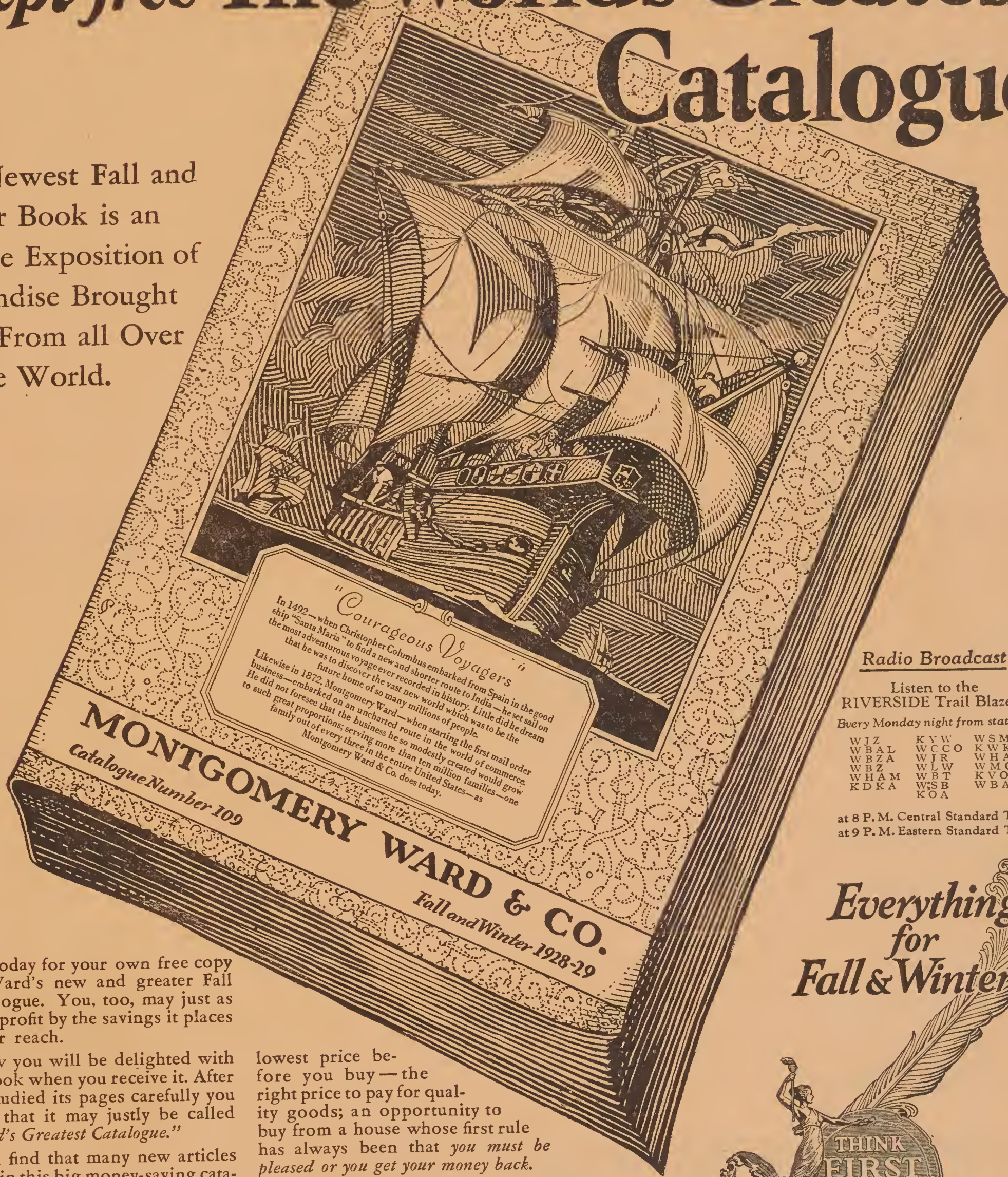


"Sorry, Al, did it break your pipe?"

—JUDGE

Accept free The World's Greatest Catalogue

Ward's Newest Fall and Winter Book is an Impressive Exposition of Merchandise Brought to You From all Over the World.



"Courageous Voyagers"
In 1492—when Christopher Columbus embarked from Spain in the good ship "Santa Maria"—to find a new and shorter route to India—he set sail on the most adventurous voyage ever recorded in history. Little did he dream that he was to discover the vast new world which was to be the future home of so many millions of people.
Likewise in 1872, Montgomery Ward—when starting the first mail order business—embarked on an uncharted route in the world of commerce. He did not foresee that the business he so modestly created would grow to such great proportions; serving more than ten million families—one family out of every three in the entire United States—as Montgomery Ward & Co. does today.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Catalogue Number 109
Fall and Winter 1928-29

SEND today for your own free copy of Ward's new and greater Fall Catalogue. You, too, may just as well profit by the savings it places within your reach.

We know you will be delighted with this new book when you receive it. After you have studied its pages carefully you will agree that it may justly be called "The World's Greatest Catalogue."

You will find that many new articles are offered in this big money-saving catalogue—new things that you would expect to find only in the large city stores. We search markets of the world for better and newer goods for your selection.

Newer Styles—Greater Selections

The styles in this book are newer—more up-to-the-minute—and a greater variety to choose from than ever before.

We are using more color illustrations, more interesting photographs, to show you the merchandise exactly as it is—to help you make your selections. And as you read this catalogue, remember that every statement—every claim—every description and picture tells the truth.

This great book provides an opportunity for you to save money on every purchase; an opportunity to know the

lowest price before you buy—the right price to pay for quality goods; an opportunity to buy from a house whose first rule has always been that *you must be pleased or you get your money back.*

Tested Quality Goods at Lowest Prices

New, fresh merchandise, wider range of choice and a better catalogue are not all that we offer you. Values are better than ever in the history of the Company because many articles have been replaced as a result of increased value in new products discovered through our exhaustive laboratory tests.

Altogether, this is the finest catalogue of the many we have issued. 56 years' experience in buying and manufacturing, in choosing worthy, serviceable merchandise, has gone into its making. *The World's Greatest Catalogue is yours free.* Send for it today. Study its pages. See for yourself how Ward can save you money.

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Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Radio Broadcast

Listen to the RIVERSIDE Trail Blazers

Every Monday night from stations

WJZ	KYW	WSM
WBAL	WCCO	KWK
WBZA	WJR	WHAS
WBZ	WLW	WMC
WHAM	WBT	KVOO
KDKA	WSB	WBAP
	KOA	

at 8 P. M. Central Standard Time
at 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time

**Everything
for
Fall & Winter**



Send Coupon Today

TO MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., DEPT. 2H
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore
Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you)

Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter catalogue.

Name.....

Street & No.....

Rural Route No.....Box No.....

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It's Cured

THAT'S WHY Arcady Sweet 16 Dairy Feed has been giving satisfaction for over 15 years and is today the most popular low protein, low priced dairy feed.

Get some from your dealer today

Write for descriptive booklet, dealer's name, etc.

ARCADY FARMS
MILLING CO.
Dept. 53 Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET



Time for Action in the Milk Business

THE last issue of the A. A. would

By A DAIRYMAN

is for the express purpose of injuring

lead one to believe that the farmers must be thinking about increasing milk production. One would assume that it is the one cent a quart increase which stimulates this mental activity. It cannot be that none have been giving thought to the 47c per hundred on fluid milk which has not been received during the past four months.

Each dairyman can estimate very closely how much he is out of pocket and those who have the information could easily figure out what it has cost the dairymen as a whole and by a little more thinking can easily come to a conclusion as to the reason for it and wherein the responsibility lies.

It would seem one of the fundamental reasons why things in the milk business are as they are is the refusal on the part of the dairymen to consent to be governed. The reason that we have a stable government in U. S. rests upon the consent of its citizens to be governed.

some one else. As long as those chosen or self appointed to represent the dairymen, having this attitude of mind continue, there seems to be but little help.

As soon as there are enough of producers who will consent to be governed it naturally follows that the rest will be governed without their own consent.

Suggests Plan for Relief

Half in earnest and half in jest, I believe there is just one act of legislation that will be of benefit to the dairymen in our territory and that is to compel each dairyman to sell his fluid milk through one organization. Such legislation should not be necessary since dairymen are now permitted by law after a long struggle to get such laws to do this very thing.

It is now three years or more since a movement was initiated to at least ameliorate if not remedy the evils connected with the present marketing of milk. A vast amount of information and valuable data has been assembled. It would seem that the producers had taken enough punishment to get down to some real definite results based on facts and supported by evidence submitted rather than wasting more time.

Producers Have Saved Market

It appears for the time being that the producers of the New York Milk Shed have preserved for themselves their market. This result came about not by a unified concerted effort of all parties interested in one organization but by individual groups working independently. Is it safe for the dairymen who are entitled to this market to run annually the risk of losing it through lack of proper organization.

There were several plans submitted to the Milk Producer's Program Committee on Unified Plan worthy of careful consideration and study to be followed by concerted action.

Says Milk Inspectors Should Not Be Arbitrary

DR. LOUIS I. HARRIS, Health Commissioner of New York City, has asked us to publish the following letter stating his position in regard to the work of milk inspectors and other officials in the enforcement of the sanitary code as it applies to the milk business. The letter is typical of Dr. Harris's administration in showing his sympathetic attitude toward milk producers. The letter follows:

"I have learned to my chagrin and amazement that there have been some instances where the men have visited undue hardship and severity upon farmers in instances where minor infractions of the law were involved. While I do not, for a moment, condone any infraction of the law, still I do not wish to deprive men of property rights and injure their business and their livelihood, by arbitrary action, except where a major offense against public health laws is committed. I am anxious that this be known, for it certainly is not our intention to encourage arbitrary and unduly severe punishment in cases where minor sanitary violations are discovered. I am making every effort now to have my inspectors understand that there is a golden mean between laxity in the enforcement of law and unreasoning and arbitrary severity, which is wholly out of proportion to the offense that may be discovered."

Exercise is necessary for the herd bull, but he should not be allowed to run with the herd. A large paddock or bull pasture often furnishes sufficient exercise.



REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher, butter plate or nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP & DISINFECTANT

CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS—IT MEANS

Cleaner and Better Milk

Clipped and groomed cows will keep them clean and comfortable and keep the dirt out of the milk pail. CLIPPING AND GROOMING IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List on Request

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.

129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

SILOS

Highest Quality—Lowest Price Best construction. Genuine Saskatchewan white spruce, 2" rust-resisting steel rods with rolled threads. Special malleable iron lugs protect threads. Heavy steel base anchors. Roof is special design allowing greater capacity.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Think of the saving to you in having your silo delivered to your freight station without cost.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

You keep the middleman's profit by buying from us. Direct from factory to you method of selling puts money in your pocket.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Ask for full information and prices on other sizes of silos, as well as all farm machinery, equipment and supplies. Write Today!

J.B. SEBERRY - P.O. Box 251, UTICA, N.Y.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR CORN CROP!

INSTEAD have a reliable Silo in readiness for any emergency. Then if your belated corn fails to mature; is nipped by an early frost, or becomes infested with the corn borer you won't suffer loss. In a Unadilla Silo all such corn becomes succulent, nutritious feed.

The Unadilla is easy to erect and safe to use. Its patented door opening is continuous, with the door fasteners forming a safe ladder all the way up. With a Unadilla, there

is no need for the hard lifting or pitching of silage—you simply push the silage out at any level.

With its great convenience and unique safety features, it is no wonder that the Unadilla is the favorite silo of most leading dairymen.

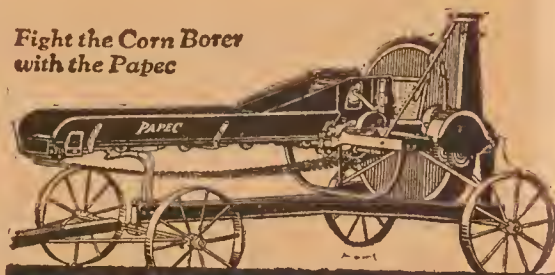
We have all sizes of Oregon Fir or Spruce silos ready for shipment immediately. The time to order your silo is now. Then have it erected and ready to fill at the most opportune time.

You can either take advantage of our liberal cash discount offer or buy a Unadilla on the easy time payment plan. Write for catalog, prices and terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Fight the Corn Borer with the Papec



PAPEC

The Cutter

That Does Not Clog

THESE are the features, which appeal to Adam Sponenberg, Fonda, N. Y.: "Easy-feeding and non-clogging and non-winding of strings around shaft. The Third Roll saves a lot of hard work, gathering in crooked and tangled bundles of corn."

Send for New FREE Catalog also for Copy of "PAPEC NEWS." It tells you how to cut your silo-filling costs and have better silage. Write for yours today

Papec Machine Co.
111 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC
Ensilage Cutters

Your Neighbor Has a Papec - Ask Him!

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Since halitosis never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it.



The romance wrecker

Halitosis [unpleasant breath] a handicap to popularity and a bar to marriage

MANY a love affair is nipped in the bud simply because either the man or the woman has halitosis—and is not aware of it.

Don't fool yourself that you never have this all-too-common ailment. Since it never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it. But others know—and are offended.

How foolish to risk such offense when, by simply using Listerine systematically, you can put yourself on the safe side—and the polite side.

The New Baby—
**LISTERINE
SHAVING
CREAM**

—you've got a treat ahead of you.
TRY IT



Listerine ends halitosis quickly. Being antiseptic, it attacks bacteria that usually cause odors. And, then, being a powerful deodorant, it overcomes the odors themselves. Even the strong odors of fish and onion yield to it.

You need only to rinse the mouth with Listerine to eliminate the risk of offending. You'll find it a precaution worth taking. Keep a bottle handy in your bathroom or on your dressing table. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

READ THE FACTS
1/3 had halitosis

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.40	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Advances, Then Recedes

CREAMERY	July 25	July 18	July 27, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	45 -45 1/2	45 1/4-45 3/4	42 -42 1/2
Extra (92sc).....	44 1/2	44 3/4	41 1/2
84-91 score.....	42 -44	44 -44 1/2	37 -40 1/2
Lower Grades.....	40 1/2-41 1/2	40 1/2-41 1/2	35 -36

The butter market has been a changeable affair since our last report. On the 18th we quoted 44 1/4c for extras (92 score). The following day the market came back strong against the better judgment of the old heads in the trade, and extras went to 45 1/4c, and then the market began to tremble, hovering between 45 and 45 1/4c. On the 23rd, the bears gained a slight advantage and prices weakened to 44 3/4 to 45c for extras. On the 24th the price went to 45 1/2c and there it held. As we go to press on the 26th, trading is only fair although there was the expectation that the market would advance. However, on the 25th, there was free selling. It appears that for the time being the market is going to hover between 44 and 45c, with the trend upward. We have passed the peak, and statistically the market does not favor the bears. Although the flush of production has passed, there are a few sections where conditions are quite favorable for the make. How-

ever, the extreme heat of the past two weeks has taken quite a toll both in quantity and quality. Many creameries are beginning to show a shrinkage. To offset this, however, the extreme heat has also had its effect on the consuming trade. There has not been the snap to the demand, and that has kept the market more or less quiet. The undertone at this writing, however, is for a slight advance, for where inspected extras are concerned, or long lines involved, premiums are being obtained.

The into-storage movement from July 13 to July 20 was slightly less in the four largest cities than during the same period last year. This adds to the strength of the general situation.

Cheese Market a Shade Easier

STATE FLATS	June 25	July 18	July 27, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 -26	25 1/2-26 1/2	24 1/2-25 1/2
Fresh Average	23 -24	23 1/2-24 1/2	
Held Fancy		30 -32	27 -28
Held Average		29 -30	25 -26 1/2

The central and southwest cheese making districts are producing heavier than they were a year ago. In New York State the severe heat has diverted much of the milk going to cheese factories to the fluid trade, so that New York State flats are holding relatively firm compared with the western products. The west has gradually weakened offering cheese for prompt shipment at slightly lower prices. The movement of cheese into the principal storage centers is in excess of last year. The trend is gradually downward. There is a disposition especially in the case of western cheese, to meet buyers when the opportunity offers.

The demand is good for fine qualities of June cheese. New York state June specials are selling up to 26 1/2c. However, the best that fresh special can do is 26c, with some fancy cheese available at 25 to 25 1/2c, other lines selling as low as 23c.

The week ending July 21 closed with fancy cheese selling from 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c, but since that time the market has generally slipped one half cent.

Eggs Make Sharp Advance

NEARBY WHITE	July 25	July 18	July 27, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	43-45	38 -40	36-39
Average Extras ..	41-42	36 -38	33-35
Extra Firsts	36-39	33 -35	29-31
Firsts	33-35	31 1/2-32	28
Gathered	32-36	30 -34	26-30
			25-27
			20-21
BROWNS			
Hennery	38 -40	36 -38	31-36
Gathered	30 1/2-37	30 1/4-35	25-30

It looks as though somebody had fed yeast to the egg market. Prices have advanced five cents a dozen on the choicest marks, and three cents a dozen on intermediate grades. The reason for the advance is the fact that receipts have been extremely light coupled with hot weather in trading centers. On the 25th the choicer lines of Jerseys were quoted as high as 47c. The strength of the egg market holds for western eggs as well as nearbys. However, during this advance, Californians have held very close to their former price levels, and there are not a few who fear that if the strength of the market continues we may see some swing to the California product which will ease the tension on nearbys, principally of the intermediate grades. Of late the trade has been depending considerably upon current receipts due to the extreme heat, which has discouraged withdrawals from cold storage. In fact the heat has played havoc with the entire trade. The high temperatures cut into the demand for current use and many of the large receivers hesitated to store any more July eggs. Consequently these were thrown on the market and had a weakening effect. However, when the extreme heat hit the producing sections and the lay shrunk rapidly, the speculators came back into the trade as well as many local buyers who had previously been exclusive users of cold storage eggs, but because of the hot humid weather were forced to turn to fresh receipts. In the ten largest markets cold storage holdings on July 20 (A. M.) totalled 5,397,000 cases, compared with 5,838,000 cases on the same time a year ago.

From July 13 to July 20 the into-storage movement was almost twice as heavy this year as it was a year ago.

During this hot weather those who have used extra precautions in handling their eggs have reaped the benefit. There has been a premium of fully ten cents placed on choice selections that have shown care in handling compared with eggs that have gone through the usual routine.

Live Broilers Hold Strong

FOWLS	July 25	July 18	July 27, 1927
Colored	25	25-26	22
Leghorn	18-21	23-24	17-20
BROILERS			
Colored	25-42	25-40	25-33
Leghorn	25-32	15-28	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	20-23	20-23	20-24

The live broiler market has indeed been playing a master game, as sports writers say. Broilers have not only held their own, but crashed through the line for handsome advances. Colored broilers of the better lines show a two cent advance, while Leghorns have generally advanced five cents. Whether or not they will be able to hold up their end remains to be seen, for the proportion of broilers in the freight arrivals is gradually increasing.

The outlook is a little better for fowls, in which there is fairly active trading. Leghorns have been in rather short supply, and because of the price have been in little better demand.

The main message this week to shippers of live poultry is to time the shipments so that they will not arrive later than Friday morning. Live birds received later than that time invariably must be carried over which is an expense, and does not help the birds at all. During the past few weeks there have been quite heavy carry overs. Some sections find it possible to make shipments on Sunday evening to arrive the first thing Monday morning, but unless this is possible it is advisable to wait rather than suffer the carry-over.

Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)	July 25	July 18	July 27, 1927
Prime	16.50-17.00	16.00	16.25-16.50
Medium	11.00-16.00	11.00-15.75	12.00-16.00
Culls	9.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-13.00
Medium	11.00-13.50	11.50-13.50	11.25-12.25
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	6.00-7.00
Common light	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.50-10.50	10.00-10.75	6.50-7.00
Medium	6.75-9.00	6.50-8.75	5.00-6.00
Cutters	4.00-6.50	4.50-6.50	2.50-4.00
Reactors	5.00-9.50	5.00-9.50	3.00-5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.00-15.50	15.00-16.00	15.50-15.75
Medium	13.00-14.50	13.50-14.50	12.50-15.00
Culls	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.	10.00-11.00	10.00-15.25	11.00-11.50
150-200 lbs.	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.00	10.25-10.75
Over 200 lbs.	11.50-12.00	11.00-11.80	9.50-10.00
RABBITS (per lb.)	.15-.20	.15-.20	.24-.26
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.12-.22	.15-.24	.10-.21

The live calf market has shown considerable strength of late, nearby veals easily reaching 17.00 where fine quality is concerned. As a matter of fact the entire live stock market is holding steady, with the exception perhaps of live lambs which have shown a slightly easier turn. Another feature of the market has been the advance in heavy hogs.

Live rabbits are moving out only fairly well. Shippers are urged to follow the suggestions under the heading of live poultry to avoid the Sunday carries-overs.

Potatoes Slip Again

The clouds have again thickened over the potato market. It looked for a while as though there was some clear weather ahead, but the wind swung around and now it is raining. The best Virginia Norfolks were quoted at \$1.25 to 1.50 a barrel on the 25th; Eastern Shores \$1.63 to 1.88; Marylands \$1.25 to 1.50. During the past week some Jerseys have appeared on the market as well as a few Long Islands and they brought \$2.00, but only in a small way. The hot weather took a heavy toll for the dumpings of wasty goods were

heavy. Apparently the slightly improved price looked like a life preserver to many of the shippers and every one made a rush. On the 20th receipts were heavy, trade was sluggish and the market again slipped back into a demoralized condition. It takes quite a while for such a condition to work off.

No Change in Hay

There has been no appreciable change in the hay market since last week. Receipts are light, but the demand is slow and draggy. Occasion-

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ally a car of extra fine timothy brings as much as \$25.00. Otherwise prices remain unchanged, ranging anywhere from \$16.00 to 24.00, depending on grade, quality, size of bale, etc.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 25	July 18	July 27, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July).....	1.19 3/8	1.26 3/8	1.40 1/2
Corn (July).....	1.06 1/2	1.06 3/8	1.03 1/4
Oats (July).....	.46 3/8	.46 3/4	.44
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)	July 21		
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.67 3/8	1.74 3/8	1.53 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ..	1.22 1/2	1.23 3/8	1.23 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	.64 1/2	.69	.54
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	July 14	July 23, 1927	
Grade Oats	45.00	46.00	35.00
Spring Bran	30.50	30.50	29.50
Hard Bran	33.00	34.00	31.00
Standard Mids	34.00	36.00	36.00
Soft W. Mids	42.00	45.00	41.00
Flour Mids	44.00	44.00	40.00
Red Dog	46.00	46.00	46.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	43.00	38.75
Yel. Hominy	43.00	43.00	38.75
Corn Meal	43.00	43.50	44.50
Gluten Feed	42.75	43.75	36.00
Gluten Meal	59.75	59.75	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	51.87	53.00	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	56.00	58.00	41.00
43% C. S. Meal	58.00	60.00	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.50	50.50	46.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are P. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Fewer Pigs Raised Last Spring

THE pig survey recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture shows a decrease of 7 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1928 compared with last year's crop. This decrease is equivalent to about 4 million pigs in the United States. Three million of this number represents a decrease in the corn belt states. A decrease in the fall pig crop is also indicated. In spite of this huge decrease for the whole country the New England states show an increase over last year's crop of 3.3 per cent.

Dealers Propose Honey Grade Changes

It is reported that western honey buyers are making an attempt to change the present grade under which extracted honey is sold. New York State producers are very much interested as it is expected that the new grades proposed will penalize honey from this state and make it necessary to sell much of it at lower grades than at present.

Entomologists Will Meet at Cornell

Arrangements for the international entomological conference at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., August 12 to 18, are proceeding and a field day which will be of interest to practical fruit growers as well as to entomologists, is planned for August 15 at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva. The codling moth is to be the subject of a discussion; demonstrations of methods of insect control will be given.

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Farm News from New York

Road Work Halted Until After Harvest--Horseshoe Pitchers Preparing for State Contest

"LET'S go huckleberrying" is the general cry now when there comes a day when work is not too pressing. Going huckleberrying is a pastime indulged in up here in Northern New York as a vacation or picnic jaunt.



W. I. Roe

The low bush berries are just ripening nicely, and everyone from grandpa down to the toddler can pick some, and then enjoy the open air picnic dinner that is an accompaniment. Judging from all reports the berry crop will not be as heavy as in some years, but what matters as long as we get some.

Out on Pine Plains millions of these little bushes grow, covering the sand with their beautiful leaves, the flowers in the late spring, and then the berries

needed fencing, all to be ready on August 21st when the fair starts.

Potsdam has sold its fair grounds to the board of education for a school site and there is a question whether there will be a fair held on the grounds this year before the school construction starts. At Ogdensburg it is generally understood that there will be a fair after all.

4-H Club Inspects County Offices

How many A. A. readers I wonder know what a county clerk's office is for or like aside from issuing the automobile and drivers' licenses. Probably few of us in our earlier days even knew anything at all, and when we had something to do with the exchange of property, had a reticence in going near the place. This week the farm accounts clubs of Adams Center and Belleville were taken through the Jefferson County county clerk's office and saw for themselves all the processes of recording mortgages, deeds, etc. and the methods of protecting all the valuable records that keep the real estate of the county in its proper order. This is another of the things that the 4-H Club members are learning early in life.

On August 13th the first of the Jefferson 4-H Club community fairs will be held and at the same time the Club members will help make the Carthage Exposition a success. From these com-

munity fairs will be selected the work and the young people who will be at the County Fair and the State Fair.—W. I. R.

Horseshoe Pitchers Ready For State Tournament

ALL over New York county contests in barnyard golf have been held or are being held at picnics and fairs to find the winners who will go to the New York State Fair and take part in the state tournament under the auspices of the Farm Bureau, the State Fair and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. County contests which have been held with their winners who will go to the State Fair to compete in the tournament are as follows:

Cattaraugus County—DeForest Brain, Randolph, N. Y.; Leland Strickland, Little Valley, N. Y.

Erie County—Frank Benning, Orchard Park, N. Y.; Frank Nieman, West Falls, N. Y.

Jefferson County—A. J. Pooler, Adams, N. Y.; M. F. Washburn, Adams, N. Y.

Lewis County—Daniel Norris, Lowville, N. Y.; Duane Moore, Lowville, N. Y.

Sullivan County—Carl Heidt, Kenosha Lake, N. Y.; Walter G. Scardefeld, Kenosha Lake, N. Y.

Tioga County—Mervin Bennett, Straits Corners, N. Y.; Fred Andrews, Star Route, Owego, N. Y.

Barnyard golf contests which are scheduled but which have not been held at this writing are as follows. There

are probably some which have not yet been reported.

Allegany, Aug. 9; Chemung; Delaware Aug. 16; Dutchess Aug. 20-25; Essex Aug. 21; Livingston; Madison Aug. 11; Oneida Aug. 18; Oswego Aug. 11; Schenectady Aug. 18; Seneca; Schuyler; Warren; Wyoming Aug. 16-17; Clinton Aug. 23; Schoharie Aug. 24; Tompkins Aug. 17-20.

Grange Lecturers Conference at Cornell Next Week

THE annual Atlantic conference of grange lecturers meets at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 8, 9 and 10. The purpose of this conference is announced as the promotion of grange leadership. The program begins Wednesday evening, August 8 at 7 o'clock and will continue through the session of Friday night, August 10. Although a similar conference has

Dr. Harris to Resign

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner of New York City, has announced his resignation to take effect very soon. He has accepted a position as Health Consultant and Sanitary Administrator of the National Dairy Products Corporation, with headquarters in New York City.

American Agriculturist regrets very much Dr. Harris's resignation as Health Commissioner. He has been responsible for cleaning the grafters out of the Health Department and for a fair and efficient administration, particularly in that part which has to do with the dairy industry.

in mid summer—the huckleberry is in truth one of Nature's masterpieces in both landscaping and utility.

Road Work Halted

Town and county road work has been discontinued until after haying is over, for most of the workers are either recruited from the farms, or else they have their friends among the farmers whom they help each year. A good bit of new road mileage is being constructed in the Northern counties this year as well as repair work to hold those that have been constructed in previous years.

Fair Season Soon to Start

Plans are being perfected for the fairs again. The Jefferson County Agricultural Society is selling bonds in order to pay off a mortgage that has been hanging over the association for many years, and to enable some needed improvements to be made. The Gouverneur Society is decorating generally and building a lot of

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—The fourth week of July shows a small percentage of haying done. Only three hay days last week but farmers are optimistic as growing crops are looking fine. Rain has prevented cultivation of corn to some extent but warmth and moisture have rushed its growth. All fields have a good color and rank growth. Miss Adele Jorenby of Randolph won the county spelling contest and will go to the State fair to compete. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange will speak at a county picnic at Smethport, Pa. Thursday, August 2. McKean county patrons have invited Cattaraugus County grangers to participate. Miss Jane Becker of Cattaraugus drew the lucky number and won a summer cottage at Van Buren Point on Lake Erie. The ticket cost her nine cents. County Agent Abbey has arranged for a tour to visit eight Pennsylvania farms to study bull association work being done there on July 27.—MRS. M. M. S.

Saratoga County—Haying and rye harvest is going on rapidly. The first few days have been very favorable for the curing of all grass and grain crops. Corn and other cash crops have not been cultivated as much as usual due to so much rain. It has been impossible for bees to gather their usual amount of clover honey on account of the weather. Egg prices are advancing. Farmers are receiving 35 cents a dozen for eggs, 42 to 45 cents a pound for butter. The lamb crop is nearly ready for market in some places. Oats are growing well and

meadows are in a rather unsatisfactory condition. On old seedings the crop is very poor while the new sown meadows appear to be in excellent shape.—MRS. L. W. P.

Rensselaer County—Early sown oats look like a big yield. Potatoes look bad. Corn is growing fast on uplands. Haying is proceeding slowly because of wet weather. We had very heavy rain on the 22nd.—A. E. S.

Sullivan County—Farmers are busy at haying the past week. The grass is heavy in this part of the county. The wet weather has hurt a great many gardens. The potato crop is turning out better than expected.—E. M. W.

Sullivan County—The fruit crop in this county will be very light. Pears are far below the average and apples are very small. State Senator C. H. Baumes, representing Sullivan and Orange County in the state legislature, is being urged as a Republican nominee for Governor in the fall. He is well known in Sullivan County. The Battle of Minisink subject of meeting was held at Port Jervis on Saturday, July 21. A large gathering was present. The past week has been very clear and farmers made use of it by haying, cultivating and general work. Two boxes of pheasant eggs have been received in Sullivan County.—P. E.

Columbia County—We have had very hot weather until Thursday, with heavy thunder showers and heavy rain all day Friday. Hay which was cut on Wednesday is still in the fields. Eggs are 36 cents a dozen, butter 45 cents a pound, blueberries \$10 a crate, red currants \$5 a crate, peas \$2 per bushel, beets \$1.50 per bushel, string beans \$3 per bushel. One hundred barrels of cherries were pitted and preserved daily at a plant in Germantown. The Kinderhook Garden Club met at Stuyvesant Falls to make plans for a flower show in August. The 17-year locusts have arrived in Elizaville. A recent supper, play and dance held by the Hillsdale Grange cleared \$190. At Ancram Lead Mines 5 carloads of reactors left for New York City.—MRS. C. V. H.

Wyoming County—Farmers are having good weather for canning their hay. The crop is hardly half gathered, with some fields producing excellent yields and others very little. Some corn is just coming up and other fields are waist high. Prospects are very good for wheat this year and barley has promise of excellent yields. Oats are looking fine except the fields where the drainage is poor.—O. F. R.

Can You Spin Flax?

THE New York State Agricultural Society, with many other handicraft which will be shown at the New York State Fair, would like to illustrate the preparation and spinning of flax. If you know of any woman who can still do this work, we would be glad to have her name and address. A reasonable wage will be paid and transportation to Syracuse and maintenance furnished. If you know of such a person, please write at once to Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Law-yersville, N. Y.

been held for several years in the New England states, this is the first time it has been held in New York. Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, state lecturer for New York, is in charge of the meeting.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

MORE than 3,500 dog owners were prosecuted during the first six months of this year for violating the Pennsylvania dog law, according to a report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Counties having more than 100 prosecutions each are: Alleghany, Armstrong, Erie, Fayette, Luzerne, Northampton, Schuylkill, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

Lancaster County—Much hay is yet to be made owing to the wet weather before wheat cutting. Five days without rain has given the farmers a chance to harvest wheat which is practically all on shock, and a big crop of good quality. Social activities consist of reunions and Sunday school picnics, which usually constitute the farmer's vacation with possibly a day at the seashore. A \$3,000,000 public-owned bridge is to be built across the Susquehanna river between Columbia and Writsville in York County. Work will probably begin in the near future. The Japanese beetle has not reached East Donegal township, although some parts of Lancaster County is infested.—A. M. S.

Tioga County—There has been an unprecedented amount of rainfall in the county all the spring and summer with only an occasional sweltering day. July 4 and 8 were intensely hot. The mercury registered 96 at 4 P. M. on the 8th but the incessant rains have retarded planting and sowing. Some do not yet have all their gardens planted and much corn and potatoes are not yet in the ground. Some have sowed the corn as they were unable to plant and care for it and where it is planted the weeds grow fast. Grass bids fair to be a good yield and small tree fruits a fair yield. Strawberries were a poor crop and in many cases rotting on the ground. New potatoes are solid and soggy. Electrical storms are frequent and some were severely heavy with high winds prevailing doing some considerable damage.—MRS. D. B.

Central New York Notes

HAYING is progressing rapidly; Everybody has made the best of a week of good hay weather and all hands have hustled a big acreage into the barns. It will not be necessary to stack much this year.

Buckwheat is up four to six inches and more than usual has been put in around here. Cabbage looks fine with a strong even stand and plants are growing well. The amount of rainfall through August and September will be the principal factor in determining whether the crop will be large or small. A small crop of cabbage usually brings more money than a large one so it is recommended that cabbage growers pray for dry weather. At the same time dairymen should pray for wet weather to make good fall pastures.

This year is the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the Wyoming Valley and

Cherry Valley massacres by the Indians which was followed the next year by Sullivan's Expedition through southern and central New York to break up the Iroquois Confederacy. Pageant's, tours, and all kinds of historical gatherings to commemorate the stirring events of our early history are being added to old home days, and church and grange picnics. They are of much educational value. Such a tour was held in Broome County last week under the direction of the farm bureau. The farmers at Hector in Schuyler County, have erected a monument to General Sullivan. Next week a tour for the girl Scouts of Ithaca will visit the home of Chief Red Jacket and the sites of Indian villages at Seneca Falls, Geneva, Montour Falls, and other places in Finger Lakes region. They will follow the trail of the four thousand New England farmers who made up General Sullivan's army.—C.A.T.

How Crops Look in A. A. Territory

(Continued from Page 3)

federal crop reports showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent in the acreage of tame hay. The acreage this year is 58,631,000 as compared with 61,310,000 last year. This decrease is the combined effect of the reduction of 3.8 per cent in acreage of alfalfa, 5.5 per cent in clover and timothy hay and 3.1 per cent in all other tame hay, except annual legumes which show an increase of one-half of one per cent. The most important decrease in acreage is shown in the north central states, amounting to 6.9 per cent or a loss of tame hay acreage for this crop of over 2,000,000 acres. The condition of tame hay on July 1, as reported by the federal government, was 76.7 per cent of normal as compared with 89.9 per cent on July 1, 1927, and a five year average of 79.5 per cent. This indicates an average of 1.44 tons per acre as compared with 1.74 tons last year.

The New York State hay crop was damaged by the mild winter weather and the light snow fall. Many old meadows have thin stands of hay and are very weedy. The condition of the crop on July 1, was estimated to be 83% of normal which will yield a tonnage of 6,598,000 tons as compared with 7,311,000 harvested last year. These figures will naturally have no effect on the city market but it is quite probable that farmers who had hay left over last winter will be able to dispose of it to their neighbors for a fair price next fall.

When the acreage of one crop is reduced, it must inevitably be reflected in an increase in the acreage of other crops. The reduction in the acreage of hay no doubt partly accounts for the increase in the acreage of potatoes. Another crop which has been planted heavily is beans. Michigan, one of the important producing states, has increased its acreage by 6%; Colorado 25%; Idaho 15% and it is estimated that in New York State this year, the acreage will be 90% gross as compared with 82,000 acres harvested last year, which is an increase of 10%.

Bean Acreage Heavy But Conditions Poor

California, due to the severe drought at planting time, shows a decrease in acreage of 16 per cent. The increase in acreage for the entire country is estimated to be 7.2 per cent. The condition of the bean crop on July 1, was 76.3 per cent as compared with 82.1 per cent a year ago. This indicates an average yield of 9.6 bushels per acre as compared with an average for the last five years of 11 bushels per acre. The total indicated production of 16,571,000 bushels is slightly below last year's production and about one-half million bushels below the five year average. The condition of the New York State crop is only 68 per cent of normal as compared with 78 per cent on July 1, last year.

Onion Prospects About Average

The preliminary estimate of the onion acreage in the late producing states is placed at 48,950 acres as compared with 49,940 acres last year. The combined acreage in the late and intermediate states is 57,110 as compared with 57,950 last year. Indiana leads the late producing states with 8,510 acres, against 8,100 acres last year and New York is second with 8,210 as compared with 8,460 last year. On June 15, the condition of onions was reported as 83 per cent as compared with a five year average of 82 per cent for the late states. As a whole, conditions are generally favorable, but slightly below the prospects in hay.

Corn Crop Slightly Below Last Year's

There has been an increase in the acreage devoted to corn from 98,868,000 acres last year to 102,380,000 bushels this year. The condition of the crop on July 1, was 78.1 per cent of normal as compared with 69.9 per cent last year and the ten year average was 82.6 per cent. The condition of the crop on July 1, indicated a yield of 26.7

bushels as compared with 28.2 bushels harvested last year.

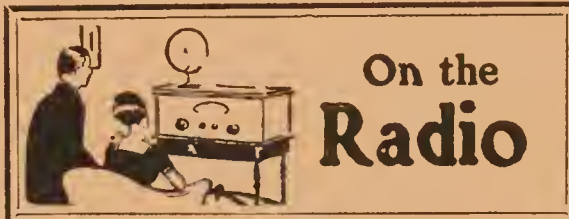
Wheat Crop Short in New York

The winter wheat crop for the entire United States is now forecast at 544,000,000 bushels. The crop harvested last year was 553,000,000 bushels as compared with a five year average of 549,000,000 bushels. In New York State in spite of an increased acreage, the production promises to be slightly over 1,000,000 bushels short of that harvested last year.

On account of bad weather at seeding time, the acreage of spring wheat in New York has decreased from about 15,000 acres to 12,000 acres. The condition of the New York State crop on July 1, was given as 82 per cent. For the entire United States, the production is estimated at 256,155,000 bushels as compared with 319,000,000 bushels last year.

The New York State oat crop was sown late last spring and the condition of the crop on July 1, was estimated at 87 per cent of normal. There was a slight increase in acreage and the forecasted crop is 35,496,000 bushels as compared with 35,000,000 bushels last year. The United States crop promises a total production of 1,320,000 bushels as compared with 1,184,000 last year.

Farm help is somewhat more plentiful in New York State than it has been recently, and the relation of supply to demand is now expressed as 89 per cent supply to 87 per cent demand as compared with 84 per cent supply and 86 per cent demand last July. Wages of farm help in New York seem to have declined slightly since last July. As given by those reporting to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, labor by the month with board averaged to bring \$49.50 and without board, but including house, milk, garden, etc. \$70 per month. Wages by the day with board averaged \$2.85; without board \$3.65.



Why should I get a spark when I touch a metal tool to the rotor and fixed plates of a variable condenser? Does this do any damage?

NO, it simply allows current from the battery to flow through one of the coils in the set. If allowed to run long it might burn out the coil. This occurs often, especially in sets having multiple condensers — single control sets. In some cases the "grid return" leads go to the filament negative and in others to the positive. However, the fixed plates are usually all on a single mounting and are all connected to the negative.

I have a super-heterodyne set with inside loop aerial. I find I have to put the set near the porch doors to receive well. I always understood that radio waves came right through walls without trouble.

YOU do not state the type of house you live in. It is evident that there is metal lath or a lot of wiring or piping in the walls. These metal surfaces prevent the energy from reaching the set and to receive you have to get it near an open space. If you buy a loop and stand it out on the porch permanently, with wires extending inside, your results will be far better.

Is it possible to build a set so selective that it will tune from one station to another, even when the stations are so close together that you hear a whistle?

YES, a set can be made selective enough to tune them apart with fair success unless their wavelengths are so close that the whistle is quite low in tone. However, a set so selective as this cannot sound well, because the higher notes and overtones are cut off almost entirely.

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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Selling the Cull Hens

We would like to know when is the best time to sell White Leghorn hens and at what age? We have about 100 hens that are 2 years old this June. Is it profitable to keep them the third year, also what is a good feed to fatten them to sell?—J. R. K.

THE question you ask is an important one. We have two factors to consider. The first is the best price you could get per pound for your hens. The second is the amount they are costing you as well as the returns they are giving you in the way of egg production.

We are inclined to believe that the most profitable plan to follow is to cull rather steadily through the summer and to sell the hens just as soon as they stop producing. We believe that experience shows that this is the most profitable way to sell them. It may pay to keep them separate after they are culled out and feed them a fattening ration.

Following is the Cornell ration for fattening poultry:

- 50 lbs cornmeal
- 20 lbs white wheat middlings
- 10 lbs ground heavy oats
- 20 lbs meat scrap

Mix to a batter, fresh at each feeding with water. It will require approximately 3 pounds of water to 2 pounds of mash.

The state colleges say that it is most profitable to keep a poultry flock where about 60 to 70 per cent of the birds are pullets. We doubt the advisability of keeping any three-year old hens unless the flock is culled out very rigidly. It is a well known fact that any individual hen will produce more eggs the first year and will usually lay a fewer number of eggs each succeeding year. However, a very good hen may be more profitable to keep than a poor or mediocre pullet.

Dosing Poultry Fails To Eradicate Vermin

MANY farmers and poultrymen have believed it possible that certain chemicals administered as medicine or mixed with feed or water may protect their animals from external parasites. Ignorant and unscrupulous dealers, particularly in the poultry business, have played on this belief. The prevailing idea is that the material is taken up by the blood and then excreted on the surface. The insecticide authorities in the United States Department of Agriculture have issued warnings against these remedies, and in many cases have forced the makers

to cease advertising and selling the frauds.

The department carried out tests with a considerable number of other chemicals in addition to those revealed by analysis of these "vermin eradicators". In no case was there conclusive evidence of any benefit from dosage. The ticks, lice, mites, and fleas were not eradicated. Furthermore, there is grave danger in giving certain internal medicants to healthy fowls, as their vitality may be decreased to such an extent that the parasites find them an easier prey than they would have been had no doses been administered.

The conclusion of the investigators is that "the use of internal medications against external parasites is detrimental to the poultry industry in that it not only involves useless expenditures but allows the parasites to continue their ravages when they might be destroyed by recognized methods."

A Case of Bumblefoot

Would like to have a little advice on poultry. I have a flock of about 225 yearlings and about a dozen of them have a swollen foot. It looks like foul hoof on a cow. They gradually get so bad they get helpless. It also seems that it is contagious as I see a few more that are starting. It starts like a good size pea. They are on free range and use oats straw for litter. Do you know of any remedy for this.

FROM the symptoms you give we believe that your chickens are troubled with bumblefoot. This is a swelling in the center of the foot which is somewhat similar to a corn.

The common cause is jumping from high roosts to a floor which has little or no litter. The best thing to do is to remove the cause of this either by using litter on the floor or by lowering the roosts. It is possible to treat hens which are seriously lame by making an "X" shaped cut in the swelling and pull out the core which you will find in the center of the swelling. Then disinfect the wound thoroughly and fill the hole with carbolated vaseline.

Keep the Hens Producing During the Summer

(Continued from Page 2)

below 50 per cent. Complete directions for culling are given on page 3 of the June 30th issue.

A flock that is carefully managed this summer will not only produce more eggs during the summer and fall but will go into the house in the fall in better condition than if allowed to slump in production now.—H. C.



LITTLE CHAP—May I have this dance with you? There's a couple of fellows I'd like to bump into.
—JUDGE.



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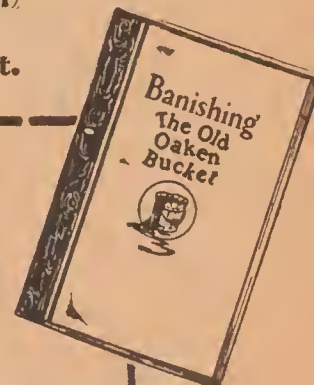
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Some Things Young Folks Need

Helena Home Bureau Made Possible the School Lunch and Play Equipment

UP in St. Lawrence County are some very active Home Bureau groups who are doing things for their communities, as well as for themselves. The group at Helena, over in the eastern part of the county has distinguished itself by what it has done to make school life more attractive and healthful for its young folks.

When Mrs. L. R. Blanchard was chairman of the Helena group (in 1926-27) they started the custom of serving hot lunch at school and had two teeters and three swings erected on the school grounds. One teeter is set in concrete while the other is movable and can be transferred to the school basement

community work. Professor Felton visited ten communities recently and all are beginning things. In fact some began about the time Helena did. Morley put up a swing, a jumping bar and a see-saw while the school authorities at Hailesboro put up similar equipment. The interest in community dramatics has grown to the point that 26 little one-act plays were given this year as against 3 last year. The proceeds from these plays are generally used for community betterment in one way or other.

Heuvelton has no room at the school for serving lunch, but the Home Bureau there has met the situation by sending the "cold lunch" children

method of using Hamburg, this tasty recipe comes as a delicious change. In addition, the baking dish is a better way to cook meat than the frying pan.

* * *

Stirabout—A girl who was a teacher by profession, but a born housekeeper by nature, gave me this one. Take a large can of tomatoes, a pound of chopped beef, three fourths cup of rice. Put in iron pot or large frying pan, season, cover tightly and cook over slow fire one hour, stirring often. If it seems dry, add a little water.—Mrs. A. B. S., Cal.

If you wish to preserve the grain character of your rice, lift this mixture with a fork instead of milling it with a spoon. You should take just the same precaution in boiling rice.

* * *

Tamale Pie—This is a genuine Spanish dish. Put two cups tomato sauce in a frying pan, add one small chopped pepper (chili or green) one small onion chopped, a clove of garlic (if garlic is liked). To this add one pound of chopped beef, and cook over slow fire ten minutes. Make thick cornmeal mush using half cup yellow cornmeal, line greased baking dish with this mush, fill with meat mixture, sprinkle with half cup grated cheese and one fourth cup chopped ripe olives. Cover with layer of mush, heat in moderate oven and serve.—Mrs. A. B. S., Cal.

You who have visited in the southwest or in old Mexico know the delights of hot tamales (tamales calientes).—You might try this dish for some of your grange or church suppers, as well as for family use.

* * *

Stuffed Cabbage—The wife of a Santa Fe railroad man taught me this. Take a head of cabbage of moderate size, boil in salted water ten minutes (or till not quite done. Remove from water, take out center carefully, being sure not to break shell. Chop this centre in bowl, add half cup chopped beef, small raw onion chopped fine, season, and replace in shell of cabbage. Tie in cheesecloth bag, put back in water and boil for three quarters of an hour.

The ever present cabbage is not only a delightful but a very healthful article of diet. If you happen to own a grapefruit knife with a curved blade it is much easier to scoop out the center without breaking the shell. For all these Hamburg recipes you will probably prefer to have the meat ground with a coarse knife rather than the fine.

Pioneers of Western New York

(Continued from Page 3)

her face. "Where is my mother?" she cried in agony.

"Why, haven't you heard? Didn't you receive my letter?" said the father. "Your mother died before we could get ready to come."

The little woman could never tell how she got back to the house and made her guests welcome and comfortable. Her heart was numbed and her head a blank. The sister and father stayed and helped to make the loneliness less heavy.

Each year added more land cleared and burned over. The ashes were sold and made into a pearlash (potash) and drawn to Buffalo for trade. The land was seeded with grass as fast as possible; young stock was raised and fattened and brought a good income in those days.

Later this farm was largely used by drovers as a stop-over with their cattle or sheep or even hogs. These drovers

bought the fat stock from the farm.

For some years, my grandfather made the furniture for the newly married and the coffins for those who died.

As neighbors were not near to each other, their associations reached out for quite a distance. For instance, one family would start out with their ox-team and gather up all the families for miles and go to some home for a "parin' bee" or "huskin' bee" or "quiltin' bee" or a "raising".

These people built a log church and my grandmother rode on horseback and carried my mother in her arms. Her saddle is still kept as a relic in the old home. A log schoolhouse was built. The teacher boarded around.

Both wool and flax were raised and carded and spun and woven on the same farm. Articles thus manufactured are still kept by the family as relics. Some of the old orchard then set out still stands.

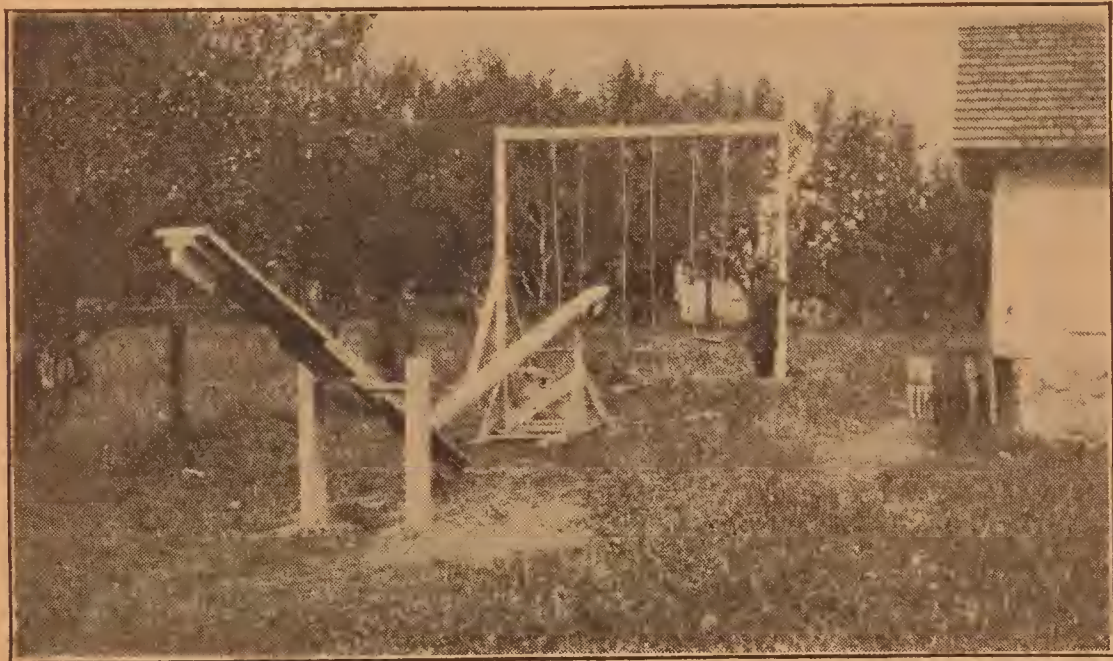
One of my earliest recollections is of sitting on my grandfather's knee and listening to his tales of this pioneer life. I loved to go with him on hunting and fishing trips or to work with grandmother among her flowers. The times of loneliness and hardships were now over.

Pretty Party Frock



Almost every woman needs some kind of party frock. PATTERN 3382 is one which is beautifully designed for girls or small women. It may be with or without sleeves. The lovely sheer fabrics, printed chiffon, georgette or celanese voile are especially suited for this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure, and only requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, for the 36 inch size. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Many communities could make their school grounds more attractive to children by having similar play equipment to this found at Helena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

when cold weather comes. Naturally enough where school matters are concerned, the school trustee should be one of the committee; this time was no exception, and he had as a co-worker the principal of the school. The Home Bureau paid part of the bill, thirty dollars, the school board paying \$14, a total of \$44 for playground equipment which makes oh, such a difference.

And, it must be added, much of the enthusiasm for these good deeds came directly from Prof. Ralph Felton of the Rural Social Organization Department at Cornell. In his extension work he helps to open people's eyes to the opportunities at their very doors—chances to build into the lives of their young folks the impressions and habits which belong to healthy and wholesome youth.

The Home Bureau at Helena bought the hot plate, dishes and small tables and chairs to make it possible to have hot lunches at school. Each child furnishes his own eating utensils and keeps them clean. The intermediate children are responsible for preparing the hot part of the lunch which is usually cocoa, alternating occasionally with vegetable soup. Many lessons are taught incidentally with the serving of the lunch, one being good table manners, another one, that of co-operating with each other.

The helpfulness of the Bureau went still farther when electric lights were installed in the school. They also made it possible for several children to get rid of bad tonsils and to have dental care which they needed. One cannot speak too highly of this type of community work which does permanent and lasting good in the form of better health. The joy of the right kind of play cannot be too much emphasized. It should replace the teasing and "picking on" sort so apt to occur where children of all ages play together without supervision or equipment.

But Helena will have to look to her laurels if she keeps ahead in her good

out to a restaurant to get a bowl of hot soup. The children pay 5 cents and the Bureau pays ten cents a day per child.

If you are interested in getting your community started on the right track or in getting more ideas once it is started, why not take it up with your County Home or Farm Bureau Manager who then in turn could make the necessary arrangements with Professor Felton. Miss Mabel Milhan, Home Bureau Manager in St. Lawrence County was responsible for scheduling him there with the results already noted—and the half if not yet told.

Meanwhile, for very definite information about play equipment for the home and for the rural school, write the New York State College of Agriculture for free Bulletin No. 110 written by both Professor Felton and L. M. Roehl.

Hamburg Recipes

LIKE all housewives who have to economize, chopped beef was my mainstay because of the many tasty ways in which it could be prepared, and in California I have learned a few new ways. Like many other California features, these recipes are somewhat of a Spanish character, and are especially good for a "one dish meal".

Hamburg Imperial—I have given it this name because the wife of a telegrapher in Imperial Valley showed me how to make it. Boil a pound of spaghetti in salted water till tender. Drain, pour cold water over, to blanch it, put in mixing bowl. Add one can corn, one pound chopped beef, one can tomato sauce or half cup tomato catsup, one third pound American cheese, one good sized onion chopped, and browned in butter. Season with salt and pepper (garlic too, if you like it) mix well, put in buttered baking dish in moderate oven for one hour. This dish is a complete meal in itself.—Mrs. A. B. S., Cal.

Instead of the usual meat-cake

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Here Are Prize Letters Telling How the Writers Would Spend a Year

THE prize letters printed below were selected from the largest group of contest letters it has been our privilege to receive. Such a human, lovely lot of letters they were too. I just wish you could read every one of them. More will appear from time to time. Since we cannot manufacture more time, we shall have to learn how to manage with what we do have.

As you read these letters, the philosophy other women have built up may help you to work out a scheme for yourself. They may confirm your own ideas as to what is valuable or may suggest something different.—AUNT JANET.

College and Travel

First Prize Letter

WHEN the announcement of your contest came I needed but little time to decide how I would choose to spend a year. Of course your question presupposes that there is money to enable one to carry out plans. Six months in college studying one subject, with mental excursions into

quantity, and of more lasting value. That is a day-dream—I am going to varnish my old linoleum, now, find the help I seek, not in educational institutions but in books, enjoy our incomparable Pennsylvania scenery, and keep right on learning and working and making dreams come true.

Developing a Hobby

Second Prize Letter

RATHER a queer ambition perhaps for a farm-wife just this side of forty years, one whose days are full to the last minute of the tasks and duties which attend raising a family of four children, and helping to make all the ends meet. Yet if I could have a year in which to do just as I choose—I would grasp it eagerly and without hesitation, for a year of learning. Now that I am mature enough to realize the direction of my particular bent—the fundamental interest of my being—I should like to develop that “hobby” to a point of helpfulness to my fellows.

By doing so, I would put myself in a position where I might help our own children if and when they awoken to the ambition to prepare for their best service to life.

By so doing, also—I would be paving the way for the next place of my existence, when the children are grown and scattering, a time when so many women are restless, and lost—bored or complaining.

I should expect this “hobby” given a chance, to keep life interesting and of service.

I know that now I could make this one year of my dreams count for more than any four years of study in my youth.

Third Prize Letter

I'M afraid it would be no good to me now, so ingrained has become the common round, the daily task I cannot imagine myself thoroughly happy in any other mode of living.

I manage to get just now all I need of rest and recreation. More would make it lose its charm. Every morning I have a couple of hours for reading and scribbling before the household awakes. During the day my family, my fowls and my gardens keep me busy and happy and ready at night for rest and sleep.

Life in a very quiet countryside away from the rush and bustle of modern life is what I am suited for. I have travelled far, but I feel I am happiest in the country.

My only request to ask fortune to bring me would be more communion with men and women of congenial tastes and temperament and a monthly visit to a theatre to see really worthwhile plays acted by first class actors.

Still that might kill my present enjoyment of simple country pleasures like concerts, picnics, woman's gatherings and so on.

After all, I believe an all-wise Providence sets us where we are most needed, where we can fulfill our duty as human beings, if we will only be content to do the daily tasks that are ours to do.

Make Furniture of Barrels and Crates

THAT attractive furniture is not necessarily expensive was demonstrated by the New York state college of home economics recently. Chairs, tables, and stools made from apple barrels and orange crates were on display during the annual junior field days held at Cornell.

An arm chair upholstered in cre-

tonne attracted the attention of many boys and girls who visited the exhibit. After sitting in it and finding it comfortable they wished to know how it was made. This attractive chair was made by sawing a large apple barrel half way across the center, and removing the top and staves from one side. The round top was then placed in the center, and propped by staves or springs fastened to the bottom of the barrel, it became the seat. The other side of the barrel was made the

Ideal for Full Figures



PATTERN 3463 with its chic pleats from shoulder to hem gives the long line effect which is very desirable for full figures. It is a sports design and therefore calls for materials of some body, such as flat crepe, cotton broadcloth, printed dimity and lawn or wash silk. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40 inch material with 1 yard of 32 inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

rounded back and sides for the chair. The chair was next entirely covered with cotton flannel, and cotton padding was used for the seat and the back. A bright cretonne put on with thumb tacks made the final covering. The bottom of the chair was hidden by a pleated cretonne skirt.

Kegs Make Footstools

By sawing a small keg in half and upholstering it in matching cretonne, a footstool was made for the chair.

Orange crates were used to make children's straight chairs, small tables, and dressing table stools. Painted in colors to harmonize with the rest of the room, they were bright and pretty.

For the family without a tea table, large brightly painted square trays to be placed on top of card tables were demonstrated. Plain wall-board cut



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just the size of the top of the card tables and edged with lengths of the quarter round which is generally used on the baseboard for floors, were the materials used.

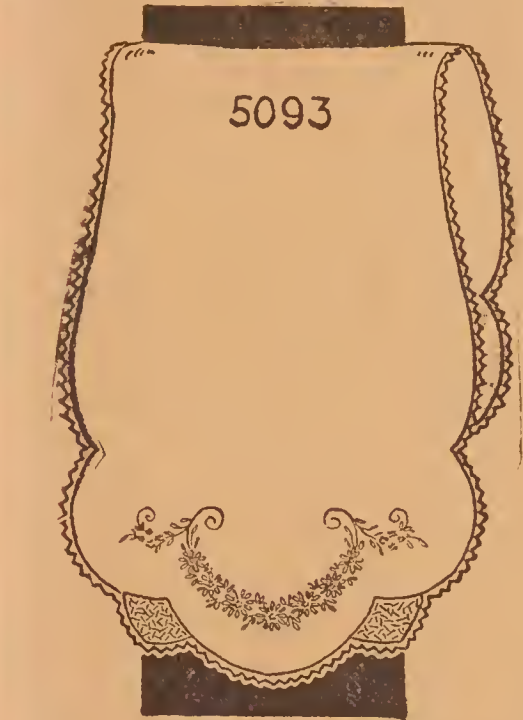
Mrs. Nancy M. Roman, junior extension specialist, arranged the exhibit.

A Sugar Plum Tree

THE centerpiece for Polly's birthday party was a sugar plum tree. A miniature pine was put in a pot, and to its branches were wired large gumdrops of all colors. When ice cream was served, the small folks had the fun of picking the candy from the “sugarplum tree”.

For favors, very fetching little gumdrop dollies were made, using fine wire as a foundation, and stringing the gumdrops on it. A black one made the head, four of the narrow variety legs and arms, a green or red one the body.

At another party, gumdrop jewelry delighted the little girls. Small gumdrops were strung on strong thread, using a buttered needle. Bracelets and chains were thus made, which were subsequently eaten.—E. D. Y., Calif.



Scarf No. 5093 shows the design which is used on a complete set of hemstitched scarfs, centerpieces, buffet and vanity sets and pillow cases, all to match. Finest quality Indian Head is used for these pieces. Prices are as follows: Scarf 18 by 45 inches, 65 cents; buffet set 3 pieces, 65 cents; vanity set, 3 pieces, 50 cents; centerpiece 36 by 36 inches, 95 cents; centerpiece 44 by 44 inches, \$1.45; centerpiece 54 by 54 inches, \$2. Lunch set consisting of one 36 by 36 inch square cloth and six 12 by 12 inch napkins, \$1.65. Pillow cases, 42 inch, \$1.45; pillow cases, 45 inch, \$1.50. Napkins, 12 by 12 inches, per dozen \$2.50. The centerpieces for this design are all round shapes. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each piece.

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by-paths that lead out from the subject. Three months “seeing America,” with “me gude mon” at the steering gear and a beauty-loving brother along; seeing cotton growing—seeing the sunrise at the Easter Service at Miami beach—picking oranges—seeing the colors in Colorado Canyon—seeking lovely places; then back in college, trying to absorb not only the instruction but the atmosphere, catching the gleam.

Then home on the farm, my roses sweeter than any that in Portland grows; my garden where, for me, God walks in the cool of the day; old friends who “understand”; the boys and girls who would find me a wiser and perhaps jollier friend than I am at present; my work, which would, I believe, be better in quality, greater in

Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

Father Lucien went white and began to tremble.

"Why didst thou not come to me?" "I was afraid."

The cure translated to Lafe. "If she speaks the truth—" he began.

"It is true, I guess," said Lafe. "Quick, Father, let's get the other schooner and go after them. It's our only chance. I'll go. Darn it, if they hurt a hair of Hilary's head, or— or Mademoiselle's, I'll send the gang to hell!" cried Lafe, half sobbing.

"But it is impossible!" cried the cure. "Who will sail her?"

"Come with me, Father," answered Lafe, a flicker of whimsicality appearing on his face, as in such moments. "I guess I'm in charge now, see? Let's go to the store."

There were the usual loafers inside. Yes, it was true the schooner had sailed, and it had surprised everybody, because Captain Dupont had announced that he would not sail for some days. And he had left his crew behind. But then every one knew that he was going out of his mind.

Lafe cut the gossips short. "Ask them who can sail the schooner," he said to the cure.

Only one man could sail the schooner through the ice. All the rest were in the woods. Jean-Marie Baptiste understood the coast and the currents.

"Where is he?"

The storekeeper shrugged his shoulders. "He was here half an hour ago, to buy more traps, but he has gone into the woods again—"

At that instant Baptiste entered the store, saw Lafe, and scowled.

"This trap is broken—" he began, holding it up for the storekeeper to view it.

The cure pounced on him. "Baptiste, come with me. Thou dost not go into the woods to-night. Thou must take us aboard the schooner—"

"Dupont has gone—"

"Gone?" cried Baptiste, running to the door.

The cure followed him. "Baptiste, thou must sail the schooner and find him. He is mad. He has left his crew behind him and taken Leblanc and Pierre. And Mademoiselle Rosny is in their hands—"

"What?" shouted Baptiste. "I go. At once I go—"

"And Monsieur Askew, whom they have sworn to murder—"

"I do not go," said Jean Baptiste, and stopped dead.

The cure caught him by the arm. "Listen to me, Jean. His life and that of Mademoiselle Rosny are perhaps at stake."

"I do not go!" cried Baptiste again, and snatched up his trap. He strope to the door and turned fiercely upon Father Lucien, who followed him. "Let him die!" he shouted. "You know, mon pere, you know what he has done to me and mine!"

Lafe, who understood hardly a word of this colloquy, caught a precise sense of what Baptiste was saying, partly by the gestures, but more by his faculty brought out through dialogues on many evenings with his friend Tremblay.

"Tell him that story ain't true, Father," he said.

But father Lucien resumed, as if he had not heard:

"Even so, Jean, Mademoiselle Rosny's life, perhaps, is in danger. And even if this were not so, thou must return good for evil. Else his blood is upon thee."

"Let it be there! I would have killed him, only they pulled me away."

"It is thy duty, my son," said the cure quietly. "It is a hard test, Jean, but when God calls a man to duty, he must obey."

Baptiste began to break down. "Ah,

mon pere, you ask me the hardest thing in my life," he groaned. "In the forests I have seen his face before me. I have dreamed that I had him by the throat, and started up with joy. I have struggled, and I have contrived to fight down my desire to slay him. And now you tell me I must save him. No, no, mon pere. Save the girl—yes. But let some one else sail the schooner."

"Say, Father Lucy, why don't you explain to him that that yarn's a lie?" persisted Lafe.

But again the cure ignored him. "We shall sail as soon as possible, Jean, he said. "Go back to the store and instruct the storekeeper to telephone to the crew—Drouin is one, and the others I do not know. And then return to me."

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamar-tine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, declares war on Hilary when he refuses to return to the States. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the plan. She warns Hilary but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau. Their friendship soon ripens into love. Brousseau succeeds in turning Madeleine against Hilary by circulating falsehoods about him. Connell goes to Madeleine. He tells the truth about Hilary and exposes Brousseau as robbing her father. The shocking news brings on the death of Monsieur Rosny. Hilary, in the meantime, has boarded a lumber schooner to return to the States. Brousseau learns of this and lays a plot with the skipper, Dupont, to have Hilary killed at sea. The skipper's daughter Marie, whom Hilary once befriended, learns of the plot and tells Madeleine who boards the ship just as it leaves the wharf. She finds Hilary, badly wounded. Together they fight off an attack. The skipper Dupont goes suddenly insane and runs the ship into an ice field on which Hilary and Madeleine escape.

Jean-Baptiste stood like a statue. He hung his head, muttering. Then, slowly, he raised it and smiled into the cure's face.

"Enough, then. I go," he said gravely.

"Well, I'm darned!" exclaimed Lafe. "Say, Father, why didn't you tell him it wasn't true, that story?"

The cure smiled whimsically and laid his hand on Lafe's shoulder. "Ah, Mr. Lafe," he answered, "when exercise will cure a paralyzed limb, we do not use the crutch."

Lafe stared at him.

"By jing, you're a brick, Father!" he cried, striking the priest between the shoulders.

Baptiste, who had been telephoning inside the store, came out. "Drouin and Lachance will be at the wharf in fifteen minutes, Monsieur Tessier," he said.

The cure nodded and took Baptiste by the arm. The three began to stroll toward the wharf. When they arrived at the wharf-head, however, instead of proceeding toward the schooner the cure led the way, still holding Baptiste, toward Dupont's cottage. Baptiste stopped near the door.

"Where are you taking me, Father Lucien?" he asked. "I do not go there."

And, as the cure seemed bent on proceeding inside, he wrested himself away.

"No, mon pere," he said firmly. "I have obeyed thee once to-night, but now thou askest what is beyond thy right or power. I do not enter there."

"My son," answered the priest, "since thou hast chosen rightly to-night, I tell thee now that that story was not true. It was Pierre and Le-blanc who took Marie Dupont to the

island, and Monsieur Askew and Monsieur Connell here found her and saved her from them, and brought her home. In my pocket I have a letter. Tomorrow thou shalt read it and understand."

"Mon pere!" stammered Baptiste, and began to tremble.

"Learn it from her lips."

"Mon pere, I do not go inside that house. If it is true, I am not worthy. Besides, she hates me, and—"

Still holding his arm the cure opened the door. "Marie Dupont!" he called.

The girl stumbled toward the door, saw Baptiste at the cure's side, and uttered a frightened cry.

Father Lucien took Jean Baptiste by the arm and led him into the house. He closed the door gently, but not be-

answer. And he began to run to and fro in his excitement, possessed only by the fear of death by fire.

The flames spread. The cabin was now involved, and a great column of smoke was shooting skyward, carrying with it a fiery spark cloud.

Dupont came out of the smoke, his face alight with fanatic madness. He caught him by the arm.

"See the fine fire!" he shouted. "He won't get out of that in a hurry. I told her that I would give her his life for the name, but I have not got the name. The name! What is it? The name!"

His voice rang out across the heaving waters, and, as he called, Baptiste swung down the wheel, and the second ship glided alongside and passed.

It drove off into the distance, driven by the whipping wind, but not before Dupont's words had been heard.

From the group upon Baptiste's ship a figure disengaged herself and stepped forward. It was Marie Dupont. She poised herself upon the deck, and her voice rang out above the gale and the sea.

"I give you the name," she cried. "It is Edouard Brousseau. It is he, and I give you my secret which I have borne all my life. Take it!"

She fell back into Baptiste's arms. And it seemed as if, with the breaking of the inhibition, her past life, with its fears and terrors, was melted into the life of happiness that was to be.

Dupont had heard her. For a moment they could see the tall figure of the old man, with his wind-tossed hair and beard, standing as if petrified upon his blazing deck. Then he cried out like a screaming sea-bird, and his arms closed about the man at his side.

As Baptiste turned and tacked it could be seen that the old man was holding Brousseau with one arm, as easily as if he held a child, while his free hand controlled the wheel again.

What reservoir of strength he drew upon, what miracle of seamanship, could never be known. But, as if nature were aiding him, a veering gust caught the sails, and with a backward movement the schooner began to glide through the entrance of the ice-field into open water.

The fire was all about them. Screams came from the doomed ship, but they came from Brousseau, struggling in Dupont's arms. Not a sound came from the Captain's lips.

The vessel gained her freedom, she turned and began to drive eastward, toward the Gulf and its open water. Faster and faster she went as the wind compelled her. The horrified watchers upon the deck of Baptiste's schooner saw the blazing vessel glide into the distance, a blazing comet, and, Dupont, black against the heart of the fire, and Brousseau in his arms.

Little was afterward remembered concerning the rescue. But from that night legends began to spread along both shores: of Baptiste's seamanship, and of Hilary, who, single-handed, saved the heiress of the seigniory from Brousseau and the two outlaws.

But none of the principals in these events cares overmuch to dwell upon them, even in memory. And, though memories live long in silence, gossip soon dies. All this is becoming a local legend, such as mothers tell to their babies.

But the St. Boniface mill now hums from dawn till dark, and the asbestos mine has brought in its workers and made St. Boniface quite a flourishing village in the north country.

Twice a month, when he pays his pastoral visit, you may see Father Lucien, still hale and strong, patrolling Ste. Marie with a curious hazel stick,

(Continued on Page 18).

fore Lafe had seen Marie in Jean's arms.

When, a few minutes later, the priest opened the door, Marie and Jean came forward with linked arms, and their expressions were transformed. Jean grasped Lafe by the hand and looked at him earnestly, but did not say a word.

"Come now," said the cure. "The men are waiting on the wharf for us. Bon soir, Marie."

"I go with Jean," said the girl.

CHAPTER XXVI

OUT of the darkness a little light began to glow. It shone and sparkled, and suddenly raced skyward, disclosing the outlines of the schooner stranded upon the edge of the ice field.

Baptiste drove his vessel straight toward it, running upon the gale. The little group upon the deck watched in terror as the flames spread, until it could be seen that they enwrapped the entire fore part of Dupont's schooner.

Dupont, in his madness, evading Brousseau, had set fire to the lumber, with the aid of the petroleum kegs which he carried in the hold. And Brousseau, at the wheel, was striving desperately to run the burning vessel back into open water and cast her upon the ice-free shore of the south passage, beyond the point. In his fear he had forgotten Madeleine and Hilary.

As Madeleine crouched on the ice, still frantically endeavouring to recall Hilary to consciousness, the thinning mists rolled back. Looming up out of the darkness, and approaching rapidly, was the second schooner. At the same time voices hailed them. They had been seen.

Brousseau, upon the poop, yelled in



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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.26; 10-\$2.00; smoking 10-\$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25; Smoking, 5 lbs. \$-.00. Box 50 Cigars, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

TREE AND GRASS KILLERS

BO-KO-ENOUGH TO KILL 50 trees \$1.50. BO-KO CO., Jonestown, Miss.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, champagne, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for particulars. Yarn for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

If There is Anything That You Wish To Buy, Sell or Trade Advertise in the Classified Columns OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep the Hens Free of Lice


By Ray Inman

MITEs are the "bedbugs" of poultry. THEY HIDE IN CRACKS & CREVICES AROUND ROOSTS. at night THEY SUCK THE BLOOD OF ROOSTING CHICKENS. BUT DUMPER, WHAT'S THE IDEA OF DIPPIN' YER CHICKENS IN WOOD ALCOHOL? WELL, WHEN TH' MITES GO TO BITE TH' CHICKENS TONIGHT THEY'LL GIT A GOOD SWIG O' WOOD ALCOHOL; THAT'LL BLIND 'EM SO THEY CAN'T SEE WHERE THEY'RE GOIN' AN' THEY'LL WALK RIGHT OFF TH' EDGE O' TH' ROOST CHICKENS AN' BUST THEIR TEETH ON TH' FLOOR. WITHOUT TEETH THEY CAN'T BITE TH' HENS AN' WITHOUT FOOD A MITE SIMPLY GOES TO TH' DOGS, AN' SEEN! I AIN'T GOT NO DOGS THEY'LL ALL GO OVER TO MY NEIGHBOR WHO HAS SEVERAL DOGS—IT'S A SIMPLE WAY TO GIT RID O' MITES.

They are tiny AND HARD TO SEE. and each female lays 25 to 35 eggs which mature in a week. I TELL YOU STEVE, YOU SHOULD GET RID O' YER MITES.—WHY, ONE O' THEM BUGGERS LAYS 25 TO 35 EGGS A WEEK! THAT'S JUST IT! LEAVE 'EM AROUND! MEBBY THEY'LL TEACH THEM FOOL HENS HOW TO LAY!

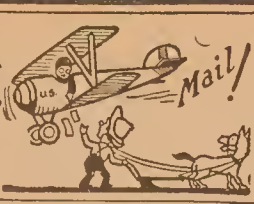
Clean roosts FREQUENTLY and PAINT WITH USED CRANK CASE OIL, THINNED WITH KEROSENE. SMELLS LIKE SOMEBODY STRUCK OIL IN THIS HERE COOP. NAW, ITS THAT NEW ROOSTER. THEY FETCHED T'DAY HE'S A AWFUL OIL CAN! NOW I KNOW WHAT THE FELLER MEANT WHO SAID "OILY TO BED AND OILY TO RISE." OH WELL, THE OILY BOID GETS THE WOIM.

spray house with a mixture of 1 pint creosote and 5 gallons of water or kerosene. PUT A LAYER OF LIME OR SULPHUR UNDER THE NESTS. SPRAYIN' IS AN ART, WILLIE WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO BEGIN? LEARN IT PURTY SOON? YES, WOULDN'T YOU?



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



\$50.00 Deposit Returned to Subscriber

"Sometime ago I ordered a car from a firm in New Jersey and made a \$50 deposit. Now I have moved to New York and can't get a chance to get the car or the money. Will you please try to collect the deposit for me?"

ON referring this request to the company which had the deposit of our subscriber, they immediately forwarded a check for the amount due him, stating that it was an oversight on their part and trusted that our subscriber had not been inconvenienced. We are very glad that we could be of service in this matter.

Fifty Dollar Reward Where A. A. Poultry Marker Aids Conviction

IN the issue of July 14 we called the attention of our readers to the reduction in the chicken thief rewards. At that time it was stated that follow-

Promptness Appreciated

I WISH to acknowledge with great pleasure your letter containing draft for \$20.00 in full for 2 weeks on the accident which befell me when I fell from a loaded wagon.

I could not think of being a burden for my neighbors or the Insurance Company any longer and I hope it may not be my lot to ever have another accident but one cannot tell and right here I wish to state that I am more than pleased with this insurance and the treatment I have received and I cannot give the American Agriculturist as a paper or the insurance too high a praise and I think the country people should take the A. A. and the insurance also.

C. D. Robinson,
Groton, N. Y.

ing the payment of twenty \$50 rewards since January 1st, the rewards would be reduced to \$25.

However, in any case where the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST poultry marker is used to identify stolen chickens, the \$50 reward will still be paid. The other rules which must be met before the reward will be paid remain the same as they have been.

More About Tax Collections

ON the Service Bureau page of the issue of June 20 there was an item entitled "Tax Collector Get First Call." Since that time we have had our attention called to the following clipping on the same subject which appeared in the Marathon Independent of Cortland County. We are publishing this for your further information.

"Supreme Court Justice Ernest I. Edgcomb has just rendered a decision in the case of Maurice Flavin against Albert F. Partello, holding the defendant tax collector of the town of Free-town, County of Cortland, liable for the value of personal property owned by the plaintiff which the defendant sold to satisfy a tax assessed against O. W. Parker and George Martin.

After the assessment of the tax, Parker and Martin contracted for the sale of the farm to one, Caspar Laagar,

who agreed in his contract to pay the tax then a lien upon the farm.

Following the execution of the contract, Laager took possession of the farm, taking with him when he moved on to it, a lumber wagon and wheel rake owned by Maurice Flavin.

The collector levied on these articles and sold them to pay the tax.

Flavin brought suit against the collector to recover their value.

The case was tried at Cortland May 14, 1928, and Judge Edgcomb's decision awards judgment to the plaintiff for the full value of the property.

The plaintiff's attorney, Frank Hopkins, of Syracuse has entered the judgment in Cortland County.

Ginseng Co. Fails to Answer Letters

"Last December, the Seattle Ginseng Company of Seattle, Washington, ordered some ginseng seeds from me. They paid part of the bill and later wrote me that on account of the weather they could not pay for the remainder at that time. Since then I have written to them but can get no reply."

ALTHOUGH we wrote several letters to the Seattle Ginseng Company on this account, we have never received the courtesy of a reply from them. We are publishing this information for the benefit of our subscribers for we feel that any firm which fails to answer courteous letters is not one which our subscribers would care to do business with.

Another Home Work Con- cern Out of Business

"I have been making sweaters for the Wee-Wanta Knitwear Company of New York City. Sometime ago I mailed a dozen sweaters to them by insured parcel post for which they owe me \$7.19. I wrote them two different times, but cannot get a reply from them."

OUR letters to this Company have been returned by the Post Office Department unopened. The Wee-Wanta Knitwear Company has moved or gone out of business and left no trace of the addresses of any of its

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Delaware

ON April 5 our subscriber, Mr. Brady O. Ford of Smyrna, Delaware, missed a number of chickens. He suspected a colored man named Robert Gross who was working on a nearby farm. Mr. Ford reported his loss to the state troopers and went that night to search the place only to find that Gross had left town.

Later Mr. Ford learned where Gross was staying and had a warrant sworn out for him. The warrant was served on April 7th by Constable Lee Cochran. Gross admitted the theft and was taken by Cochran to the Dover jail where he was tried on April 15th and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to a year in the New Castle County work house.

Mr. Ford in writing to us said, "I worked three days on this case to get things straight before I had Gross arrested. I wanted to be sure I was

owners. This emphasizes what we have so often mentioned in the Service Bureau columns, namely, that after investigating hundreds of home work schemes, we have yet to find one which we can recommend to our subscribers.

State Trooper Rounds Up Alleged Chicken Thieves

ANOTHER round up of alleged chicken thieves was made by Trooper Edgar Johnson of the Hightstown, New Jersey, station of the State Police, last Saturday when he arrested Walter Wabanosky, 32, and his brother Frank Wabanosky, Jr., on a charge of stealing 40 chickens and four turkeys from George W. Conover of Manalapan township.

The accused men live in Madison township, Middlesex county. The two men were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Charles Mount, who committed both to jail in default of bail bonds to await grand jury action. In the meantime the State Police report having secured a confession from Frank Wabanosky, Jr., to the effect that he and his brother have been engaged in the chicken stealing business for two years past. Judge Steinbach on Monday reduced Frank's bail to \$500 and fixed Walter's bail at \$2,500.

Wants to Keep Road Private

I have a road for my own convenience through my barnyard and across a field and have always called it a private road but allowed anyone to cross the field on it who cared to. It is not posted as a private road. I understand that after it has been used twenty years by the public it can be taken over as a public highway. That would never do. What will I need to do? Would a notice "Private Road" at each end of the road be all that is necessary or would it have to be closed to the public for a year?

THE PRIVATE road that you did not wish to dedicate to the public may be kept private by any interruption in the continuous use that the public has had of it. The putting up of a sign reading "Private Road" is a good suggestion. As a matter of strict law the highway authorities could not take this road without having worked it and assumed the responsibility of taking care of it. But even though you work the road yourself, the precaution you suggest is a wise one.

right before I went ahead with the case."

We would like to call attention to the fact that in a number of recent cases a prison sentence has been secured only because there was enough circumstantial evidence to get a confession from the prisoner. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST poultry marker is designed to make it possible to absolutely identify stolen chickens even though they may have been killed and dressed. This marker puts an indelible number on the wing of the chicken and this number is registered so that no other AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber can use the same number.

Following our usual check-up to see that all the rules had been met Mr. Ford received a check for \$50 from Mr. Morgenthau.



Easier wash days

No single improvement in household equipment brings more value to the housewife than the washing machine. It has done away with hours of back-breaking rubbing, and unnecessary wear on clothes. The old washboard and tub brought a terrific toll in unnecessary sickness.

With a modern power washing machine washday is no more a thing to dread. Even a washing for a big family can be gotten out in a short time—easily, safely and spotlessly clean. If you are getting along without a washer or have an old-fashioned one make up your mind right now to eliminate the "blue" Mondays. Come in and let us show you not only washing machines, but other laundry helps that will lighten your labor and bring a new happiness into your home making. Come to one of our "tag" stores and "see before you buy." It is the sure way to complete satisfaction as well as true economy.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



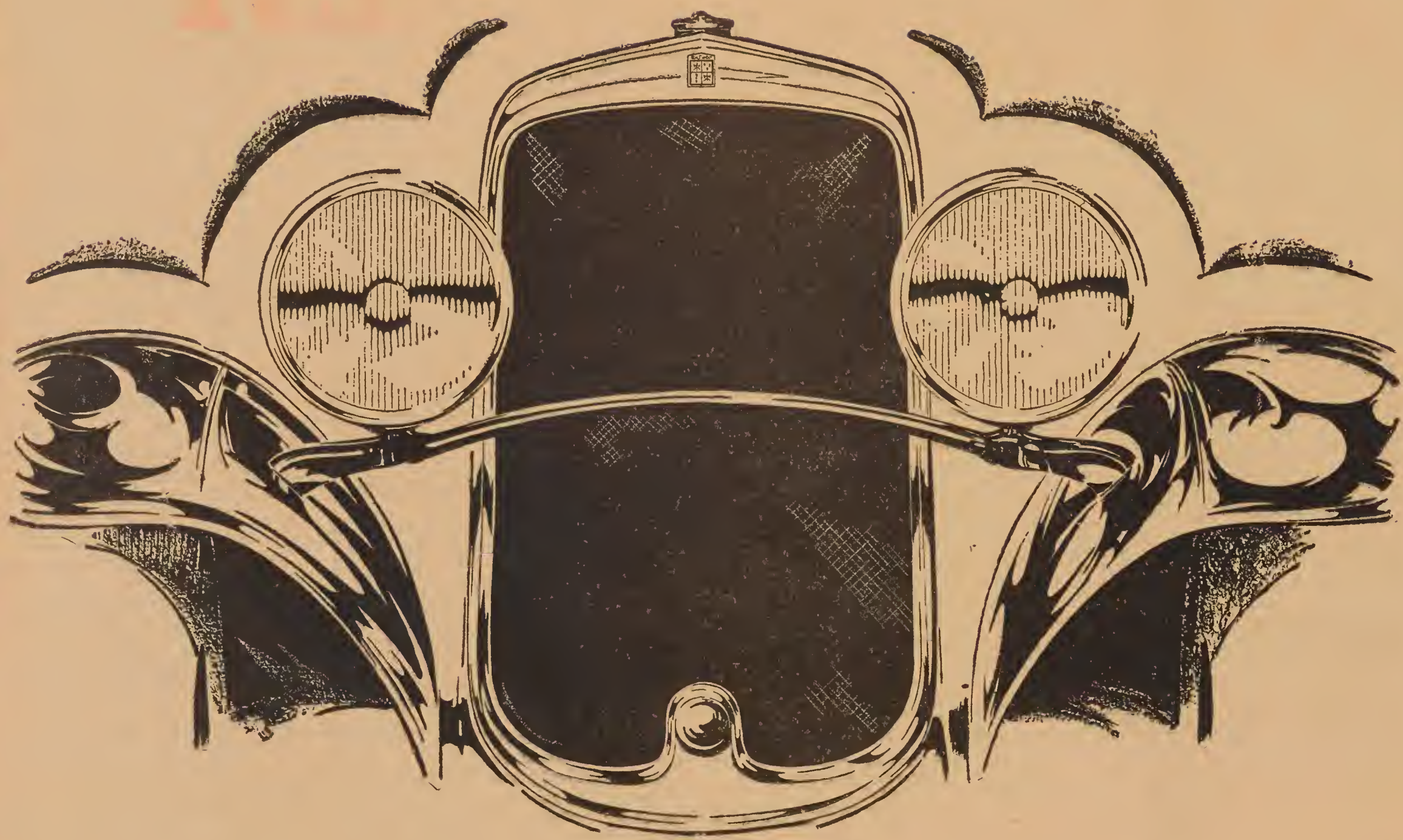
Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES





The Sign of Protection

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513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET			
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TO THE ORDER OF <u>Brady O. Ford</u>			
<u>Smyrna</u>			
<u>Delaware</u>			
		\$ 50 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	
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DE SOTO SIX



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genius for style, beauty, performance and luxury with
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

August 11, 1928

Published Weekly

A Visit to the "Eastern Shore"

How They Farm and Live in One of America's Oldest Communities

JUST where the North verges into the South, and the seasons lengthen in the sun's greater warmth, there is a country with all the charm of the old South and all the beauty of Nature at her best. Perhaps you have heard of the Eastern Shore, Maryland. This Eastern Shore is nothing more than the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. Perhaps, too, you have heard of Talbot County with its hundreds of miles of shore line, a line jagged with bays and widening rivers, and the beauty that lies in the opening vistas of land and water. After all, Easton, the largest town in Talbot County is only six railroad hours from New York City, and it would not surprise me if you, too, had discovered this country, a country rich in tradition and old in the history of the North American continent.

I can close my eyes now and see it all back there in the days long before the Revolution: the long winding lane through the woods, flanked at the end by a large colonial house; the bustle and excitement among the slaves, the eager and expectant look on the faces of the planter and his family as they gaze out on the bay where a schooner glides slowly along, all sails set to draw in the light, May breeze. What wonder there should be commotion and excitement with the simple necessities of life

By L. HARRIS HISCOCK

at hand, the profit of a year at last in sight, and news, news of friends and relatives, and news of England, a veritable yearly newspaper, this oncoming ship.

Those were the days of hardship, the humble beginning of a great country. Have they all gone, these days of the early colonies? Restoration has played its part in keeping alive many of these old southern homes, but, beyond this, there is only one true link binding the past and the present, a sentinel, dumb but eloquent in its silence. The Wye oak at Wye, a few miles from Easton, is 375 years old and one of the most famous trees in the country. It is one of the finest trees I ever expect to see. The horizontal spread of its branches is 140 feet while the trunk, one foot from the ground, has a diameter of 18 feet 3 inches. The largest limb, with a diameter of two and one half feet, would make a fairly good sized trunk for any tree. What a story this old tree might tell if it could only speak! Think of the span in history its lifetime covers: from a vast wilderness and the war whoop of Indians all the way down through the

centuries to the automobile that now parks in its shade: a silent historian of the past and present, master of calm and storm, a living witness to the progress of mankind.

But, after all, there is still much of the South lingering in this country. There is a difference in the farms, all of which stand out in sharp contrast to a typical farming section in Central New York. The labor, of course, is mostly colored, with a necessary supervision to produce results. To quote one of these southern farmers: "Give me a nigger and a mule; it's the only thing to farm with," and from the results produced I think the statement is a good summary of the situation. The tractor now plays its part in Maryland farming, but certainly mules and blacks become a necessary part in a farming program during the long, hot summer days. Horses there are, but a team at work is quite a rare sight.

While the farming in general is carried on very much as it is here, yet there are a
(Continued on Page 18)



(Above) The Old Wye Oak. Think of the changes that have taken place since this famous tree was a sapling.

* * *

(Left) Shipping carloads of strawberries from Maryland's Eastern Shore.

A Music Festival

How Tompkins County Conducted One

FARMERS never did like jazz.

By RALPH A. FELTON

And yet the choir in "the little brown church" is getting smaller. The teacher in "the little red school house" is too busy to teach music. The rural Sunday school is not always a hundred per cent musical. The radio is changing us into a nation of listeners. Canned music is robbing us of our "voices". But real honest-to-goodness music is back again on the map in Tompkins County, New York.

A thousand farmer folk recently took part in an all-day rural musical

festival held in the little village of Newfield. There were three groups or classes in this musical competition; the rural schools, the rural Sunday schools, and the church choirs.

First in the contest came the district schools, thirteen in all. Each school sang "Annie Laurie" as their test piece. They each sang one other selection of their own choice. "Carry Me Back To Old Virginny" was one of their favorites. One group sang "Dixie". "My Bonnie" came in for its share. The splendid old songs of the

countryside were used, such as "There's Music In The Air" and "The Old Folks at Home".

The Sunday school groups were in a class by themselves. Their test piece was "America the Beautiful" which they each sang with one other piece of their own choosing. Not one Sunday school selected one of the hop-skip-jump-to-heaven type of "gospel songs". Those that call us to our responsibilities and to the issues of this world were the favorites. "I Would Be True" was used more than any other.

That great throng of people were as quiet as a couple of lovers on the porch swing when the church choirs started their part of the contest. Choirs had come from the remotest corners of the county. They had been practicing for

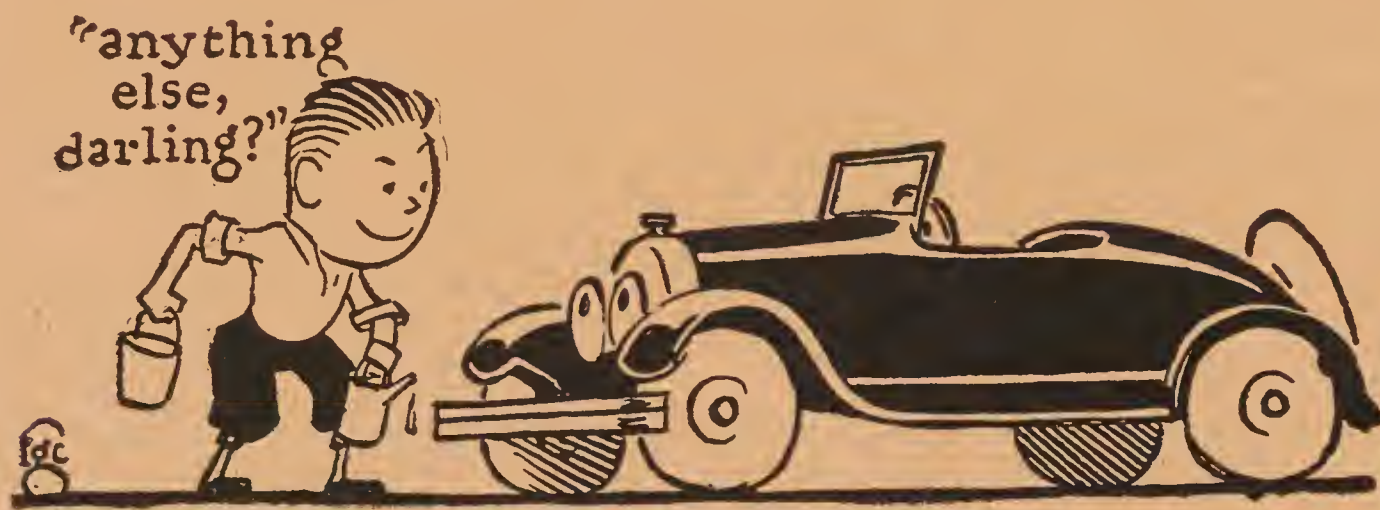
two months getting ready for this hour. There was a hush of expectancy when the first contestant was announced. "The Shepherd Psalm" by Protheroe was the test piece and each sang one other anthem.

A Story Telling Contest

Sandwiched in between the various musical events of the day came a story-telling contest in which the children from the rural schools took part. Twenty-six schools sent their representatives and never this side of the folk-tale lands of the old world has an audience of farmers listened to so many stories. They were old hero tales of adventure. Bible stories with great teachings and interesting biographies of illustrious Americans.

The merchants from the county seat town gave prizes for the various competitions. In each of the three musical events there were prizes of twenty dollars, fifteen, ten and five dollars. Eight smaller prizes were given to the best story tellers. These money prizes were given with the understanding that the group winning them would spend the money on some local com-

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK



"Good morning, Bill"

YOU KNOW more about motors than the rest of the family put together. It was you who talked your father into trading in the honest old car that girls laughed at for the snappy sports model that is the pride of your heart.

You are sort of responsible for that car, Bill. If you don't look after it and give it a square deal, the chances are nobody will.

You have bought hobo gas and oil occasionally—everybody has. What happened? The motor soon got sluggish in traffic, tired on hills. A cylinder began to pass oil and foul the plug. The engine knocked and sputtered. You are sensitive to that sort of thing—it takes away the joy of motoring.

But do you realize that the motor suffered permanent injury?

The fit of a bearing and shaft or a piston and cylinder is a beautiful thing, Bill, when it's right; but when it gets gouged and scarred and carbonized because of bad oil and gas that motor's day of sweet performance is gone for good.

You can buy good gasoline and oil at half mile intervals all over New York and New England. Is it good sense, Bill, to buy any other kind to save a nickel or to avoid driving another block?

There are cheaper gasolines and oils than Socony. And eggs sell for different prices too.

Why Not a County Singing Contest?

NO community event that we have heard of in a long time is as interesting as the song contest in Tompkins County, New York, described on this page. When folks can come and sing together, they can do other things together, and many of their troubles will pass away.

Why is it not possible for every rural county to have such a contest? Think it over.

The Editors.

munity improvement. The schools were to buy some playground equipment or books for the library or something that would benefit the school and community. The churches and Sunday schools found it easy to spend their prize money on church improvements.

Although this musical festival showed the farmers of the county that they could sing and dignified the place of music in their schools and churches, yet the greatest gain was the training the various groups received while getting ready for the contests. The county committee in charge which was composed of farmers, teachers and ministers, arranged that every school or church entering the contest should be given free instruction. A rural minister and a director of religious education volunteered their services to train these twenty-eight choirs. The committee paid the gasoline bill and they went wherever they were needed.

Music Builds Neighborliness

Nothing quite unites the hearts and heads of people as does music. Tompkins County took a long step ahead in neighborliness, in culture, in goodwill as a result of this musical festival. Those who lost out were good losers and cheered for those who won. The schools that came in trucks from the remotest corners of the county fared fully as well as those who lived on the state roads. The school that won second place was composed entirely of children from Finnish homes and those who won the third prize were all Bohemians in whose homes English is seldom heard. But on this festive day we were all loyal Americans and friendly neighbors taking a day off from the busy spring work on the farms to give our souls a chance to grow. All decided this should be an annual event.

According to a survey made in New York, of 107 dairy farmers only 17 per cent pay cash for the feed they buy, and those who buy on account pay 14 per cent interest.

Facts Back of Your Milk Check

What Dairymen Want To Know About Their Market

ONE of the reasons why most of us know so little about the milk market is the fact that it has all grown up so rapidly. Practically all of the fluid milk marketing business as we know it today has developed in the last fifty years. The great metropolitan district was not nearly so large, people did not use milk in such quantities as they do now, and that which was used came from nearby sources. Since 1885, all cities, and particularly New York, have been demanding more and more milk each year until now the metropolitan district is the greatest and best market for fluid milk in the world.

It is not such a far cry back to the days when every small hamlet and crossroads had its cheese or butter factory. See the difference now. In spite of the great increase in fluid milk consumption, however, it is interesting to know that even right here in the New York milk shed, next to this big market, only a little more than half—52.1 per cent to be exact—of the milk handled in the New York milk plants is used in fluid form. The rest is still manufactured. It is estimated that 81.6 per cent of all milk produced in New York State in 1925 was sold, 6.4 per cent was used on farms for milk and cream, 8.2 per cent was made into farm butter, and 3.8 per cent was fed to calves. The utilization of the milk sold during the year was as follows:

	Percent		Percent
Fluid milk.....	52.1	Con. & evap. milk	10.8
Fluid cream.....	15.7	All other uses....	6.4
Butter	7.2		
American cheese	7.8		100.0

Before talking further about the market itself, let us review briefly the elementary facts concerning the milk on its trip from the farmer to the consumer. You know from hard experience all that is required to put it into the plant properly cooled with ice and with low bacteria count. Let us stop here to remind you of the great improvement in sanitary conditions of the present milk plants both in country and city over what they were say twenty-five years ago. The aver-

The American Child Health Association has just completed a milk survey in 117 towns and small cities, ranging from a population of 2,500 to 25,000. Only 17 per cent of these towns and cities had pasteurized milk and only 43 per cent had milk from cows tested for tuberculosis. Tests showed a large bacteria count in much of this milk. The committee reports that the milk supplies were, on the whole, dirty, and only 19 of the 117 towns or cities had more than 50 per cent of their milk supply classed as clean or fairly clean. It is evident, therefore, that the best milk is to be found in the largest cities, and there is splendid co-operation on the part of farmers and dealers to produce pure milk for the metropolitan district, of which all can be proud.

Consumers must bear in mind, however, that all the additional precautions necessary to produce good milk add to the costs of production and handling. Modern milk producers have come to realize the necessity of producing clean milk. It is just as necessary that they be paid adequately for it.

Well, to return to our story, what happens to the milk after it reaches the plant? It is either pasteurized and bottled in the country plant or immediately shipped to the city where it is pasteurized and bottled. If the milk is handled by the League, Borden's or Sheffield's, at least three-fourths of it is shipped immediately to large city plants for pasteurization and bottling, and only a small proportion is pasteurized in the country plant. Most of the bulk or loose milk, however, sold in wholesale form, and that

(Continued on Page 7)

Knowledge Before Action

ANY milk marketing plan which is not based on facts as they actually exist is bound to fail, and no dairyman will give support to any plan, no matter how good it is, unless he understands the plan and the true marketing conditions back of it. It may be worth your while, therefore, to consider for a few moments some of the underlying market information that is given in the article on this page and its sequel which will follow in the next issue of American Agriculturist.

These are the facts that influence your milk check every month. It is suggested that you save these two important articles for future reference and that you watch coming issues of American Agriculturist for further frequent discussions of milk marketing information. Credit is given for some of the data in these articles to findings of the Milk Program Committee and to H. A. Ross in his excellent bulletin, "The Demand Side Of The New York Milk Market."—The Editors.

age milk dealer has been just as insistent in keeping the milk clean and pure after it reaches his hands as he has been that farmers keep it clean before it is delivered to the milk plant. As a result, it is no mere boast to say that New York City has the purest and best milk in the world. It is a rather strange fact, also, that it is possible to get safer and better milk in the larger cities than it is in the smaller cities and towns nearer the supply.

Reliability is More Important Than Price

Choose Your Commission Man With Care and Stay With Him While He Treats You Right

EVERYONE who ships produce has the problem of selecting a commission man or dealer to whom to ship. A considerable number of shippers seem to feel that commission men are a thoroughly unreliable group of men who are trying to find every opportunity to beat the shipper. At the same time one can not talk very long with a commission man before learning that in his opinion many farmers are dishonest, that they ship eggs that they know are spoiled and that they are not above feeding gravel to poultry just before they are shipped or putting small worm-eaten apples in the bottom of the barrel. As a matter of fact neither of these ideas is entirely correct. It is unfortunately true that there are some commission men who are thoroughly dishonest, and there are also some who have good intentions, but who are poor business men and fail in business. Human nature is much the same in the city as it is in the country and it is also true that some shippers are not as scrupulous as they could be about methods of doing business.

In shipping produce one of the first things to consider is whether it should be sold in local markets or whether it should be shipped to New York City. New York City is the largest market in the world but the smaller cities and vil-

lages must eat and a study of the movement of food products shows that in many instances the smaller villages buy much of their supplies in New York City. It is easy to see that in some cases it is actually possible to get a higher price on the local market than by shipping to New York.

If after study it seems advisable to ship to New York there are a number of ways of checking up on the reliability of the dealer. In the first place New York State requires that commission men be licensed and bonded. These men put up a bond which is used to pay creditors in case the firm fails in business. It goes without saying, however, that not all of licensed and bonded commission men are equally reliable. A man may have money enough to put up a bond and yet be unscrupulous in his dealings. At the same time the law defining commission men is

perhaps not as definite as it should be and many dealers use the term commission men as applied to their business when they are not commission men within the strict interpretation of the State law. At the same time many buyers are old established dealers who buy produce outright and for this reason the law does not require them to be licensed and bonded.

How then is a shipper going to learn anything concerning the reliability of the man to whom he desires to ship? New York State publishes a list of licensed and bonded commission men and it is safe to say that if a man is going to ship to someone he knows nothing about he will stand a better chance of getting satisfaction if he will choose a man from this list.

Another guide as to reliability is a book known as the Produce Packers' Guide which gives not only the financial standing but also the moral rating of every produce dealer in New York City. Evidently it is not possible for every farmer to have a copy of this book but the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is ready at all times to give confidential reports on the reliability of any dealer and to furnish a list of licensed and bonded dealers in any product. Many of our subscribers avail themselves of this service yet the correspondence we get



The biggest market in the world as viewed from the Hudson River. In spite of its size it often pays to investigate local markets before shipping to New York.

(Continued on Page 20)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 122 August 11, 1928 No. 6

Greetings !

THIS year has been a pest in which to get work done. There was a lot of haying yet to be done on the first of August. In fact, there will be a lot not done at all. Yet in spite of all its disagreeableness most of us would soon grow tired of any other climate. We have grown so used to our cantankerous and uncertain weather that likely we would greatly miss it. One thing most of us would surely miss is the changing seasons. It is strange how subtly and yet how swiftly the seasons change. We were thinking of this on the last Monday in July. The Saturday before we rode up the valley of our home country and it was summer. The following Monday we rode down again and it was fall.

To be sure, there will be many long days of hot weather. The calendar says too that August is very much of a summer month, and even the sultry, smoky "dog days" are ahead. Yet on that Monday evening to an old countryman there were "signs and portents" that the zenith and height of summer were passed and that we were on the downhill road approaching the end of another season. When it comes to naming or describing the signs of passing summer it is not so easy, but every lover of the country knows they are here when he sees the meadow cleared of hay contrasted with the beautiful dark green of the growing corn, when buckwheat begins to bloom, when the wheat stands in the shock, when the wind brings with it a hint of chill from the northwest, and when the fields and woods spring out in bold relief in the clear air like a beautiful picture. When you say there is a "fall feeling" in the air, and if you are past youth, you are conscious of a little sadness that another season is going and that your own life is marching on.

Milk Prices and Milk Shortages

"We cannot but deplore the fact that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST withdraws from the effort to stimulate milk production in the New York milk shed."

THE above is a quotation from a publication of the Unity Dairymen's Co-operative Association, criticising us for our stand against increasing milk production until dairymen are assured of better prices. The article was headed "A Regrettable Desertion". Letters from our dairymen readers, however, indicate that thousands of them would be better pleased if there were more of such "desertions" from a campaign

to increase milk production before dairymen are assured of fair prices for what they already produce.

We are, however, fully in sympathy with the effort to supply our markets from within our own milk shed. Our disagreement is on the way this should be done, for we maintain that if satisfactory prices are paid for fall and early winter milk the dairymen will not have to be urged or "campaigned" to increase their production. Further than this, we emphasize the fact that it certainly is not the way to keep up the production during the short periods by cutting drastically the prices as was done last spring, long before the real market conditions justified it.

Repeal the Posting Law

"In AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of July 28, I note a couple of articles on trespassing. This certainly causes a serious annoyance as well as great loss to farmers and the matter of posting at all is an imposition and should be abolished.

"Trespassing should have its penalty, and ignorance of this law should be no excuse.

"I have been to considerable expense posting in accordance with the New York State fish and game laws as well as with the Farm Bureau organization, only to have my signs as well as property destroyed. If I could catch the guilty persons I expect there is law to protect in such cases, but catching the guilty and getting evidence is further expense. Then why post? Have the law read, if a person owns or rents property and pays taxes on that property it is his and needs no further posting, and the owner and renter should be fully protected against trespassers. Put me down for no posting and full protection for the over-taxed farmer.

"Thanking you for your efforts in behalf of better trespass laws, I am, J. D. W., New York."

THE sentiments in the above letter are exactly right. Why should a farmer be obliged to post his land, in order to have the protection of the law any more than a city merchant? The posting law should be repealed and adequate and severe penalties should apply to trespassing on all farm lands.

Machinery Crowding Out Men

WE have just returned from a dairy section where the Borden Company has been laying off a number of men in several of its plants. The reason is that a larger use of tank cars has made it possible to cut out pasteurization and bottling at the country plants and to do it instead in the city. Borden's have just completed a fine large pasteurization and bottling plant at Newark, New Jersey. It would look as if the tank car was coming very rapidly and, if it does, it is going to bring real hardship for a time at least to the considerable number of men in rural villages who are working in milk plants. It is strange how even enterprises directly connected with farming are going to the cities.

But the economic upsets caused by modern machinery are taking place in the city just as much, or more than in the country. For example, not long since, we were in a great packing plant where a new machine operated by two men was doing faster and better the work that had been formerly done by some eighteen to twenty women.

In the country, we have a strange situation where a constantly decreasing number of farmers by the use of machinery is still producing more food than can be sold at a profit, and in the city men are constantly being thrown out of work by new labor saving devices. At the same time, while we need much less labor for the same work as formerly, the nation is faced with a constantly increasing population, particularly in the cities. Here is an economic puzzle which will be hard to solve, if it can be solved at all.

What is the answer? Henry Ford says it is a much shorter day for workmen without reducing their pay. If the wages and salaries are reduced, then there will not be so much money

in circulation, so many products cannot be bought and standards of life will go down, therefore some economists say that while certain classes of labor probably ought to have their pay reduced, on the whole city wages should be maintained while returns to the farmer should be brought up to the city level.

But how are the hours on the farm to be shortened under present conditions? We have been in many different sections at different times during the past few weeks and everywhere we have seen farmers working from daylight to dark to get their haying done. Financial returns to the farmer are so small that if any individuals or groups should cease to work long hours they would be ruined. It is possible that the time will come when agriculture will have to find some way whereby all farmers will co-operate to limit their working time to not over six or eight hours a day.

Bad Year for Potatoes

OUR heartfelt sympathy goes out to growers of early potatoes many of whom have been quite or almost ruined by the disastrously low prices which they are receiving this summer for their product. High quality potatoes have sold on the market recently for less than one cent per pound wholesale, at prices ranging from \$1.37 to \$1.50 in barrels weighing from 165 to 175 pounds. This is the cheapest price for early potatoes in sixty years. Whole sections where early potatoes are grown in quantity are plunged into gloom.

Far be it from us to ever say, "We told you so", but we have emphasized time and again long before planting time the need of keeping down potato acreage this season, and the only object of saying anything about this distressing situation now is to point out the fact that we as farmers must learn to follow more closely economic trends, market cycles, and especially forecasts. We admit that this information is often faulty, yet it is safer than no guide at all, and there has been every indication that there would be too many potatoes planted this spring.

As a matter of fact, of course, weather conditions have a tremendous influence on any crop and weather can never be foretold. On the other hand, as you look back over the marketing history of any crop or animal product, there is an almost invariable regulation in the way high prices follow low prices and low prices high ones in cycles. When we learn to regulate production somewhat by a closer study of these market trends, agriculture will be a more profitable business.

Eastman's Chestnut

MORE and more farmers every year are finding at least a few days sometime during the summer to take a little automobile camping trip. I wish that every member of our big family could get one of these vacations, but for the sake of those who cannot go, we print the following little parody on "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground", taken from the De Laval Monthly, to show that even vacationing has its problems:

Many are the jars that are opened tonight,
Covered with evening dew;
Many are the kids that are howling tonight;
Many are the black flies, too.
For we're
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground!

There's a pup in the midst of the apple pie,
And Grandmother's knickers are torn,
Oh, the back tire's flat, and the gas tank's dry,
And we wish that we'd never been born!
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground!

Oh, the girl in the car from Calumet
Is flirting with poor Uncle Will.
Oh, the canned heat's gone and the beds are wet
But we're saving a hotel bill!
For we're
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground!

A Handful of Letters to the Editor

What A. A. Folks Are Thinking--How Is Your Health?

THE travel letters lately appearing in your valuable paper have been most excellent as viewed from many angles. I have not visited any of the places mentioned, although passing through Pennsylvania at least two dozen times. My route lay east of the places mentioned, but not so far away that a little driving to the westward would not put these historic places within view.

Lancaster is the burial place of James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens, the former having held the highest office to be bestowed by the American people, but beyond holding the office, little can be said. The latter was a statesman and abolitionist of note. Lancaster County contains the nativity place of Robert Fulton, who set the first steamer plying on the Hudson River. It is truly a noted county from a biographical standpoint.

Mr. Van Wagenen's story of Gettysburg is better than any written by a historian that I have read.

Next, Frederick, Maryland, is where Barbara Friechie's name became famous by her display of patriotism and bravery. It will thrill most anyone to read the famous poem.

In regard to Francis Scott Key, the article states he was born, practiced law and died at Frederick, Maryland. A part of his life must have been passed at Georgetown, D. C., for in preparing to erect a concrete bridge leading to Roslyn, Virginia, it was necessary to remove a house in which he once lived, and the bridge was named for the noted author of the "Star Spangled Banner". The bridge was built to replace the famous aqueduct bridge, noted in Civil War days for the passage of Union soldiers.—C. M. D., New York.

* * *

Made Progress By Saving

YOUR statement in the issue of April 7 that "no one can afford to spend a dollar's worth of time to save a half dollar's worth of goods" is misleading to many people.

For example, my father and mother during their married life, 1860-1906, paid for their farm in Delaware County, New York, and sent their son through college, contributed liberally to the church and to the hungry and needy. They did these things despite the pitifully and eternally small income of the hill farmers, by saving what their neighbors threw away. I would suggest for consideration the amendment that no one can afford to idle away a dollar's worth of time when he might save a half dollar's worth of goods.

Time is worth exactly what you can and do obtain with it. A farmer who will sit on his haunches by a coal fire all winter saving the time that he might devote to cutting and hauling fuel from his own woodlot, to the benefit of himself and horses, is an example of what I mean. A half dollar, clear and free of all demands of "taxes, interest, penalties and costs" is a lot of money, even in these days of depreciated currency. It is worth at least a week of corn fed idleness. I know a farm family of four who support three automobiles. The auto being such a time saver, that family must save many dollars' worth of time; but it does not show up in their bank account as well as though they had devoted each dollar's worth of this time to saving a half dollar's worth of goods.

There are unemployed men in Washington today who will suffer or appeal to charity before they exchange a dollar's worth of time (their own valuation) for a half dollar.

Time is a perishable asset. It cannot be stored. It must be used at once or lost forever. So it seems to me no one can afford to waste a dollar's worth of time which he could exchange for a half dollar's worth of goods.—C. W. B., Wash., D. C.

* * *

How To Get More Milk

ALLOW me to commend your stand in the matter of increasing the milk production at the present time. Last year the producers met the requirements, were given an increased price for a short period, and then the price was cut for no good reason as far as the farmers could see. Your thought is right that all that is necessary to bring up production is to pay a fair price.—W. H. P., New Jersey.

* * *

Farm Relief Suggestions

BEING a farmer, I am interested in the discussion about farm relief. I do not see letters from actual farmers bearing on this subject. It seems to me that they ought to express themselves through the press. I am not

writing because I think I know all about the subject, but when we consider the great expense or loss caused by insects and plant diseases, we are led to think that still greater services through our agricultural colleges and agricultural extension work may be worth more to the farmers than a lot of legislation.

In view of the fact that so many industries add the taxes they pay to the cost of the product and charge it up to the farmer, and since the farmer cannot do this but must take what the market offers, I think that the state or the nation, or both contributing, should make all our public roads and assess no taxes against them.

Another thing we farmers should have is better protection against prowling thieves. I do not know any other industry so exposed to thieves as the farmer. We should have police and detective service free of charge.

We should have better veterinary service. Many of us have to go fifteen or twenty miles for such service and then find that the doctor is fifteen or twenty miles out in an opposite direction. And when we get him, his fee is excessive.

No doubt, some of your readers may not agree with me and would mention other ways in which they think the farmer should be helped. Well, I could mention some other things, but my letter would get too long. There is one thing, however, which I wish to urge farmers to do for themselves, and all persons of voting age also, and that is to VOTE. Far too many persons neglect this blood bought privilege, and others dishonor the privilege by selling their vote or following the dictates of dishonest bosses. It is no wonder that so many officers elected under such conditions use their positions to fill their pockets by selling special privileges to some, enabling them to oppress others.

More of our people need to learn the fact that no vote honestly cast for honest principles and honest persons is ever lost, even though it be but one among millions, and every vote purchased or dishonestly cast for wrong principles and dishonest persons is worse than wasted, even though one of the winning number. When more people realize this truth and act accordingly, we will elect honest officials and will secure the right kind of legislation.

We need men who will say with Garfield: "I would rather be beaten in the right than succeed in the wrong."—D. P. H., New York.

* * *

Dirt Road Worse Than Forty Years Ago

JUST a word to let you know how much I appreciate your paper, the reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The homelike letters of our genial friend, Prof. M. C. Burritt, are always interesting. Your position on the dirt road question is correct. I live on a dirt road on which I have lived for 74 years and I have no hesitation in saying that it is worse than it was forty to fifty years ago when worked under the old path-master system.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the roads have much harder use today than then. The heavy trucks from the cities make the keeping of roads more difficult, and for this reason we think more of the money that we pay in highway taxes should be used on our local

(Continued on Page 8)

A. A. Health Scoring Contest

WE give below a health score card which we hope every A. A. reader will use to measure his or her own health habits by. The questions were prepared by the Life Extension Institute of New York, which is an association of physicians and health experts, all of whom are authorities on all matters of health.

More and more modern medical science is putting its emphasis on right living and how to keep well. Few people appreciate the importance of the foundation rules of health which are given in this score card. "Neglect of one or more of the rules," says the Life Extension Institute, "is literally responsible for most of the ill the body is heir to."

Look over these rules and see how near you come to right living from a health standpoint. You will find it fun and helpful to score yourself. Allow six and two thirds per cent or credits for each question. If you think you are perfect on any question, write six and two thirds per cent after it; if not, deduct whatever you think is right. Do not be too easy on yourself. When you have scored yourself on each question, add up the credits to get your total score or mark. If you have a total of 80 per cent or more, you either have most excellent health habits or else you have been too easy in scoring—probably the latter.

We hope these questions will set you to doing some important thinking about your health. If you wish, you may send your score in to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, together with any questions about your health that you wish to ask. If the questions are such as can be answered by mail, you will receive a prompt answer, confidentially, and free of charge, by an authority on the subject.

Get out your pencil now and take an inventory on what you are doing for health. Here are the questions:

Score

Air

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.....
2. Wear light, loose and porous clothes.....
3. Seek out-of-door occupations and recreation.....
4. Sleep out-of-doors if you can.....

Food

5. Avoid overeating and overweight.....
6. Avoid excess of high protein foods, such as meat, flesh foods, eggs; also excess of salt and highly seasoned foods.....
7. Eat some hard, some bulky, some raw foods daily.....
8. Eat slowly and TASTE your food.....
9. Use sufficient water internally and externally.....

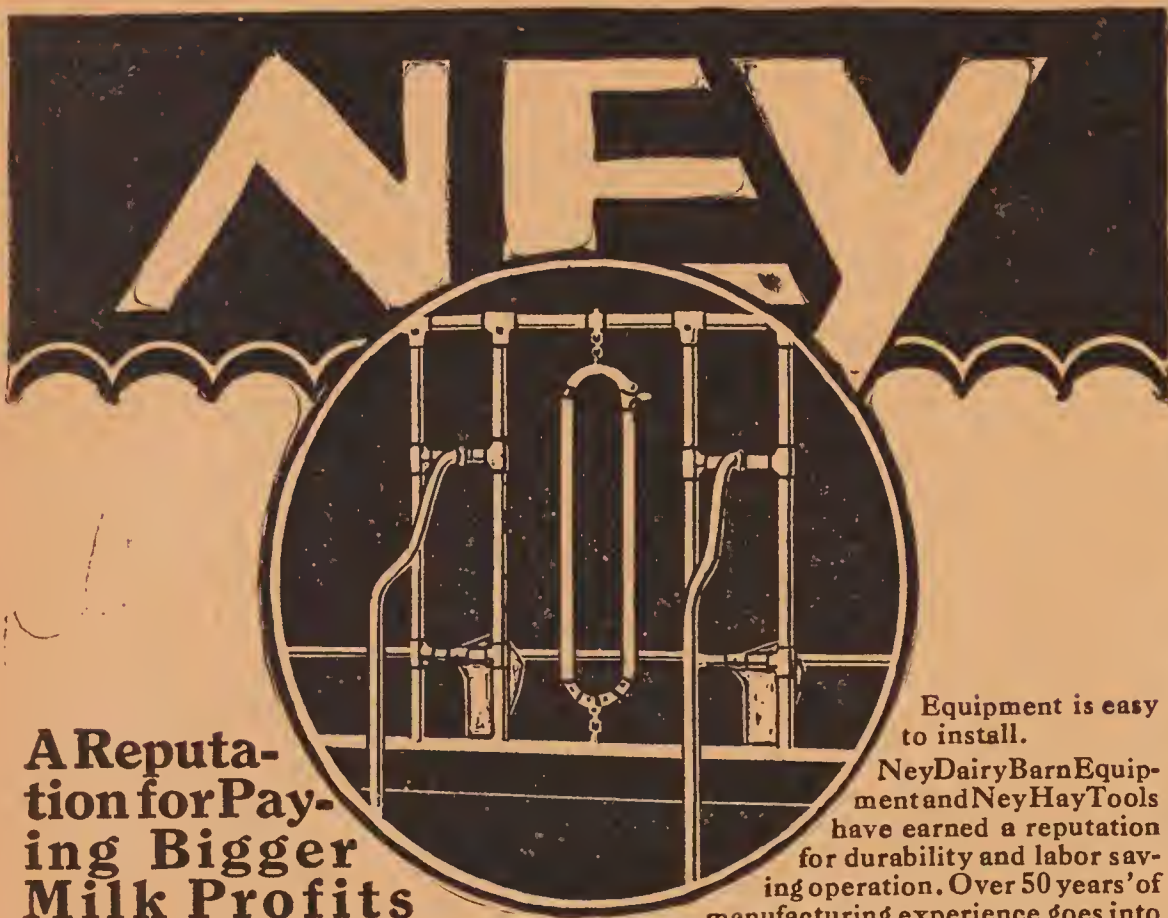
Poisons

10. Secure thorough intestinal elimination daily.....
11. Stand, sit and walk erect.....
12. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.....
13. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.....

Activity

14. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.....
15. Breathe deeply; take deep-breathing exercises several times a day.....
16. Keep serene and whole-hearted.....

Total.....



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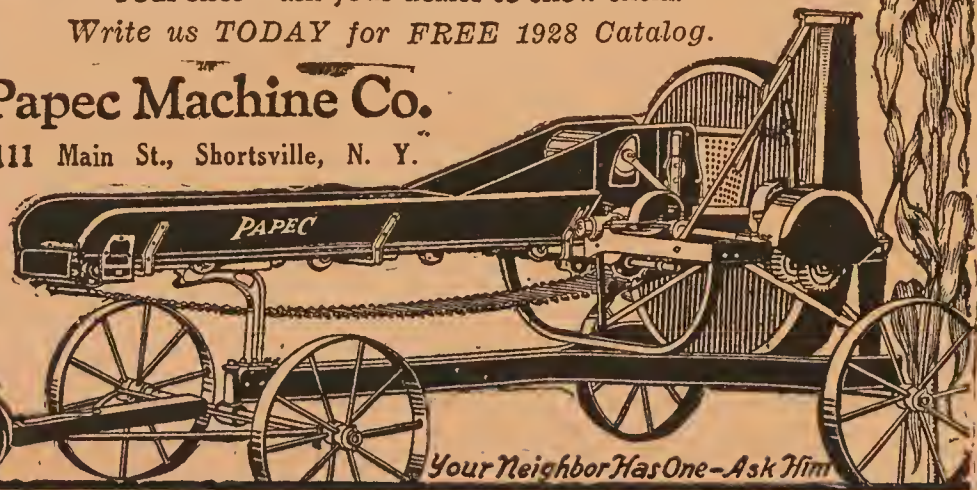
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Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Fighting the Weather

NO one who has not lived on a

By M. C. BURRITT

"Harry." It will be a great program

farm and made his living from the land can fully realize what a factor rainfall is in production and in the life of man.

Rain may cause the city dweller inconvenience, it may

spoil his picnic or the lack of it dry up his

front lawn, but with the farmer rain makes or unmakes

the day's work, determines to a large extent his income and

because of these two vital factors it influences greatly his

state of mind and his happiness. Every-

body talks about it, as I write about it.

Western New York has had much more than its share this season. Consequently farm work is so behind that we have given up catching up, much

irreparable damage has been done to some crops and many farmers are so discouraged they do not care any more.

Hay Harvest Nearing Completion

Pretty good progress was made during the week with haying. A few have finished. With good weather the coming week hay will be pretty well in the barn. Wheat harvest has begun.

Perhaps a third of it is in the shock in this vicinity. It shocks up better than anticipated although there is a large amount of green stuff in the bundles which will be hard to cure.

The wheat itself is dead ripe. Not much cultivation has been done, because the ground has been too wet and the weeds are terrible. Much of it never will be done. We have been fortunate in having most of our cultivated crops on tiled land and have been able to cultivate more. But it takes tile several days to carry off so much excess water.

Grain Crops Are Good

There are some benefits even from excess rain. Spring grain is very good. Barley will be ready to cut next week and oats are turning. The rain has also given us a very good red raspberry crop, both in amount and quality.

We have a wonderfully good seeding of sweet clover in the wheat stubble. It was so big that quite a bit of it was cut and bound into the wheat bundles.

This was seeded and inoculated late in the spring, May 16, and dragged in. Lime was applied to the wheat ground last fall. We expect to plow this crop under next spring for cabbage. Our sweet clover, self-seeded in the orchards as a cover crop, is also exceptionally good this season. The second cutting alfalfa is almost a perfect stand and will give a big crop.

Horticultural Society Meeting

The summer meetings of the State Horticultural Society will soon be here. The western meeting will be held at Geneva on August 15 in conjunction with a world congress of entomologists; the eastern meeting at Peru in the upper Champlain Valley on August 17. Thomas Byrd, apple grower in Virginia and Edwin Smith, London fruit representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be the speakers at both meetings. Thomas Byrd is the "Tom" of "Tom, Dick and Harry", the famous flier being "Dick" and the great Governor of Virginia, the

and the opportunity of the season to compare notes with other growers.

Harvest ought to be over by that time and growers able to take a day or two off.

The next week, August 25, the Virginia summer meeting occurs. An effort is being made by our society to get a representative group of our growers to attend the Virginia meeting to get acquainted with our neighbor growers and to study our biggest barrel apple competitor. Any growers interested in making the trip should get in touch with Secretary McPherson at LeRoy.

With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

Play the Exhibition Game

By PAUL WORK

THE vegetable show at State Fair has become a real institution. We have the most liberal premium list and the largest display of any State Fair.

Many more commercial growers should take part in the vegetable shows. There is no better way to focus the attention on the points of excellence in vegetables than to choose specimens for exhibition. Then one naturally strives to bring his whole market crop nearer to the ideal and that pays.

When premiums for individual plates and for market packages run to \$12 and for collections to \$100, the commercial grower may look for the awards to at least partly repay for time and trouble.

The same argument applies to the Rochester Exposition and to many of the better county fairs.

Vegetable men should protest vigorously against the disgraceful exhibition conditions that prevail at some county fairs. While not much money can ordinarily be spent on a single department, a little personal interest and attention would usually bring at least a good tent, adequate benches and above all orderly arrangement and labeling so that the visitor can learn something.

Most fair officers are glad to co-operate in matters of this sort and a little display of interest will usually bring results.

A good show can help greatly in increasing the popularity of vegetables and in raising the general standards of production. We should not neglect this resource.

Cannery Tomatoes Hit by Water

Chautauqua County cannery tomatoes have suffered very severely from too much water. On low lands the vines are small and yellow, while on slightly higher ground they have made an excessive growth of vines. The situation in Orleans and Monroe Counties seems to be about normal.

The Lettuce Situation

The preliminary estimates of lettuce acreage show a considerable increase over last year and about the same amount as compared with 1926. Losses from flooding have been fairly heavy with the result that prices have been favorable thus far, ranging from a \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box of 24 heads with

(Continued on Page 8)

Facts Back of Your Milk Check

(Continued from Page 3)

handled by smaller dealers or independent plants is pasteurized in the country. During the surplus period, that which can not be sold in fluid form is manufactured into various by-products in the country plant.

Practically all of the milk which is not bottled in the country goes to the city plants and distribution points in fluid milk cars in 40-quart cans. The only exception is the use of a few tank cars which operate on the same principle as the ordinary thermos bottle. The milk is forced in at the country plant and forced out at the delivery point. It is possible that these great tanks will bring about radical changes in the whole business of handling milk.

Too Many Milk Plants

The chief criticism of country plants is that there are too many of them, too much duplication. The cost of handling raw milk in a country plant averaging about 70 cans per day is 16.4 cents more per hundred pounds than in the plant handling 300 cans per day. Study shows that far too many plants are operating in this New York milk shed with resulting low volume per unit for many of them. It is estimated that 30 per cent of all the plants in the territory could be eliminated, if there were one organization instead of several. Think what this would mean in savings!

After reaching the large city plants, the milk is pasteurized and bottled, if it has not already been done in the country, and is now ready for the delivery wagon. Much of the loose or bulk milk is sold at wholesale to dealers, hotels, restaurants, and stores. Approximately half of the fluid milk is sold in this form and it is this class of milk which causes most of the competitive trouble among dealers which leads to cutting prices.

Loose Milk in Disfavor

The health authorities look with disfavor on loose milk also because of the chance it has of becoming dirty when being dipped out in stores and in other ways before it reaches the consumer. The great argument for it is that it can be sold to consumers for much less than in bottled form and therefore is within the reach of poor people, so that without doubt the surplus would be greatly increased if it were required to bottle all milk. For example, the retail price of Grade B bottled milk in New York City the last of July is sixteen cents a quart. The price per quart of Grade B dipped or loose milk in the stores is twelve cents. Four cents difference per quart is a lot to poor people.

Most of the milk from the country reaches the unloading platforms in New York City in the middle of the night and is ready for distribution in the small hours of the next morning. Lined up before daylight at the city distributing plants are the horses and delivery wagons which deliver the bottled milk to the retail trade.

Amount of Milk on a Wagon

The average sale on a wagon is about 350 points. One quart of milk or buttermilk, two pints of milk, one-half pint of cream, one pound of butter, one dozen eggs, or a package of cheese constitutes one "point". Sales in Philadelphia probably averaged over 400 points per wagon, probably due in part to the fact that the store trade in milk is smaller.

Some persons wonder why horses are still used on the milk wagons. The answer is that they are cheaper than motors. A milk wagon does not have to travel far to deliver its load after it once reaches its district and of course the stops are very frequent. The horses are so trained that they stop and start themselves and the milkman may carry a basket of bottles around an apartment house and coming out on the next corner find his faithful horse there waiting for him.

The average pay of a milkman is about fifty dollars a week. He gets approximately thirty-five dollars in

salary and a small commission on sales. This is fairly good pay, even for a large city, but the men are of high calibre and as a rule courteous, and render excellent service. It is figured that the average retail milk driver in New York probably gets a little over two cents for each quart of milk delivered. In Chicago, the driver gets about three cents for the wage rates are higher and the number of points delivered per wagon is much less than in New York.

Duplication in the City

Another big difficulty adding to the cost of delivering milk is in the duplication of deliveries in the same blocks or neighborhood by different milk companies. One can understand how the cost is increased when a milkman, climbing two or three flights of stairs possibly to deliver one pint of milk, and going down, meets the milkman of a rival company coming up with another pint for the family next door. It does not take many such trips at the high wage rate to make the cost more than the worth of the milk. Various consumers' co-operative schemes have been proposed for organizing all the consumers within certain communities within cities to buy all of their milk from one source. This would of course greatly reduce the cost of distribution, but it seems to be just as difficult to get city folks to organize as it is farmers.

In the last five years there has been a large increase in the merging and consolidation of milk dealers not only in the metropolitan district but throughout the United States. This movement has the disadvantage of concentrating power within the hands of great corporations and increasing the tendency toward monopoly. On the other hand, the good accomplished probably offsets the danger because of the great efficiencies possible in cutting out costly competition and duplication thereby greatly decreasing the costs of distribution. It is probable, for example, that the two companies, Sheffield and Borden, now sell more than 75 per cent of the fluid milk in the metropolitan district.

Where the Dollar Goes

While we are speaking of milk handling costs, mention should be made of the ill shape of Manhattan Island for delivering milk and other produce of all kinds. Much of the milk comes in on the Jersey side and has to be brought across the river and landed near the foot of Manhattan Island. The narrow city streets and the congested traffic greatly interfere with getting that milk transported and delivered to uptown consumers.

Many farmers are of the opinion that milk dealers make too much money. Many of them no doubt have made too much in the past, although there have been thousands of failures. It is true also that the bigger companies pay good dividends, but these dividends are the result of handling a very large volume of milk rather than from making a large profit on a small volume.

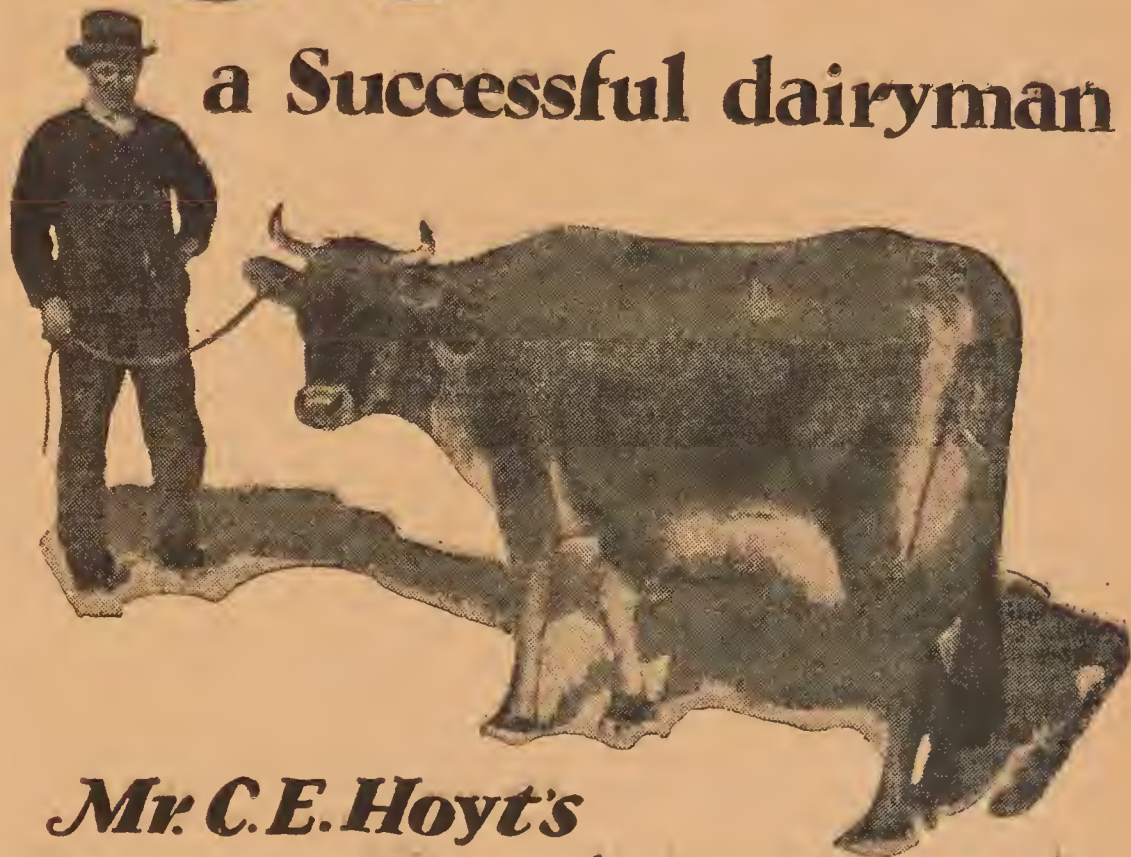
About 51 per cent of the New York City consumer's dollar goes to the farmer for the raw product; 7 per cent for freight; 10 per cent for processing; and 25 per cent for delivery. Other miscellaneous items make up about 3 per cent, leaving 3½ per cent to pay dividends. The latter item, amounting to a little less than one-half cent a quart, represents a fair but not excessive rate of return on the millions of dollars invested in the business. It includes both the dealer's profit and the interest. It is evident, therefore, that any large amount of saving made between what the consumer pays and what the farmer gets must be made in greater efficiencies in handling the milk rather than from dealers' profits.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

The average annual cost of replacing farm machinery is halved if the implements are stored as they should be.

15 Years

a Successful dairyman



Mr. C. E. Hoyt's
Jersey Herd Averaged
\$ 213.35 Profit Per Cow

The herd of C. E. Hoyt, of Sabula, Pennsylvania, holds the honor of producing the greatest amount of butterfat per cow among all Jersey herds in Pennsylvania cow test associations during 1927. Nor is this any empty honor for after his Larro feed bills were paid, his thirteen pure bred Jerseys returned an average profit of \$213.35 per cow.

Mr. Hoyt judges the ration for his herd—not by its price per bag—but by the profit left after the feed bill is paid, and by the health and condition of his cows.

Not satisfied with just ordinary results, Mr. Hoyt began feeding Larro fifteen years ago. He has been feeding Larro ever since because it produced better than usual health, more milk, more profit.

By all means feed Larro to cows on pasture. Grass alone is not enough. It fails to provide all the necessary materials for body maintenance and profitable production; thus these materials must come from the cows' bodies—the cows lose weight, vitality and milking condition just at the time they should be gaining—storing up flesh and energy for profitable winter production.

Larro Dairy Feed contains no fillers or off grade materials of any kind—nothing but ingredients of known high quality and feeding value. Powerful magnets remove all nails, wire, iron and steel trash. Nothing goes into Larro sacks but sweet, wholesome, standardized grains.



Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS-HOGS-POULTRY

THE LARROE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese...	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.40	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Continues to Fluctuate

CREAMERY	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	45 3/4-46 1/4	45 -45 1/2	41 -41 1/2
Extra (92se).....	-45 1/4	44 1/2	-40 1/2
84-91 score.....	42 1/2-44 3/4	42 -44	37 -40
Lower Grades.....	40 -42	40 1/2-41 1/2	35 -36

The up and down movement that has characterized the butter market the past few weeks has continued during the period since our last report. The market has been very sensitive to changes in the amount of receipts as well as to the activity of the buying element. On the 28th the week closed with sentiment showing some expectancy of a lower price. The week closed with slow trading and pressure to sell. Those who gave the situation the benefit of the doubt certainly looked for no advance.

However Saturday's arrivals were very light, and on Monday there was no surplus in most of the stores. Accordingly prices went up a half a cent. This advance strained the situation and by Tuesday morning one half of the ad-

vance was lost and trading slipped off proportionately. Even a one half cent advance in Chicago failed to have any effect. As we go to press the situation seems to be holding fairly firm. There appears to be little or no disposition to shade prices, and a fair amount of business is being done. Of course, consumption is light which is usual at this time of year. One feature of the market is very noticeable, namely that at the level between 44 1/2 and 45 trading keeps up to a normal level, above or below that range there are sharp changes in the market.

Cheese Continues Quiet

STATE	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	25-26	25 -26	24 1/2-26 1/2
Fresh Average	23-24	23 -24	
Held Fancy			27 1/2-28 1/2
Held Average			25 -26 1/2

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. The make in Wisconsin has held up very well, although the heavy surplus seems to have disappeared. In the East manufacturing is on a much lighter scale, and it is reported that qualities have shown more irregularity during the hot weather. We have been receiving some lower cost goods in New York and in some instances these have influenced the receivers to shade their prices slightly. However, where short held goods of desirable quality are wanted the buyers are still paying 26 1/2c. The ten cities making daily reports show a heavier into-storage movement than a year ago. From July 19 to July 26 approximately 1,374,000 pounds went into the warehouses, which is about 500,000 pounds more than moved into storage during the same period a year ago. At this writing our cold storage holdings are practically on par with those of a year ago.

Fancy Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	44-47	43-45	38 -41
Average Extras ..	41-43	41-42	35 -37
Extra Firsts	36-39	36-39	30 -34
Firsts	33-35	33-35	28
Gathered	32-36	32-36	26 -31
Pullets			26 -28
Pewees	25-26		21
BROWNS			
Hennery	39-42	38 -40	33 -38
Gathered	31-38	30 1/2-37	25 1/2-32

The fancier lines of fresh eggs coming into New York have again advanced over last week's quotations. The situation is such that we do not feel like crowing any too loudly, the reason being that eggs are not moving any too well. The higher prices have undoubtedly attracted supplies for our receipts are heavier. At the same time stocks have not been clearing so rapidly, especially in the intermediate and lower classes, on which prices have not advanced. In fact, there is a little accumulation indicating a sluggish movement. Eggs from the Pacific coast have been in heavier supply, keeping the trade well filled.

The advance in egg prices has been more pronounced in fancy nearby whites than any other group. The summer resorts have diverted a large amount of our better grades of nearbys, which has been felt in the lighter receipts in the metropolitan districts. Furthermore, the extreme heat has caused production to shrink. The shortage of fancy qualities from nearby points has been so pronounced that quite an element in the trade has swung to the Pacific Coast product, especially since those goods were not advanced in price.

Live Fowls Firmer, Broilers Easier

FOWLS	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3, 1927
Colored	27-28	25	22-23
Leghorn	22-24	18-21	18-20
BROILERS			
Colored	25-38	25-42	20-33
Leghorn	25-31	25-32	23-26
DUCKS, Nearby	19-23	20-23	16-24

The live poultry market has swung around from a week ago. The demand for fowls has improved while broilers, which have been in very heavy supply show an easier trend. In fact, colored

broilers have slipped just a shade more than leghorns. Fowls on the other hand have gained considerably, especially the heavier fowls, which show a three cent increase. The supply of broilers is liberal, and with trade none too active prices have had to give way a shade.

The trade still urges shippers to time their consignments of live poultry and rabbits via express to arrive not later

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAJ. The reports are broadcast at 11:30 standard time (12:30 daylight saving time) daily except Saturday.

than Friday morning. Trading on Friday afternoon and Saturday is practically absent, and therefore any late arrivals must be carried over.

Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb)	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3, 1927
Prime	17.50-18.00	16.50-17.00	16.00-16.50
Medium	12.00-17.00	11.00-16.00	11.50-15.50
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-9.50
STEERS (per 100 lb)			
Best	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-13.00
Medium	11.00-13.50	11.00-13.50	11.25-12.25
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.25-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	5.50-7.00
Common light.....	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-10.25	9.50-10.50	5.50-6.00
Medium	6.75-8.75	6.75-9.00	4.25-5.25
Cutters	4.50-6.75	4.00-6.50	2.50-4.00
Reactors	5.00-9.50	5.00-9.50	3.00-6.00
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.00-15.50	15.00-15.50	13.25-13.75
Medium	13.00-14.75	13.00-14.50	11.25-13.00
Culls	9.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	9.50-10.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.....	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.25-12.00
150-200 lbs.....	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.50	10.25-10.75
Over 200 lbs.....	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	9.50-10.00
RABBITS (per lb.)	.15-.20	.15-.20	.24-.26
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.13-.23	.12-.22	.12-.22

Live veal has been rather scarce, and the market has gone higher, with best nearbys easily reaching \$18.00.

Live lambs have no difficulty holding current quotations.

The market has been steady on all other forms of live stock.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)....	1.19 1/4	1.22 1/4	1.37 1/4
Corn (Sept.).....	.98 1/2	.92 1/4	1.05 1/4
Oats (Sept.).....	.38 3/4	.39 3/4	.44 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.53 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.50 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.27 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.61 1/2	.64 1/2	.54
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	44.00	45.00	34.50
Spring Bran	29.50	30.50	29.50
Hard Bran	31.50	33.00	31.00
Standard Mids	31.00	34.00	37.00
Soft W. Mids	40.00	42.00	41.00
Flour Mids	44.00	44.00	41.00
Red Dog	46.50	46.00	46.00
Wh. Hominy	42.50	43.00	39.00
Yel. Hominy	42.50	43.00	39.00
Corn Meal	44.00	43.00	44.50
Gluten Feed	42.75	42.75	36.00
Gluten Meal	59.75	59.75	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	50.00	51.87	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	53.50	56.00	41.00
43% C. S. Meal	55.50	58.00	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.50	50.50	46.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay a Shade Higher

Timothy hay grading No. 1 shows a little shade of improvement generally being quoted at \$25.00. All other grades show no improvement, prices ranging anywhere from \$15.00 to \$23.00 depending on grade and mixture. State alfalfa is selling from \$24.00 to \$28.00. Rye straw is now \$27.00 to \$29.00.

Fruits and Vegetables

The radio is a God-send to shippers of fresh fruits and vegetables. Those who are not associated with any marketing service have been able to get

an idea of the situation existing where perishable products are concerned.

Early apples are very irregular in price, ranging anywhere from 40c to \$2.00 a bushel. Williams Red top the list with Transparents, Stars and As-trachans following closely.

Supplies of southern peaches have been very heavy, with the consequent dull market following a sharp falling off in the demand. Georgia Belles and Albertas generally bring from 75c to \$1.50 a bushel.

Some up-river pears are arriving and bringing from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a bushel.

Up-river red sour cherries that show good quality are easy bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 12 quart basket with black sour covering the same range. Poor stuff is clearing very slowly.

Western New York carrots are on the market, one car of baskets showing very fancy quality sold at \$3.25.

Very little fancy Catskill cauliflower arriving with such in good demand at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per crate.

Western New York celery is coming in now with quality covering a wide range; very little fancy.

The demand for strictly fancy state lettuce is good, some reaching \$3.00, but \$2.75 is more generally the top price.

Up state peas have generally been selling from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Tomatoes have been showing very irregular quality. Fancy south Jersey Marglobes have been bringing as high as \$2.50 with \$2.00 as the more common price for a 20 quart crate.

Potato Market Firmer

The potato market again shows improvement. Receipts have been lighter, and prices have advanced. Most Eastern Shore Red Stars have been selling at \$2.00, with a few choice at \$2.25. Old Dominions have ranged generally from \$2.00 to \$2.25, some Marylands as high as \$2.50. Long Islands seldom bring better than \$2.00 a bag, as do Jerseys.

A Handful of Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)
dirt roads. The state and county highways should be financed from other sources than tax on real estate.

Don't let up on the rural school problem until you get a more uniform system of taxation. It seems hardly fair that a district having large franchise assessments should get off with half what some other district having no franchise has to pay.—F. W. C., New York.

With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

(Continued from Page 6)
occasional higher markets. Lettuce acreage seems to be centering in the Oswego and Elba districts with the former probably having a little advantage in climatic conditions. Celery is the principal crop in Wayne County while Canastota and Orange Counties grow principally onions.

Peas from Washington

Erie and Madison Counties have for a number of years produced green peas for summer market supplying our cities at a season when market gardeners further South find the weather too hot for the crop. New York growers are now facing vigorous competition from peas which have journeyed all the way across the country from the State of Washington.

New Attack on Corn Borer

Dr. G. E. Hervey of the Entomology Department of Cornell working from the Fredonia substation is making very interesting studies on corn borer control, with most of the trials in the Eden Valley section which has long been a heavy sweet corn center. He is trying out a large number of varieties with reference to their susceptibility to the borer injury and is also trying a number of insecticides.

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPERS

SHIP YOUR BROILERS, fowl, rabbits and other poultry to a house which gives you: PROMPT RETURNS—HIGHEST PRICES. MINIMUM SHRINKAGE (Returns on every pound we sell).

ADVICE WHEN TO SHIP TO STRIKE BEST FREE USE OF COOPS.

Tags, bulletins or other information.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,
West Washington Market New York City

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

EGG PRODUCERS

Get Best Net Results

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship.

ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.
Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York

NOW IS THE TIME TO SHIP LIVE BROILERS and EGGS DELAY MAY COST YOU MONEY

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.

JOSEPH C. BERMAN, Inc.
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y.

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane Street, New York City.



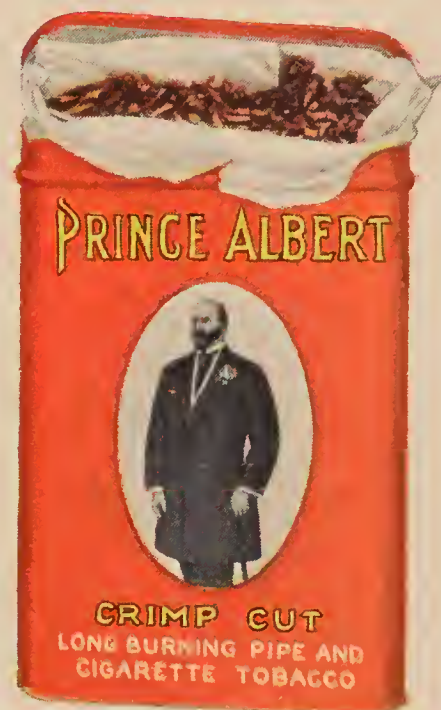
P. A.?
You bet
it is!

I'VE been a P. A. fan from the first. When I took up pipe-smoking some years ago, I asked for Prince Albert, right off the reel. That's the brand I noticed most men smoking. And they looked the picture of contentment. I soon knew why. Get some P. A. and you'll know, too.

Open the package and treat yourself to a fragrance that only a wonderful tobacco can have. Put a load in your pipe and light up.

Cool as a notice that your insurance is about to lapse. Sweet as paying your premium in time. Mellow and mild and long-burning . . . that's Prince Albert.

It isn't any single quality that makes Prince Albert the largest-selling brand in the world, but a combination of qualities that gives you *everything*. I don't know what brand you're smoking now. I do know you can't beat P. A. on *any* count.



There are TWO full ounces of sure-fire pipe-joy in every tin.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

*“It has women’s
enthusiastic approval”*

The IMPROVED KOTEX



combining correct
appearance and
hygienic comfort

HOW many times you hear women say — indeed, how many times you, yourself, say: “What did we ever do without Kotex?”

This famous sanitary convenience is now presented with truly amazing perfections. And already women are expressing delighted approval.

“It is cut so that you can wear it under the sheerest, most clinging frocks,” they tell one another. “The corners are rounded, the pad fits snugly—it doesn’t reveal any awkward bulkiness. You can have complete peace of mind now.”

The downy filler is even softer than before. The gauze is finer and smoother. Chafing and binding no longer cause annoyance and discomfort.

Positively Deodorizes While Worn

Kotex is now deodorized by a patented process (U. S. Patent No. 1,670,587), the only sanitary pad using a Government-patented treatment to assure absolutely safe deodorization. Ten layers of filler in each pad are treated by a perfect neutralizer to end all your fear of offending in this way again.

Women like the fact that they can adjust Kotex filler—add or remove layers as needed. And they like all the other special advantages, none of which has been altered: disposability is instant; protective area is just as large; absorption quick and thorough.

Buy a box today and you will realize why doctors and nurses endorse it so heartily—45c for a box of twelve. On sale at all drug, dry goods and department stores; supplied, also, in rest-rooms, by West Disinfecting Co.

KOTEX

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for Economical Transportation



1st Choice of the Nation for 1928!



*A*CCLAIMED by hundreds of thousands everywhere as an amazing example of fine car value, the Bigger and Better Chevrolet has enjoyed such tremendous preference on the part of motor car buyers that today it stands first choice of the nation for 1928!

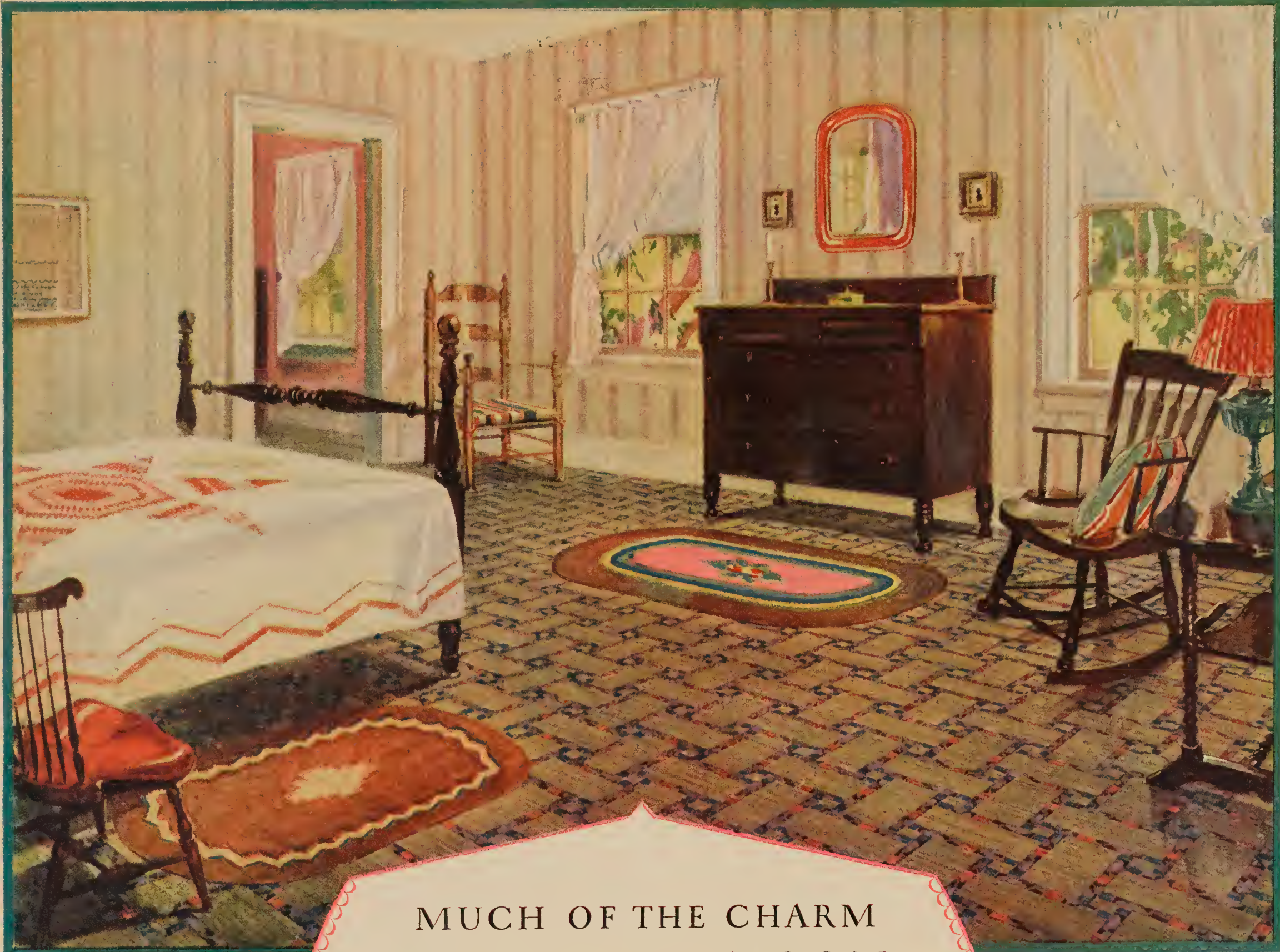
Over 750,000 new Chevrolets delivered to owners since January 1st! The largest number of automobiles produced this year by any single manufacturer! And hundreds of thousands of these are to be found on farms. Never has any Chevrolet enjoyed such overwhelming public endorsement—for never has any low-priced car combined such impressive performance, such delightful comfort and such distinctive style.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer to see this sensational automobile!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

*The Touring or Roadster, \$495; The Coach, \$585; The Coupe, \$595;
The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695;
The Imperial Landau, \$715. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.*





MUCH OF THE CHARM OF A LOVELY ROOM LIES IN THE CHOICE OF A COLORFUL FLOOR

By Hazel Dell Brown

*Floor of Armstrong's Arabesque
Linoleum, No. 9321*

IN the thousands of letters I have received asking for suggestions on the decoration of interiors, I am impressed by the scant attention paid to floors. Walls, woodwork, draperies, and furniture are carefully selected and harmonized, but floors seem to be taken for granted, and usually the floor is an unpleasant yellow or light brown, seldom in tone with the rest of the room, and frequently, after a few years, is splintery, uneven, and unsightly.

A floor is the very foundation of your room and deserves just as much consideration as any other part of it, and, I am sometimes tempted to say, even more. Thanks to the new ideas in linoleum, you can now have pretty floors in color and pattern at less than the cost of a good wood floor.

I always think of linoleum as a very practical floor, because, with the right kind of care, it will give a lifetime of wear. When I speak of "Linoleum," do not think of the impossible old-fashioned oilcloth which covered the kitchen floor in

our grandparents' day. Patterns in linoleum now-a-days are really pretty, deserving of any room in the house.

One advantage of linoleum floors which I am sure will please women who do their own housework is the ease with which they are cleaned. The men folks *will* track in mud and dirt, but if you have floors of linoleum, the dirt is very easily whisked off with a damp mop. Except in the kitchen, perhaps, all the care required of a linoleum floor is a daily brushing and occasional mopping.

This is especially true of Armstrong's Linoleum with the new dirt-resisting Accolac surface—a smooth yet resilient protective finish. You

will form an entirely different idea of linoleum when you see this new lacquered surface. It is beautifully soft and lustrous—*not shiny*—more like a lovely wax finish in appearance.

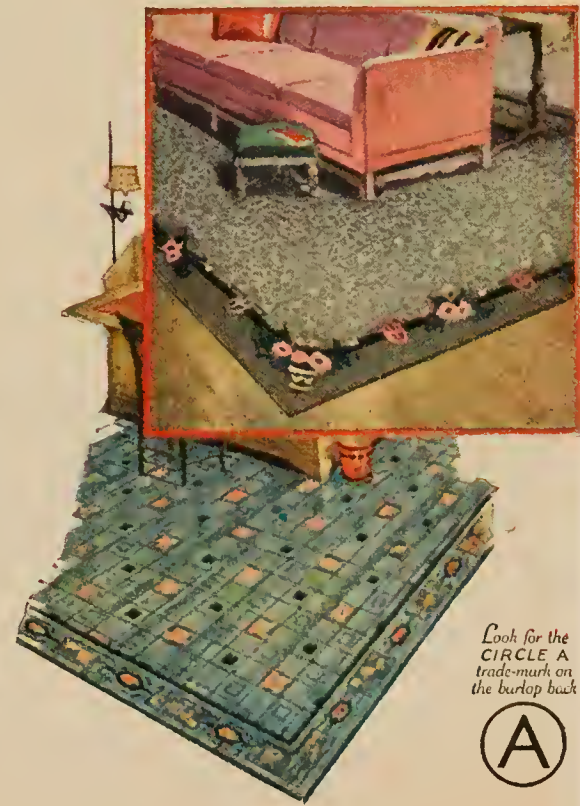
Many rooms seem to look their best with floors covered with a large room-size rug. These may be obtained in many beautiful patterns in Armstrong's Linoleum with the same enduring Accolac surface, at remarkably low prices. Cheaper still are the Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs, also with the Accolac surface.

Both Quaker-Felt and Linoleum Rugs can be seen and compared at any Armstrong dealer's store. Ask to see the newest Armstrong patterns.

Write a letter, too, and tell me about your floor and furnishing problems.

Enclose 10 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration," beautifully illustrated in color. Address Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1028 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

*Two attractive patterns in Armstrong's
Linoleum Rugs; above, Printed Linoleum
Rug, No. 807; below, Jaspé Linoleum
Rug, No. 747.*



Armstrong's Linoleum

INLAID AND PRINTED IN RUGS OR PIECE GOODS

Look for the
CIRCLE A
trade-mark on
the bar top back



Farm News from New York

Haying Season Coming to a Close - County Notes

THE St. Lawrence School of Agriculture at Canton is making preparations for another year of activities. Plans include the inauguration of an extension professor who will have some teaching at the school for about half

of his time, and then devote the remainder to supervision and teaching of agricultural classes at Canton and other high schools. The same outline of action will be followed as that used at Alfred where some 15 schools in the surrounding territory are being assisted. A Cornell



W. I. Roe

graduate is being secured to care for the work. A new superintendent for the farm has also been secured. I understand his name is M. J. Carruthers formerly with the D. H. Burrell Co. of Little Falls.

This week I had the pleasure of seeing the second highest butter record cow in New York State—DeKol Walker Pohlcrest—with 1393 lbs. of butter from 28,573 lbs. of milk. She is owned by Middleton Farms of Black River and Superintendent J. T. Perry is justly proud of her. 8 years old when she made the record she is a fine upstanding individual with plenty of capacity and every indication of continuing for a long time.

A three months old son is going to give some one a good herd sire. Other individuals on yearly test are going strong and will be a credit to Northern New York. The yearly test is certainly the one that shows what a cow really is, especially when she can go right along year after year.

Weather Favors Harvest

With indications of a good week coming a lot of men are going to plan on finishing haying. Some are already finished. Grain is coming along nicely now and will be ready to start harvesting soon after the first of the month. It looks now as though the grain should be of good weight as the weather has been cooler than ordinary most of the time.

Farm Management Tour

County Agricultural Agent Oscar G. Agne, has planned a Farm Management tour for August 10th, starting at the farm of Chas. Button of Adams at 9:00 A. M. Other farms visited will be: Frank M. Collins, Mannsville; Enos Eastman, Ellisburg; and George Converse, Woodville. Prof. Hall of the Cornell Farm Management Department will be the leader in discussions. Mr. Hall is already well known in parts of Jefferson County, dating back to Farmers Institute days.

The week of August 13th will be spent in investigating the peculiarities of chickens (Mr. Agne explains that he means the feathered kinds). Culling demonstrations will be held as follows: Lewis Rap-

pole, Philadelphia on Tuesday morning and Merton B. Tooley, Antwerp, on Tuesday afternoon. On Thursday at the farms of Brant Drake, Evans Mills and Chas. Gillette, Orleans; on Friday at Roy White's on Pillar Point and in the afternoon at Bert Q. Gilmore's near Dexter. The latter meeting will consist of a disease and sanitation meeting. The morning sessions start at 9 and the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A tour for poultrymen will come on Wednesday starting at the farm of Chas. G. Porter at Black River at 9:00. Other stops will be W. F. Reese, Black River and Walter J. Farley at Carthage. Lunch will come at the last stop followed by a ball game, an explanation of the egg grading law by Prof. Weaver, and a general round table.

New York County Notes

Greene County—On August 1 only a few farmers had finished haying. Practically all wheat and rye has been harvested and oats will soon be ready. Many oats are lodged, mostly due to rainy weather and severe storms. Corn, though late, is improving rapidly. About 1800 people attended the county picnic at Windham. A farm management tour under the direction of H. N. Young of Cornell was held in the valley section on July 25. Seven poultrymen had paid culling work done, 360 birds discarded out of 1252 examined. A general agricultural exhibit and a fruit exhibit will be put on at the state fair. C. C. Martin of Prattsville and Arthur Law of Maple crest will compete in the state horseshoe pitching tournament sponsored by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—E. B.

Seneca County—It has been so rainy farmers are behind with their work. Quite a lot of haying to do yet. We are cutting wheat between showers. It is dead ripe and barley is about ripe. Barley and oats are a bumper crop. Wheat is good but not filled as well as in some years. Corn is very good and is beginning to tassel out. Some beans are fine, others are poor. Cabbage is coming fine although a bit late. Crops look very well as a whole at least on well drained farms.—L. M. VAN V.

Erie County—Haying is in full swing. New seedlings are worthless. The crop is doing good like corn, oats and potatoes. Corn dropped, oats is still holding. Eggs are 34c, broilers heavy 34c a pound, light 22c a pound. There will be a small acreage of buckwheat on account of rain. The land could not be worked. The side road farmers will be enjoying good roads soon as the county is working on two roads and will on more as soon as more money is available.—P. J. G.

Allegany County—Frequent showers. Wheat is nearly ready to cut. Pea harvest is in full swing, 6 vinery running in Canaseraga. There are 175 acres ready to cut this week. Raspberries are plentiful. Sour cherries have been reduced to a minimum by depredations of robins, sparrows, starlings and black birds. The latter are the worst. Alfalfa is nearly ready for second cutting. The potato bug crop is bountiful. Eastern Allegany is coming to be quite a dairying section on account of the location of several milk plants, the largest being at Whitesville operated by Borden. Farmers have been

discouraged over the low prices of milk this spring but with the advance in price by the Dairymen's League of 47c on class 1 milk, a more hopeful feeling prevails.—Mrs. O. H.

Delaware County—Haying has progressed slowly this week, there being only two days of hay weather. Beef products are becoming high in price as cows are getting scarcer. Pastures have been unusually good this summer and many are not feeding any grains. Meridale Dairies paid \$2.12½ for June milk. Old hens are 18c, broilers 26c and eggs 34c.—E. M. N.

Chautauqua County—The fourth week in July finds haying just getting nicely started. It looks like there would be lots of meadows not cut again this year. There are so many vacant and unstocked farms. Hay being cheap and labor high so farmers are just putting in what hay they need for their stock and probably the condition will not change much until dairying is more profitable.—A. J. N.

Clinton County—The annual Clinton County farmers' picnic and field day will be held in Turners Grove, Schuyler Falls on Thursday, August 23rd. Considerable damage has been done to crops throughout the county by heavy rains, hail and wind storms. Pastures are very good and cows are milking better than usual for this time of year. Corn is rather backward. The ground is too wet. Buckwheat badly damaged by rain.—R. J. M.

In the Hudson Valley

Columbia County—Thunder storms with rain equal to a cloudburst, on Friday flooded meadows in Gallatin Township, laid oats and timothy flat and did damage to corn. Gooseberries are 16c a quart, black currants 25c a quart, carrots \$2 a bushel, Transparent apples \$1.75 a bushel, mushrooms 3 lbs. in basket white, \$2, buttons 50c, calves 20c, live rabbits weighing 6 lbs. are 20c. The traveling Gavel of the county granges was brought from West Ghent to Kinderhook Lindenwald Grange. The Columbia County Historical Society netted over \$1000 from the Fete held in their House of History. The cook books with receipts from members brought over \$100.—Mrs. C. V.

Rensselaer County—Hay and clover is an unusually heavy crop. A week of good weather then a few days of rain. Gardens although late are good. Peas are poor. The tourist business is not very heavy. Electric lights are being installed along the main roads. Cross road farms have to build their own lines.—Mr. F. F.

Sullivan County—The weather has been ideal for the past ten days and farmers are all very busy making hay while the sun shines. Eggs have advanced to 40c a dozen while butter remains the same. The second TB test is proving that many are clean with very few reactors. There are a great number of city guests about and it is proving a fair season.

Central New York Notes

WHEAT harvest and haying are well along and the yield is light with both crops. Oats look very well and so far are standing up well and have heavy heads. There should be at least an average oat crop.

The roadside-stand industry is greater than ever, this year. Much more attention is being given to making the stands of good appearance, so that most of them are attractive to see instead of being blots on the scenery along the road. Near the cities, farm families are selling very large amounts of fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers and eggs. There is no way to learn the total amount of these sales but the total would surely be surprisingly large, if it could be determined.

Attends School Conference

About fifty district school superintendents recently spent several days at a conference at the state college of agriculture at Cornell. Everybody expects a lot more of the schools these

days than the teaching of the three R's. The school has become quite a complicated institution. It is expected now that the rural school will help the boys and girls to know and understand all the natural wonders of plants and animals, of soils and rocks and weather that is a part of the country side in which they live, as well as to teach them to read and write and figure. There is much for the boys and girls to learn outside of books and books do not make up the whole of schooling, as they did a generation ago.

Aided by Weather Forecasts

I think a much larger number of farmers in central New York have been guided in haying this year by the special harvest-weather forecasts from the college of agriculture which have been distributed through the farm bureaus. Those in this section who have followed these forecasts have profited by it, for they have been surprisingly accurate.—C. T.

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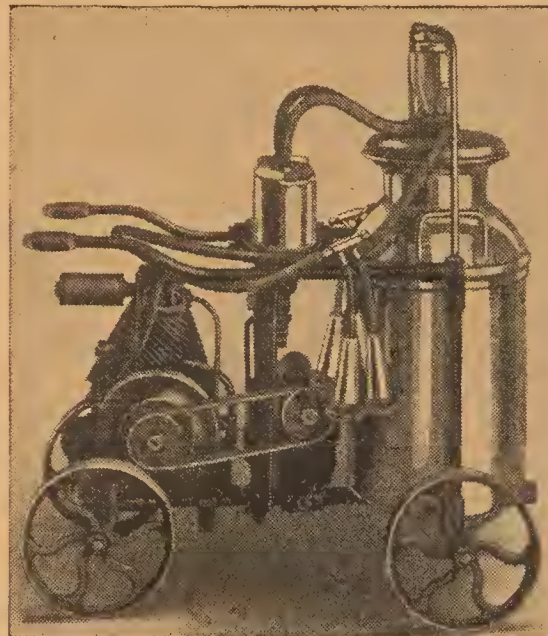
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What the President Eats

Indoor Workers Do Not Need Hearty Food

"WE live on one-third of what we eat, and the doctor lives on the other two-thirds" is a favorite expression of Senator Royal S. Copeland, noted health authority.

And this may account for the good health of Our President, Calvin Coolidge, for he is a light eater. He knows that sedentary life does not call for a woodchopper's diet.

Not long ago the President entertained a number of notables at breakfast. The guests began with grape fruit. The President took orange juice.

Then came the cereal. It was cream of wheat, a very small portion, about two tablespoonsful, served with rich cream.

The next course consisted of scrambled eggs and bacon. The President took but a slight strip of bacon and an extremely small helping of egg.

After this came the famous griddle cakes and country sausage. They were wheat cakes, not buckwheat

crust and butter on one side, spread with minced ripe tomatoes, drain off any superfluous juice and sprinkle with salt and pepper and a little sugar. Serve at once. The tomatoes should be ice cold and minced fine. These sandwiches are delicious and quickly made. Mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing could be used and the butter omitted, if desired.—C. D. W.

Butter both slices of the bread to make them well impervious to the juice. A thin slice of cheese is always good with tomato sandwiches.

For the Woman Who Sews

THE latest addition to our list of useful pamphlets is one which home sewers everywhere will cherish. It is full of smart ideas and instructions as to how to give the professional touch

Down on the Farm

By Isabelle M. Horn

"How are you gonna keep 'em there?"
That question's bothered me, for fair!
Too much drudg'ry, too much work;
Who can blame the kids that shirk?
But it's diff'rent now, I'm telling you,—
Jest since those power lines came through.

This little pump, so strong and trim,
Means no more totin' pails for Jim;
Here's Ma's iron and percolator,—
She's harpin' now for a 'frigerator
Which don't need ice, 'cause it runs on "juice".—
Electric power's sure raised the deuce!

Sis curls her hair with this,—some class!
Push that button for a bit of jazz;
Out there's th' workshop,—ev'ry night
The boys are busy since we've lots o' light.
Whole fam'ly's happy,—no time to get blue,—
We're livin' since those power lines came through!



Pillow 5322 is of yellow organdie with the flowers which are made to stand out from the pillow as if real, in soft shades of blue. The petals of the flower are of double thickness, the upper side of a pale blue and the under side of a shade or two deeper blue. The flowers' centers are finished in french knots ranging in color from yellow to a light brown. The leaves are outlined in shades of light and dark brown with a buttonhole stitch, giving a shadowy, dainty effect. We suggest a double ruffle of ivory lace edging one half inch in width to finish this pillow. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each pillow. Price postpaid to any address is 65 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book The Art of Embroidery consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Ten cents will bring you our complete catalogue of embroidery stamped goods. Address, Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

cakes, and were served with delicious but thin Vermont maple syrup.

The sausages were in small pats, of which the President took but one, and a single griddle cake.

The coffee was good and the toast nicely browned.

All of the diners ate a hearty breakfast, but the President is a light eater.—F. E. K., Wash., D. C.

Tested Recipes

Succotash—Cut corn from eight ears and place in a pan, with a pint of young beans, and enough salted water to cover both. Boil till both vegetables are tender, drain and turn into a double boiler with a cupful of boiling milk. Cook for ten minutes, then stir in a tablespoonful of fresh butter and simmer for five minutes longer. Season to taste and serve at once. If the beans are large, they should be cooked for at least ten minutes before adding the corn. Lima beans are best, but any other can be used, if desired.

Partly cook beans before adding to corn. If you gradually cook down the water instead of draining it away all the minerals are put to their best uses instead of being wasted.

Tomato Sandwiches—Slice graham or whole wheat bread thin, pare off the

to dresses, wraps, hats, and the little accessories which give an air of finish to the costume. It contains 66 pages of illustrations and descriptions which are up-to-the-minute in their application to clothing for all the members of the family; how to fit, how to alter patterns, how to finish, what materials to use and even some small patterns are found in this useful magazine. It is sixty cents postpaid (50c on news-stands). Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing and address Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Dahlia and Vegetable Show

THE Phillipstown Garden Club will hold its ninth annual dahlia and vegetable show at Guardian Hall, Peekskill, N. Y., Wednesday, September 19th, from 3:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. An admission fee will be charged, 50c for adults, and 25c for children.

The groups to be exhibited are as follows: Dahlias (all to have long stems); flowers other than dahlias; arrangement of flowers, either cultivated or wild (children have a section of this exhibit); vegetables; fruits.

The American Dahlia Society offers a bronze medal for the best seedling dahlia of 1928. This special competition is limited to the members of the garden club putting on the show, but other classes are open to all.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.
How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.
How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.
Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.
Sealing Wax Craft—10c.
Tables and Favours—10c.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

What Other Women Would Do With A Year

LAST week we published the prize-winning letters in the contest "What would you do with a year?" Here are more of those most human and heart-stirring letters. It is a real privilege to be admitted into the confidence of people who have voiced here the ambitions and desires of years. The letters strike home very deeply; so many little pet hopes and "If-I-ever-get-time" wishes of our very own pop up from letter to letter. That old-fashioned quilt waiting to be finished, those coveted hours of rest and relaxation, the new book which beckons in a most tantalizing manner from the table—but the beans won't wait, the farmers' picnic comes on a set date, and so we go on nursing the idea that we'll get around to the purely personal pleasure some day. We have to console ourselves by thinking that perhaps if we had all the time we think we want for ourselves, we probably wouldn't be worth the space we occupy anyhow.—AUNT JANET.

* * *

Would Relax First

I'D relax! I'd get into a deeper, closer relationship with nature and renew my old interest in the simpler things of life. I'd write to many I used to know and pick up threads of old friendships dropped "for lack of time." I would see some of the historic or otherwise interesting places within a few hours' drive from my home. I would slip back into the old neighborly ways I have missed so much since Ford turned most of the byways into highways by inventing the flivver (a blessing in spite

of its reputation as a joke-maker.) I would work at my "secret ambition" to try and develop it out of the "pot-boiler" class. Best of all, my family and I would understand each other better if there was more time to spend quietly-together. I would learn to play and to laugh freely again. I would have time for the books I long to read. The relaxation, the sense of

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3343



PATTERN 3343 with its softly falling jabot gives a graceful, fluttery line to the front of the dress, without making it too complicated in construction. The soft materials drape better and therefore suit this design such as flat crepe, georgette, or celanese voile. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40 inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 36 inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

freedom from need of haste, would make my tired nerves and body over until I would be "new" again. It is so hard to relax in this day and age, and most of us seem to forget the old truism: "Hurry brings us worry—worry wears us out."

* * *

Would Tour the U. S. A.

I HAVE (in my imagination!) my car outfitted for a wonderful tour of the good old U. S. A. The handy man fitted a cupboard on one side, for numerous articles, when we didn't want to unpack the trailer. (Oh, yes, there's a trailer!) The cupboard contains dishes, towels, aprons, cooking utensils, all things necessary for a light midday lunch. The cooked meal is planned for eve, when we camp for the night. There is to be no hurrying during this Wonderful Year! I'll have to hurry next year, but not this! I have packed (but not too deep) a camera, and dozens of rolls of films. This is to be a year I can bring home to my friends. Close by my side (always) you will find a note book and pencil (tied to it!) Everything I see that my friends have not seen, or maybe never can see, goes down on record, and also a picture. I have my own diary, where records are

kept, but not for the public! For instance: when I burn the beans on that unfamiliar gas flame!

I shall start about the first of June, touring my own state first, after that wherever my fancy takes me. If we don't get to Texas, all right. There's a lot this side! Ending home again eleven months later. That last month will be, I think, the best of all, for I shall entertain my friends and acquaintances, for I shall have lots to tell, and also lots to show them, (now you understand why I took the note book). I shall ask but a few friends at a time, as I still have a few weeks left in my "Hurryless Year". And no one can be happy when they are crowded and have to hurry. I shall bring home many mementoes for them to see and enjoy. There are just a few things I shall keep from those I entertain in my own home. I live next door to our grange hall. I shall reserve some topics for an evening's entertainment there to help our worthy lecturer. The Yosemite Valley and Grand Canyon will be reserved for that public meeting. I have planned to make enlargements of some of the most beautiful pictures. It will be a year that will live forever in my memory, and a treat my friends will never forget.



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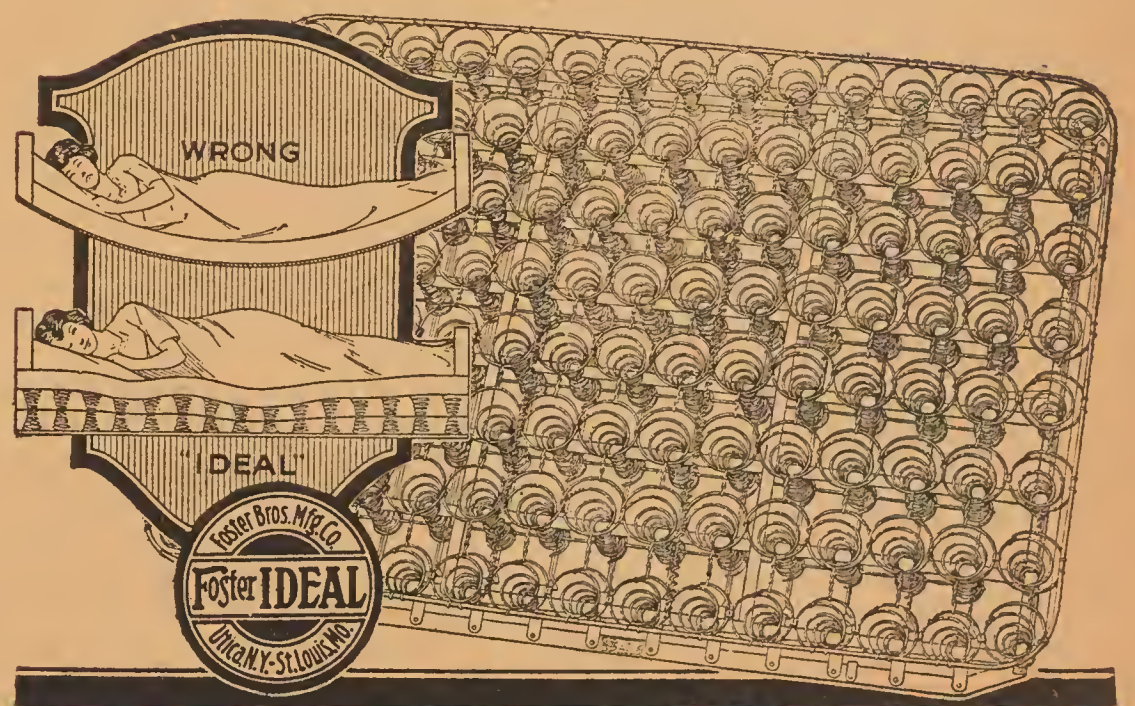
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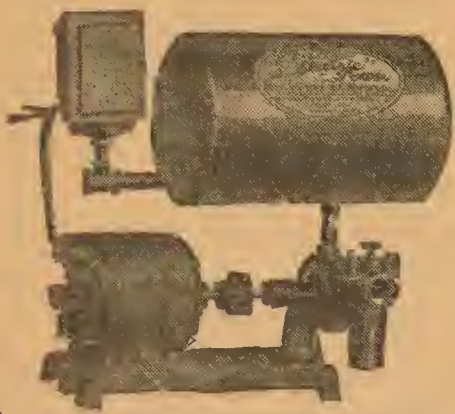


3460

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Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

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They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

Old Home Day

A Short Sketch-By Charles A. Taylor

THERE hadn't been so many folks in town since the Republican rally in '96. Do you remember how little Billy Mills made his first political speech that night when Judge What-was-his-name missed his train and couldn't get up from Binghamton? There wasn't no automobiles them days an' thirty-six miles was too fur to make with a hoss an' buggy after supper.

Them was stirrin' days all right, what with presidential election an' sixteen-to-one argyments an' the Maple Tree House runnin' full tilt. But the McKinley crowd wan't no bigger the night of the rally than the crowd that came to Old Home Day, Saturday. Bye-Geehosefetter, there wouldn't a bin lodgin' in town fer half of 'em if they'd decided to stay over night. Most all of 'em come in automobiles too.

Folks begun comin' in 'round ten o'clock an' the committee was gettin' tables an' chairs from the grange hall set up under the maple trees in front of the hotel. Pretty soon the school

teacher come out an' hollered fer four strong men to move out the pianny onto the front stoop of the hotel fer the singin'. Every male man in the crowd seemed to think she was callin' to him personal an' even old Si Willis got to carry out the pianny stool.

By an' by, everybody was standin' round shakin hands with everybody else they hadn't seen fer a long time and sayin' "How are ye?" an' "How's Mary an' the children?" an', "Is that your boy? He'll be biggerin' you be, if he keeps growin'". Then up comes a big black car with a driver dressed up like the Clown Prince an' out steps Judge Billy Mills himself.

Everybody stopped talkin' an' Billy stands an' looks around all over the four corners as if he'd lost somethin' an' was sort of disappointed—the place wasn't any bigger to look fer it in. When he gits his eye on the front door of the Maple Tree House he sort of wets his lips but then all of a sudden he seems to remember that Tioga County has gone dry along with the rest of the United States.

By that time Charlie Meeker, who was chairman of the committee, appears on the scene an' he walks right up an' grabs the Judge by the hand an' says, "Mighty glad to see ye, Judge. We're all ready to eat. More'n two hundred folks here an' we feared ye might be late a little."

But the Judge says, "I always aim ter be on time, 'specially meal time. Then he goes round shakin hands with everybody an' tryin' ter remember what their names was when he used to teach school. But when he came to me he says right off, "Well by gosh, if this ain't Jake Foster," and I says, "That's me fer sure Judge, and when I got married I kept my maiden name. How you been Judge, is that yer wife holdin' the poodle dog? Will he tear pants?"

The Judge he grins kind a foolish an' says, "Oh, I got them pants mended long ago, Jake". He knowed I was referin' to the night old Bill Hickey's shepherd dog tore out the seat of his breeches when he went up there to see the school marm that boarded at Bill's. That was after he quit teachin' school and was county school commissioner.

By that time everybody was gettin' their baskets of grub set out on the

tables an' settlin' down in little parties of relatives an' old friends and callin' the kids that had been over on Squire Butler's lawn playin' some kind of games with one of them new play experts from the College of Agriculture. Charlie Meeker he come back an' says, "Judge we got a dinner all ready fer you and Mrs. Mills, right up here on the stoop." But the Judge he called a halt on settin' on the stoop. "Bring the dinner right down here," he says, "An' we'll set down with Jake and Nelly an' Jim Butler's folks."

We got along fine and the Judge's wife wasn't half so stuck up an' breakable as she looked, when you got to know her. She even let our little girl Lizzie give the poodle dog some ice cream.

We hadn't rightly got through dinner when Charlie Meeker called on Squire Butler to preside at the Old Home Day program. The Squire held forth for half an hour openin' up the performance but when that red headed music

An' finally the Judge said to me, he says, "Jake, do you know that music teacher has done a lot for the good of this community. She's been teachin' all the music these kids, for five miles around here ever got a chance to learn for thirty years." And I says, "Yes, and I hardly remember a picnic nor a social nor any kind of a doin's, even a funeral, when she aint been the one to play fer 'em, an' never got a cent out of it."

After a while, Billy says, "I guess bein' an old maid don't keep a body from bein' some good in the world, if they've got it in 'em."

Fred, the singin' teacher from Syracuse, had got tuned up by that time. An' what do you suppose he started singin'? By Geehosefetter, what do you suppose he begun singin'? Right there on the Maple Tree House stoop, too.

"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes", yeah, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes", right there on the Maple Tree House stoop, with that red haired music teacher playin' for him that aint missed playin' the organ in the Baptist Church fer thirty years, fur as I know.

"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes", an' there he stood singin' it right on the spot on the hotel stoop where old Ike Gardner an' John Whipple fought for four hours straight the night of the Re-

publican rally in '96, only stoppin' every little while to go in to the bar an' get some more lickin' in 'em. Yes, sir, they fought for four straight hours till both of 'em was all messed up with blood from strikin' an' clavin' an' Ike bit John's ear half off, an' they both had to be took home in platform wagons. An' there stood Fred Ames singin', "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes",

an' the Godliest red haired music teacher in the County playin' fer him.

Then all clapped an' hollered fer Fred to sing another song but I don't remember what 'twas he sung; I kept thinkin' what a difference this prohibition business has made. Why, you couldn't a got that music teacher ner Fred Ames in gunshot of the Maple Tree House in '96 when it was runnin' full tilt. If anybody'd sung that song there then, he'd got dumped in the mill race.

When they called on the Judge, he told how much he used to like livin' in Murdock Center when he taught school here, an' how well he liked all the folks an' how pretty the scenery is. He said he'd bet there wasn't a town of its size anywhere that had sent out more noble young men an' women into the world to do the big jobs an' make names for themselves an' fer Murdock Center.

Just as we was takin' it all in the Judge's wife hadn't no more sense than to whisper loud to Squire Butler's wife that she'd heard him say that in more'n forty places.

But the Judge didn't hear her an' he went on to say he never figgered that Murdock Center was just the little place at the corners with the church, an' school, an' two stores, an' a post office, an' a grange hall. He said the way he looked at it, Murdock Center stretched back there into the hills where a lot of farm folks lived and included all this surroundin' country that sends its kids to Murdock Center school, an' comes Sunday to Murdock Center church, an' all the hills an' valleys around that bring their dear departed at last to rest in the little cemetery up there beyond the mill.

"In another way," he says, "Murdock Center is bigger than that even. Murdock Center is where the influence of men an' women is felt, that have growed up and went out into the world from here. There's Frank Sanders that has built up an honest fortune in the contractin' business in New York City. There's Jimmy Burke that I don't agree with in politics but he's the cleanest newspaper man in Albany. There's Ed Thompson in his big lumber mill on the Pacific Coast. In fact, the boys an' girls that growed up in Murdock Center have carried its influence from one end of America to the other.

"In a way," the Judge says, "Murdock Center is where its influence has been felt an' that is from coast to coast there's no bigger town than that in the United States."

When the Judge got through, they sung some more songs an' the women of the grange begun sellin' some more ice cream an' lemonade, and folks begun thinkin' it was about milkin' time, them that had cows; an' them that hadn't said they had quite a ways to go so they begun to clear out.

Pretty good day, 'twas. Sort of set a feller thinkin'. By Geehosefetter, I felt prouder of Murdock Center than I did in '96 when we helped elect McKinley.

COMING!

WATCH this page for the beginning of another one of American Agriculturist's famous high class stories. Many readers have told us how much they enjoyed "Wooden Spoil", just completed. The next one coming is just as good, or even better. It alone is worth more than the total subscription price that you pay for the paper.

Just for the fun of it, we are not going to announce the title but will surprise you with the first chapter. If you do not like it, we will certainly miss our guess.—The Editors.

teacher was playin' "Home Sweet Home" an' "America" to open up the doin's Charlie went over an' whispered something to the Squire and he didn't talk so long when he introduced the speakers.

They had a whole gallery full of speakers. Seems like all the boys an' girls in town had gone away an' got famous or somethin', an' the committee wanted 'em to tell us all about it, but they all told how they got their start right here in this burg an' layed it all to workin' so hard when they was kids and walking to school through the deep snow.

Jimmy Burke, that works for that big newspaper in Albany, was the best of the lot. He said he got all his freckles from bein' picked by barb wire, crawlin' under Tim Butts' garden fence to steal grapes, an' told how him an' the other kids hung old Andy Wright's shirt on widow Blanchard's clothes line one Hollow'een night. He says, "An now I'll tell you how I got my start in the newspaper business: It was writin' descriptions of how Billy Mills looked when he tried to lick Johnny Lyons in school for puttin' an old rubber on the red hot stove."

That wasn't a very good interduction for Judge Bill's speech that was to end up the program, so the Squire called on Fred Ames—you know he's a singin' teacher up at Syracuse an' had led the singin'—he called on him to sing a solo. So Fred he talked it over with the red haired music teacher an' she got ready to play the pianny fer him while he sung.

I'd been talkin' with the Judge along an' he kept lookin' at the music teacher an' I remembered how she an' him used to be pretty thick when he was teachin' school here. She was quite a contrast to the stubby little black haired gal he did marry after he got in that law firm. I couldn't help comparin' while I set there; the Judge's wife all painted up, an' I guess she's a lot fatter than she was when he married her.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH A GUM-LIKE THAT?

A Visit to the "Eastern Shore"

(Continued from Page 1)

few interesting differences. The chief crops are corn and wheat with nearby canneries making sweet corn and tomatoes profitable side lines.

Perhaps the greatest difference between here and Maryland is to be found in the size of the fields. It is a flat country, the highest point in Talbot County being only eighty feet above sea level. Such flatness makes all the land tillable except for marshes and woodlots so that it is a common sight to see fields of sixty acres or more in corn or wheat, and in one extreme case, a field contained one hundred and twenty-five acres. You can readily imagine the difficulty one would have in trying to stow away all the field corn such an acreage might produce. As a result, you find a different method

of farming. The corn is piled in rows in huge shocks, later to be husked in the field, and the stalks drawn in from time to time as the need arises. Such a system raises a difficulty in the fall plowing, but as a rule the field is plowed, leaving these shock rows, and planted to wheat. The remaining rows are then plowed in the spring and seeded to oats, both crops reaching maturity at about the same time.

One finds a little alfalfa in this country, but it is grown with difficulty. Nothing is prized more highly than this hay which is so common with us, but the moisture and the constant freezing and thawing of the more or less open winters raise havoc with the seeding, and even assuming that a field does get a good start, the life of such a seeding,

I am told, is seldom more than five years.

The drainage problem is serious, due to the flatness of the country. A heavy rain is apt to fairly make a lake out of what was a short time before dry land. As a precaution against flooded fields you find in the autumn wheat fields shallow furrows or "water leads" which draw off the water and protect the new seeding.

How Sweet Potatoes Grow

Perhaps the most interesting crop raised is the sweet potato. Down in this section there are "white potatoes" and sweet potatoes; up here there are potatoes and sweet potatoes, and when I laughed at the name "white potato" they laughed at me, but it did tickle

my sense of humour to see an Irish potato all dressed up with such a flowery descriptive name. But after all the difference in the seeding of these two plants is very interesting. Sweet potatoes are planted in hot beds and the sprouts broken or pulled, these shoots being set out just like cabbage plants. They do best in a rather light soil and are then cared for and hilled much as any other potatoes. Even the average per hill corresponds to ours. Unlike white potatoes, however, the top is a vine and a rank grower, spreading over the ground in a solid mat; in fact, before it can be harvested it becomes necessary to cut away and clean up these vines in order to get anywhere near the potatoes.

The Charm of a Real Home

The greatest charm of this country is not to be found in farming, however, but in the farm proper. There is a good deal of the beauty of the South lingering about these places. It is characteristic for the farm buildings to set back from the main roads. You turn into a side road, the common thoroughfare for three or four farmers, or in a good many cases, you turn into your own lane or road, which winds through the fields or woods—"thickets" they call them,—to the farm which may be a mile or more from the macadam road. The common tree bordering these lanes seems to be the cedar, not the flat leaf variety of our northern swamps, but a southern variety, cedars so regular in shape that they resemble gigantic pine cones, and with a density of soft, green foliage that fairly invites one to try to force his hand between the closely woven leaves.

And at the end of this lane one finds the farm house and a collection of small barns and sheds. It seems rather odd to us with our large barns and a shed or two to find such an arrangement, but these smaller buildings seem to have their advantages. Unquestionably they are cheaper to build and the fire risk is less than where all is staked on one large building. Then, again, this is not a hay country; barn space is an unnecessary luxury, although big barns are not entirely lacking, especially where stock is raised to any great extent.

Big Barns Are Scarce

True, you miss a large barn or it may strike you a bit queer to see so many small buildings tucked about the farm house, but after all I liked the scheme of things as a whole, especially the remoteness of the house from the main thoroughfares of travel. You turn off the macadam and you turn into a little world all your own. No cars and heavy trucks running by with a roar and rush, nor the rattle or groan of loaded wagons, not even the "plop", "plop" of hoofs on the hard road; a whole lane all to yourself where the chickens sleep and dust themselves, disturbed only by your own going and coming; a road you can call your own, and at the end of it a farm and a home; peace, quiet, and the industry of farming.

And so it was that a busy day of sight-seeing always brought us back, back through the lane and home, home to the fire place and supper,—Maryland fried chicken or fresh fried oysters from the bay, home cured ham, white potato pie and Maryland beaten biscuits, a composition of dough and lard beaten and beaten with anything from a sledge hammer up until it reaches a lightness, a half dollar roundness and a golf ball plumpness in front of you, and you consume them until your count looks like the mathematical count in a district election return.

An hour or two in front of the fire with new made friends and then a peep outside, a little stroll on the lawn. The moon is up and the pale light plays across the fields, down past the shock rows of corn until a half mile or more beyond, a silver thread marks the course of the winding river. And over all silence save for the faint rustle of the night breeze in a nearby linden. A cloud drifts lazily across the moon, shadows deepen, and the panorama fades, but the picture is made; this Maryland country stamped forever on your mind.

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THE Ginsberg Fruit Company, according to reliable authority, has a reputation for lack of promptness in settling their bills. It appears that Mr. Ginsberg spends only part of his time in Rochester and that it seems to be difficult to find him. There is little

pay absolutely no attention whatsoever to anything that Mr. White says, but study the contract carefully before signing it and remember that they are not very likely to do anything more than their contract calls for and that it is just an ordinary correspondence course.

"Mr. White told us there would be instructors who would come around to help their pupils out if they were not getting on all right. The school claims not to believe he said so, but nevertheless he did. He also claimed to be furnishing a new typewriter worth nearly all the course was to cost, but which really is just a rebuilt affair.

"He will try to catch you too by claiming to be offering a four or five hundred dollar course for something like one hundred and thirty five dollars if you grab it now. But you of course must grab it this minute before you have an opportunity to look into it to see what it really is. He surely is slick. Look out for him. I paid this man \$10.00 down.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are publishing the above letter for information of our readers because it emphasizes what we have so often advised, "sign nothing unless you have read and understand it". What you sign counts more than what you are told or what you believe to be the facts. Doubtless our subscriber signed an iron bound non-cancellable contract and will be threatened with legal action in an attempt to collect the full cost of the course.

Fails to Make Returns for Eggs

"I have been a reader of your paper for many years and am now coming to you for a little help. I sent some eggs about two months ago to the R. & P. Green County Farm Products, New York City, represented by a Mr. Palmeri. I have not received any returns from them."

WE addressed several letters to Mr. Palmeri and have never received the courtesy of a reply from him. Again we find it necessary to warn our subscribers against dealing with unknown merchants. Make sure that they are licensed and bonded by writing to the Service Bureau before shipping.

chance of getting this money for our subscribers without instituting legal action. Due to the fact that the Service Bureau is not allowed by law to represent our subscribers in legal action, it will be necessary for them to take action through some local attorney. We are publishing the facts for the guidance of our subscribers who may contemplate doing business with Mr. Ginsberg.

A Reader's Experience With a Correspondence School

"I AM writing this letter to you in the hope that if you will be so kind as to publish it that it might save some of your readers from letting a certain Mr. George S. White, representative of the Standard Extension University of Chicago, Ill., to pull the wool over their eyes as he did over mine. First of all

Montgomery County After Chicken Thieves

UP to date four chicken thief rewards have been paid to subscribers in Montgomery County, N. Y. This might lead one to suspect that this county is afflicted with chicken thieves to a greater degree than other counties in the state. Another solution, and probably the correct one, is that Sheriff Hodge, Deputy Sheriff Sheehan and State Troopers Keator and Rose have been doing exceptional work in bringing the thieves to justice.

The last reward check goes to Mr. John Holtz, Jr., of Palatine Bridge. For some time poultry keepers in the vicinity of Palatine Bridge had been missing chickens and several complaints were made both to the sheriff's office and to the state troopers, together with some suspicions that the thefts were being committed by the Fikes brothers who had an unenviable

reputation in the neighborhood.

Late in December when Mr. Holtz missed the chickens he immediately notified the state troopers who in turn got in touch with the sheriff's office. Deputy Sheriff Sheehan went the rounds of the poultry dealers and discovered the Fikes brothers trying to sell the hens. They were taken to the sheriff's office and confessed stealing chickens not only from Mr. Holtz but from several of his neighbors.

Mr. Holtz was able to identify one of the hens by a leg band. This was a lucky incident. Had they been marked with the American Agriculturist poultry marker it would have been possible to identify every one of them.

Harry Fikes, one of the brothers, was sentenced to from 6 to 12 months in the Dannamora prison and Carl and David Fikes were sentenced to from 1½ to 2 years.



Look Yours Over!

If you should want to sell your farm today does it have the appearance of being worth as much money as it really is? The looks of your buildings—house, barns, hog and poultry houses and other small buildings—are always a determining factor in the apparent value of your place. Well painted buildings, with neat, well fenced yards are always worth more than weather beaten and dilapidated looking ones. Even the small, unpretentious house, well painted, with a touch of bright color here and there, is always attractive to the passerby. You and your family will enjoy living in it more, too. But there is more value to paint than just looks, for it prevents rot and decay and the consequent costly replacements.

Go across the road and look your place over critically. Does it look prosperous and well kept? If not, come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and get just the right amount of good, dependable paint and fix your place up before winter comes. It will be one of the best investments you ever made. Be sure you get time-proven paint, just right for your locality. At our "tag" stores you are sure of it.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.

Your

Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the Sign
of the "tag" in the
window.

NUMBER 18889

NEW YORK, N. Y. July 9th 1928

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF John Holtz, Jr. \$ 50.00
Palatine Bridge
New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Maguire

Reliability Is More Important Than Price

(Continued from Page 3)

shows that many of our readers know little or nothing about the man to whom they ship.

We have already intimated that the average honesty of commission men is as high as that in any other business, yet the vast size of New York City gives a fertile field for the men who deliberately set out to swindle shippers. It is interesting to note that the reliable receiver is just as anxious as the shipper to have the "gyp" put out of business. A favorite scheme is to open business on a "shoe string", perhaps renting desk space in a corner of some office or renting a little booth or a hole in the wall and then in some manner getting a list of shippers' names and flooding them with shipping cards and requests to consign produce to them. These men commonly buy outright so they are not required to be licensed and bonded and it is very easy for them to change their place of business over night if necessary and to open up the next day under a new name and new address. When this happens it is practically impossible to find them. For example, some time ago one of our subscribers wrote that he had failed to receive returns from a dealer. We took a trip down town to see what had happened. We found the address which was on the lower east side. The person who was then doing business there was selling a small number of eggs at retail from cases set on the sidewalk. The man to whom our subscriber had shipped had pulled up stakes and left and there was absolutely no way of finding where he had gone.

Slow Payers a Hazard

Another common occurrence is for a man gradually to get behind in his payments. He will settle promptly for the first few shipments then each succeeding shipment will be a little slower until he has several consignments from the shipper which have not been paid for. The shipper does not like to discontinue as he may be getting a good price yet it is almost certain that he will lose in the end. The common sense way to do in a case like this is to discontinue shipping, use all possible efforts to collect the money due, and if it proves impossible, to accept the loss and charge it to experience and hunt up a reliable dealer.

Another scheme used by "gyp" dealers is to offer a price greater than the market will warrant. They do this to secure the confidence of the shipper and will pay the high price for two or three shipments. They are able to do this because they fully expect to get out of paying for some of the eggs which they receive and usually they succeed in getting away with it.

Deposit Checks at Once

From the Service Bureau correspondence we learn that our subscribers have considerable difficulty with protested checks. Either some dealers of doubtful reliability have difficulty in figuring correctly or what is more probable, they send out checks as long as there is a balance in the bank and then checks that come in are sent to protest. In some cases A. Service Bureau is able to persuade the man to make good on these checks. In some cases we find that he has skipped out and that his financial condition is so poor that it is impossible to get the money from him. This not only emphasizes the necessity of shipping to the right man but also points out the importance of depositing checks just as soon as possible after they are received.

New York City is the largest market in the world yet it by no means follows that it is the best market for every sort of produce. Anyone who studies the market is ready to conclude that there is usually a surplus of low quality produce and a scarcity of the very best grade. This would indicate that a man who expects to get good prices must produce good quality stuff, grade and pack it carefully and ship what the market demands. One of our close friends had been shipping to New

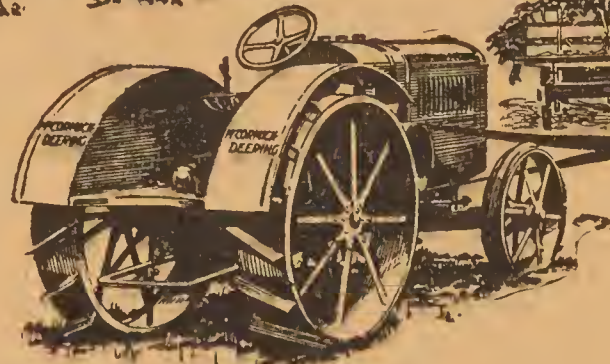
York for several years and receiving satisfactory prices. His neighbor who was selling locally and receiving much less, decided to ship to New York and get better prices. However, he was not grading his product and the returns he secured were naturally very disappointing. His conclusion was that commission men were all crooks, while as a matter of fact he probably received all that the market would warrant.

In a large market such as New York City it is almost inevitable that a receiver will give better attention and care to the products of one of his regular shippers than he will to a man who occasionally ships a small lot of produce. This indicates that it is best to pick your commission man and then stay with him until you are absolutely convinced that he can not give you as good returns as you can secure elsewhere. Many big producers have shipped to the same man for years with satisfactory returns.

In a study of 121 poultry farms in New York state, the average cost of raising 98,970 pullets was \$1.10 a pullet.



These two pictures show the practicability of having two tractors on the farm, when the acreage is such as to justify the investment. The all-purpose Farmall is shown here pulling the corn binder in the field while the McCormick-Deering 10-20 operates the cutter at the silo.



From Stalk to Silage — with McCormick-Deering Machines and Power

WHEN corn cutting and silo filling time comes around—and it won't be long now—you're up against the need of real equipment for the job. Heavy, hard work at best, but it goes ahead a lot faster and better when a fast-working corn binder cuts and binds the corn, and a safe, trouble-free, light-running cutter puts the crop into the silo.

McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are built in two types—vertical and horizontal—to meet the requirements of individual users. Choose your favorite at the dealer's store.

If you will consult the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town you will find he is in position to help you line up your equipment for the entire silo-filling operation. Two types of corn binder to choose from—vertical

and horizontal. Ensilage cutters in four types, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons per hour, and including the remarkable new No. 12 with its one-piece main frame, automobile-type transmission (lever shift), and reinforced boiler-plate flywheel. McCormick-Deering 15-30 h. p., 10-20 h. p., and Farmall Tractors, for power in the field and at the silo. And a full line of farm trucks with which to haul the heavy loads of corn.

The McCormick-Deering reputation for satisfactory performance is the best kind of assurance that these machines will simplify the big corn job for you this year.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are available in four types, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons per hour and requiring from 4 to 30 horsepower. Ask about the new No. 12 cutter.

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(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Binders and Ensilage Cutters

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Lighthouse
-in a
Gale

LET CRAINE
LIFT YOUR DAIRY
TO A HIGHER LEVEL
OF PROFIT

THE CRAINE LINE
SILOS

A Craine-built Silo stands firm in the teeth of storms. Whatever your choice—wood stave, triple wall, tile, concrete stave, or solid concrete, you get a well-built job when you order from Craine. Silo filling time is not far off. Be ready when it comes! Write now for our big, new catalog, sent free.

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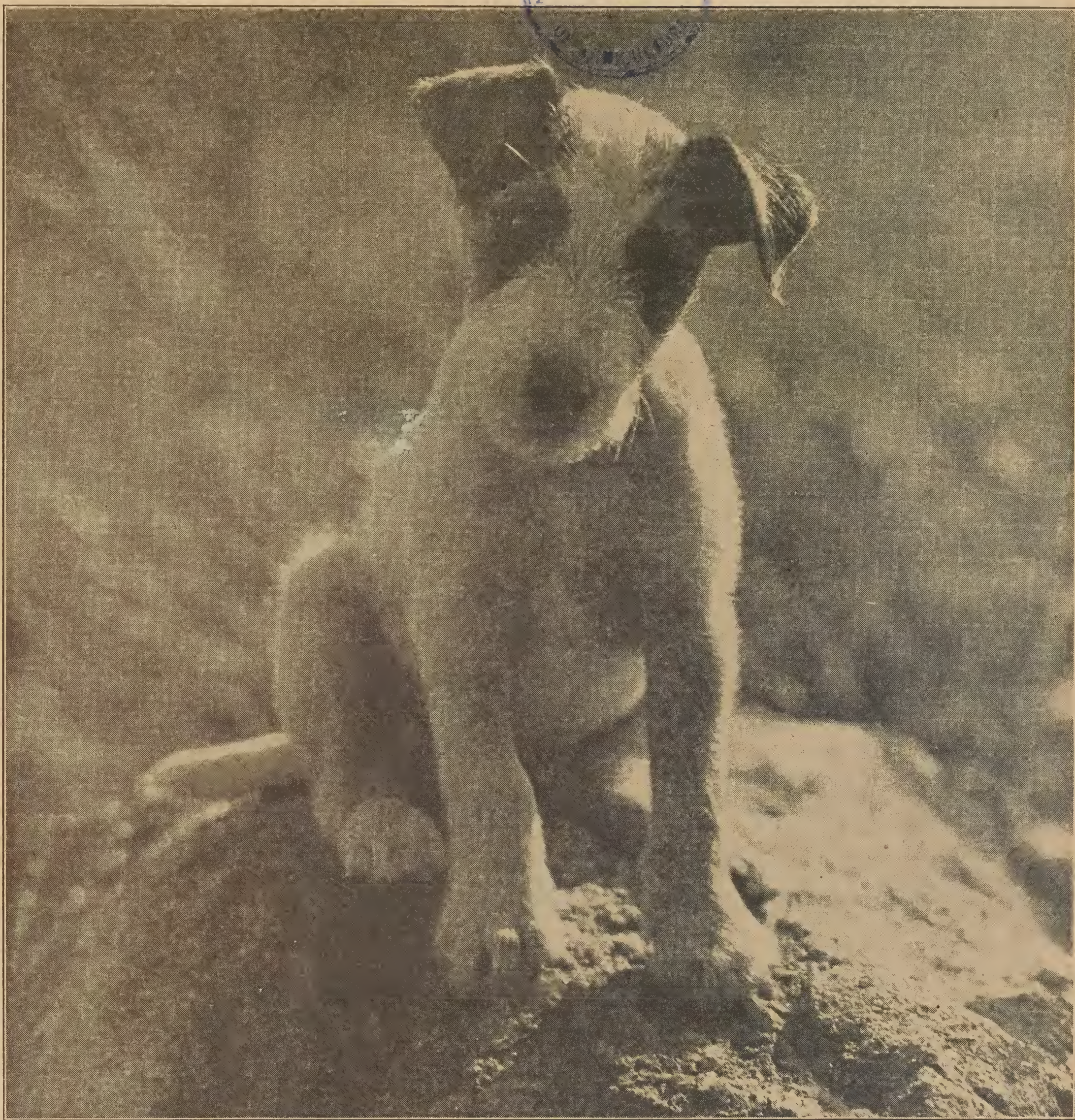
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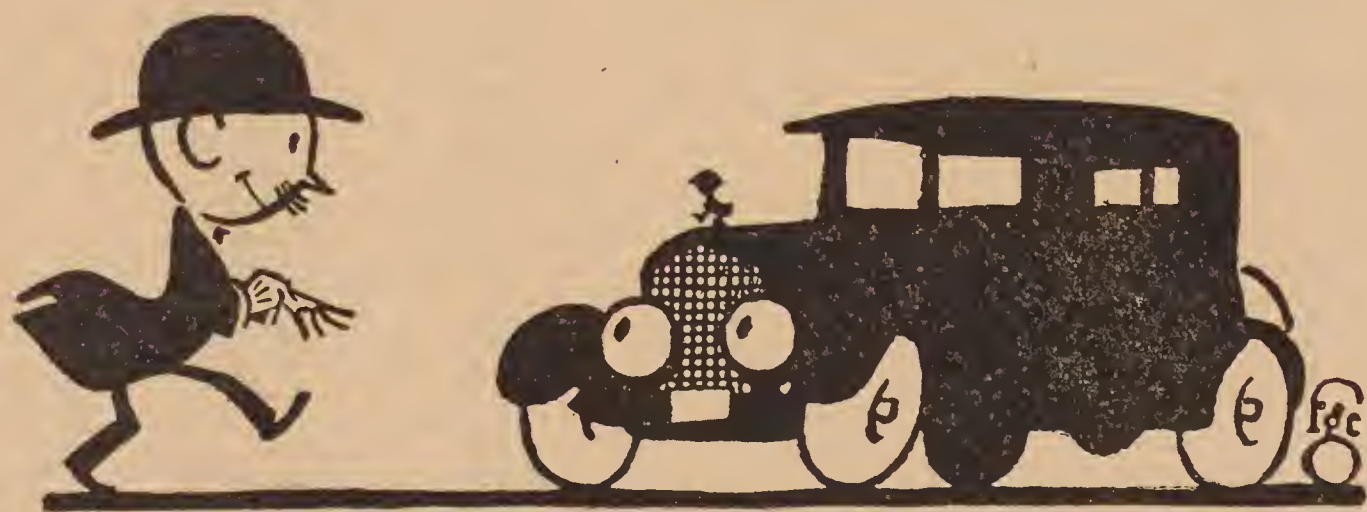
August 18, 1928

Published Weekly



"Beg Pardon, Did You Say Rats"

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK



"Good Morning, Doctor"

WE'LL venture to guess that you and your colleagues waste less money on bootleg gasoline and oil than any other class of citizens. That's one bargain no doctor can afford.

After all, your car comes pretty close to being the most important equipment a medical man has to have. Sick patients want the doctor *quick*—a crippled machine is no excuse. Also, you know something about diet. You don't expect human beings to thrive on second-grade food—same way with an automobile.

You deal with reputable drug houses as a matter of course, and you safeguard your transportation by insisting on good oil and gas. It's easy to pull up at the pump that has a reputation behind it—easy, and a lot safer.

Many states now require motorists to pass eyesight tests before granting driving licenses. Anybody with half an eye can see that the Socony pump gets most of the traffic—and keeps it moving.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

PAPEC
Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters

CUT your Silo Filling Costs. Rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. No pipe-clogging! No expensive delays! Over 50,000 users. A 27-year blending of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality that spells SATISFACTION.

Lightest running cutter made. Slow speed suitable for electric motors. A size for every power. Low repair up-keep. Attractive prices.

Send for 1928 Cutter Catalog, also, Grinder folder No. 28. No obligation. Write today.

Papec Machine Co.
111 Main Street
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— The Name Guarantees The Quality —

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER.

Customers say it exceeds all claims, "Pays for itself with custom work". Marvelous grinder as to Price, capacity, power and fine grinding."

Tax Council for Cortland
County Organized to Act
On Local Problems

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST maintains that most of the real help in lowering and adjusting farm taxes and in correcting other local community problems must come from the community itself. We have therefore constantly and emphatically urged local people to organize committees or community councils for the purpose of studying the tax and other problems and taking the right action at the right time.

We are glad to say that under the leadership of W. N. Goodale of Marathon, New York, and others, such a community council is being considered and is likely to be organized in Cortland County. Several different local organizations are considering the project. It is being discussed in the Pomona Grange and elsewhere.

We are printing below Mr. Goodale's proposal for the appointment of such an improvement council and we urge upon every county and community the need of taking similar action. Here is the proposal:

The Plan

A. Public Improvement Projects are paid for by the taxation of the people. Such payments can be made from revenues derived either from tax levies or by bond issues. Likewise the expenses of government are paid out of revenues received from the people so governed.

B. A widespread sentiment exists among the populace that taxes have become a burden and many ask, "Where is the end?"

C. Realizing that possible economies are always welcomed by the tax payers and that such economies can best be effected by well thought out and planned in advance programs or revenue spending it is proposed that there be appointed a CORTLAND COUNTY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT COUNCIL having for its primary objects and duties the following proposals:

1. To make a study of the methods of collecting taxes with a view of offering suggestions if worthwhile improvements can be made in the system.

2. To make a study of the question, "Who should pay the taxes and on what basis should they be levied?"

3. To lay out a program of economical city and county development based on the highest immediate and future welfare of the tax payers for whose best interests it is recognized that governments exist.

4. To pass approval or disapproval upon all proposed public improvement estimated to cost more than \$500 necessitating expenditures from tax levies or bond issues such approval or disapproval being given before said projects are submitted to the public or governing bodies for a vote.

5. To co-ordinate the various taxing bodies into one agency so that each taxing or bonding unit might know what the other does and to provide a method of intelligent priorities in assessments or expenditures for proposed public improvements or developments.

6. To furnish a non-political agency which can represent the taxpayers of the county at any time or place where their best interests may be promoted or safe guarded.

7. To furnish an agency through which publicity can be given matters of public interest.

4. IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD that the purpose of this proposed Board is not to set out to reduce the tax rate regardless of the communities' best interests. It is not to be a penny-pinching Board. Its activities shall not be directed toward public penuriousness for without spending there can be no expansion or progress. Intelligence not niggardliness shall be the proper yardstick for the measurement and appraisal of these public enterprises that involve the spending of the tax payers' money. The purpose of the Board in approving or disapproving public expenditures is to do for the community, things that in its judgment are needed most when they are needed most and to get them with as low a tax rate as may be. The exercise of shrewd common sense in civic affairs is (Continued on Page 6)

The Demand Side of Your Milk Market

What It Is--What Made It--How to Keep It

MILK consumption has constantly and steadily increased since 1885, and it is this increasing demand that has built up the dairy industry around the great cities, particularly here in the East, to one of the leading businesses of the world.

Think of it! The average daily receipts of milk in the New York market during February 1927 amounted to 3,522,520 quarts. Multiply this great quantity of milk by the number of days in the year and then by the average price per quart which the city consumer pays for this milk and you will get some idea of the gigantic and important business in which you are engaged—and this is only for the fluid milk side of it. We have already stated that only 52.1 per cent of the milk in this section is sold in fluid form.

There are several reasons for the great increase in milk demand. First, of course, is the great growth of population in the cities. The population of New York City has grown from 2,507,414 in 1890 to 3,437,202 in 1900, 5,643,440 in 1920, and in 1927 it was 5,970,920.

But increased population is not the only reason for increased demand, for per capita consumption has also grown rapidly. Constant teaching by the health authorities that milk and its by-products are the greatest foods in the world has had large results in educating the public to use more milk, and at least some of the rapid increase in consumption in recent years must be credited to prohibition, for poor people in the large cities have more money for food and are drinking milk instead of beer.

The increase of city population plus the per

capita consumption increased the total receipts of milk in 1926 to 185 per cent, or nearly double what it was for the average of 1910-14. While thinking of the per capita consumption, it is interesting to know that the consumption in the large cities is much greater than in the smaller ones. Perhaps the better quality of milk already referred to has had something to do with this. In small cities the per capita consumption is

hot and cold weather, price changes, etc. Do you know that twice as many people in the cities now go on vacations as formerly? This means that they quit buying milk from their regular sources, and yet they must be taken care of as soon as they return from their vacations.

The lessening of milk demand by the vacation migration is partially offset, however, by the increase in demand caused by the hot weather.

Everyone knows that a hot spell in the cities greatly increases consumption of milk. It is also true that from the standpoint of the farmer those who go on vacations use at least a part of their usual supply no matter where they are.

Warm weather has a decided effect in the increase in the consumption of buttermilk and of ice cream. The growth of the ice cream industry, by the way, is one of the marvels of modern farm markets and luckily the summer demand for this product helps to take care of the surplus production of

milk during the summer months. About 75 per cent of the year's production of ice cream is consumed during the six months of April to September, inclusive. A large proportion of sweet cream, condensed milk and fluid milk used in manufacturing ice cream in New York City is produced by New York farmers. A considerable amount of the sweet cream butter used in ice cream comes from the Middle West as well as some frozen cream.

Milk is a great luncheon beverage in the large cities, especially in the summertime, with the result that there is a decided falling off in the demand for the milk with the Sunday holiday and Saturday half day, when so many people do not

(Continued on Page 7)

Have You Any Questions?

THIS is the last of two articles on milk marketing. The first appeared in A. A. last week. We suggest that you may want to put them together and save them for future reference.

We will be glad also to answer any questions by mail.

—The Editors.

about one-half a pint per day, while in cities of over 40,000 it is about 85-100 of a pint per day.

What grades of milk do consumers like best? About 79 per cent buy Grade B, about 19 per cent Grade A and 1.3 per cent buy Certified. We believe some consumers would be willing to pay a little more for milk containing more butter fat and that therefore there should be a standardization law permitting grades of different fat content.

How Consumption Varies

One of the great problems of the milk business is the consumption variation. Few persons realize what a problem it is to take care of this varying demand caused by vacations, holidays,

What is the Matter with the Potato Market?

Some Observations Following a Trip to Maryland's Eastern Shore

By AMOS KIRBY

WHAT is the matter with white potatoes is a question that has been asked thousands of times this summer and whatever conclusion has been reached has done but little to bring to the farmers' pocket a price that has been satisfactory. In an effort to answer this question, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent the writer down on the Eastern Shore to find out why potatoes should be selling far below the cost of production. In our search for the answer to this problem that has cost our growers millions of dollars this summer, we looked up Dr. F. B. Bomberger, executive secretary of the Del-Mar-Va Association and incidentally a member of the Price Interpretation Committee of the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association. We called on several of the leading dealers on the Eastern Shore and they almost to a man referred us to him. He is a member of the Price Interpretation committee and has been on the firing line for eight weeks in an effort to stabilize the marketing of 22,000 cars of Eastern Shore potatoes in competition with a dozen other states.

In response to our question "What is the matter with potatoes?", Dr. Bomberger answered it by asking another, "Do you want to know about the Eastern Shore or the entire country?" to which we replied, "Both." "The trouble with potatoes this year", stated Dr. Bomberger, "can be laid to five major ills,—Artificial stimulation in planting; speculation by business interests who expect a killing; desire of fertilizer companies to increase sales; disorganized marketing; over supply of old potatoes and a late start in marketing the Florida crop." In explaining the po-

tato situation, Dr. Bomberger started at the bottom of the list and worked toward the top as this would give a vivid picture of the national white potato situation as well as portray the situation on the Eastern Shore.

In the first place the late potato producing states, up to July 1st, had marketed 268,584 cars

them and had developed a carlot movement that was nearly double last year's normal output. By the time the season had advanced to the point where Norfolk and the Eastern Shore normally are ready to dig, the weather had brought their crop through on time. This developed into a serious situation. It found Norfolk just starting and the Carolinas with only a few hundred cars

in market, where normally they are out of the way. The U. S. Department of Agriculture figures on the carlot movement show that in 1927 the Carolinas marketed 7000 cars of a 7500 car crop before the Eastern Shore started while this year they had sold only 250 cars and have since moved nearly 11,000 cars to market.

To meet this situation, the Shore held up digging for a time, but sooner or later there came a day when the crop must move and so it has. For the past eight weeks a steady stream of potatoes has flowed from this big country, filling nearly 25,000 cars, compared with 22,000 cars in 1927 and 14,000 cars in 1926. This vast movement of potatoes piling up on the markets of the country since the first of June has resulted in ruinous prices for one of the most staple crops of the country. This wholesale dumping on the market of a thousand cars a day of potatoes for a period of thirty days has disrupted the markets and brought prices to the lowest level in fifteen years.

In the mind of Dr. Bomberger, this dumping of potatoes regardless of market demands and a satisfactory outlet is the curse of the American farmer. "Why give the market more potatoes than it can consume? Why ship 1,500 cars a

(Continued on Page 14)

Another Example of Dumping

HERE is another example of the pains we take to give our readers a market service which is of real value. We asked Mr. Kirby, our New Jersey editor, to take a trip through Southern Jersey and the Eastern Shore to find out just what the potato situation is from first hand sources. This article and some others to follow give his experiences and the information which he obtained on this trip.

The trouble is not all due to too many potatoes but rather to too many potatoes at one time, and the same principle applies to the marketing of every other farm crop. The answer lies in a co-operative organization that will distribute the crop to the right market at the right time, and in the right quantities.—The Editors.

of old potatoes compared with 236,612 cars the previous year. The extra 32,000 cars have been a heavy handicap on the entire market. Then on the top of this situation, the Florida crop was two weeks late in starting to market. In the meantime the old potato growers had kept the market overloaded all spring and prices were down to the bottom when the new crop started to move. As is usual in such an instance, the Florida growers plowed out of the ground a crop that was nearly 50 per cent larger than the year previous with accompanying low prices. With Florida two weeks late, Alabama and the Carolinas also came along two weeks late and they too found that nature had been good to

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 122 August 18, 1928 No. 7

Greetings !

THE other night we were to one of the shows in New York which is having a big run. The costumes of the great cast were pretty, the music of the orchestra and the singing of the chorus were fine, and altogether it was an entertaining show, costing an immense fortune to stage.

It is good for everyone to have a little entertainment of the lighter kind occasionally, for it is true that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", but we were thinking as we came away from the show that the real, lasting joys and pleasures of life do not come from such things as musical comedies however good they may be.

From what, then, do you get the most out of life? Some newspaper man once asked a lady who had passed the century mark what she had enjoyed most all through her long life and she promptly answered, "My victuals." Eight-year-old Bobby said that the three things he liked to do best were eating, reading and playing soldier. In our opinion, he named two of the three or four most enjoyable recreations in life. For one in good health, what relieves the monotony of existence more than good food eaten in good company every day in the year? Think of the hundreds of pleasant associations with friends and family around the table.

Then speaking of reading, what is there that will transport you like books and magazines to the great land of the mind where for a time you may forget the ills of the body and the cares of this workaday world? And as for the third greatest joy in life, we think it is love. Put it first, if you like. What would be left worth living for if there were no love of father, mother, brother, sister, daughter, son, husband, wife, sweetheart or friend?

Yes, the shows and lighter recreation are all right in their place, but at best they are effervescent and temporary, for the real satisfactions come from the simple, old fundamentals within the reach of rich and poor alike.

A Study in Proportion

RECENTLY I was driving along a paved road in a prosperous neighborhood when I came across rather an unusual farm scene. The house and barn were poor looking and badly in need of paint. Under a rude garage stood a shiny new four-door sedan of apparently medium

price. At one side stood a wash tub with an old-fashioned hand washboard, and from the well some distance away came the housewife carrying a heavy bucket of water.

What a tragedy this is, to think that a farmer would spend his money for a high priced automobile and let his wife carry water in all kinds of weather, and wash with the old back-breaking washboard, while he lets the building suffer for need of painting. It is all right for the family to have a car, as it is almost a necessity in saving time; but the difference in cost between the expensive sedan and a good serviceable used car would have put in a serviceable water supply system, a power washing machine for the wife, and probably would have left enough to paint the farm home. Even though it was a rented farm, the family should have had a cheaper car and the wife a power washer and some good portable water system.—I. W. D.

Program Material For Farm Meetings

IN the place where we usually have the serial story, you will find this week a summary of material useful for Grange lecturers and others interested in putting on desirable programs at local farm meetings. This material will be run in two installments and will be completed in the next issue. A great deal of time and work has been expended in getting this program material together because of our interest in helping to develop farm meetings that are worth attending.

You will note that in addition to the debates, mock trials, and other suggestions there are plentiful material and data on the tax situation, for the first step in bringing about tax relief for farmers is a correct understanding of the situation.

Following the publication of this meeting program material, we will begin to print the first installments of one of the best serial stories ever run in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Just to get your curiosity up a little bit, we are not going to tell you the name of the story just yet, but the whole staff has been spending a large amount of time in reading prospective serial story material so as to be sure to get the best for the A. A. family. We think we have it and are sure you will agree when you begin reading it. Watch for it.

Arrested For Defending His Fruit

"I am a farmer residing in the township of Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York. My principal crops are produce and berries.

"We have a great many thefts and it takes some considerable time chasing thieves out of our berries.

"On August 2, I discovered two young men stealing berries. I told my two boys to take the rifle and sneak up on the young men and fire the rifle at the ground, which they did. When my boys got down to the berry field, they could see the young men were picking berries and had them in their hats.

"The young men did not run away when my boys fired the rifle, but went over to where the boys were. I, thinking the boys were going to have trouble, ran down to the berry field. When the young men saw me coming, they ran. I commanded them to stop but they did not stop; so I took the rifle and shot three times at the ground. One bullet glanced and hit one of the young men in the arm. The father of the young man who was shot called me on the telephone and wanted to see me. I went right away to see the father. He was very hostile, and gave me to understand I was to be arrested for shooting his son.

"I went to see a Justice of the Peace, and there met a lawyer, whom I knew. The lawyer advised me to plead guilty to assault in the third degree, which I did. The Justice adjourned the case until August 6, at 6 P. M.

"Two police officers were here to see me today. Their talk indicated that I did very wrong, and that I should pay the young man's doctor bill. If I cannot keep the berry thieves off my farm, I shall have to stop raising berries. I have been unsuccessful in finding out who, only a few of them, were.

"There is a railroad embankment at one end of the berry fields. The berry thieves have a watchman on the embankment, and as soon as I leave the house the watchman will whistle and the berry

thieves will leave. We are troubled most after our hired berry pickers leave the fields for the day, from then until dark.

"I would like to have your advice on this matter. Will you kindly reply as soon as possible. If there are any charges for your services, I shall remit the same to you."—R. L. M., New York.

WE do not defend the use of a gun in a case like this, but on the other hand this trespass and farm thieving situation is getting so bad that a farmer is obliged to use rather drastic means to protect his property. We have brought this case to the attention of local authorities and have asked them if there is nothing to be done in cases of this kind to prevent the heavy farm losses caused by thieves. The State Police are doing everything they can to protect property, but there are too many local county officials and justices of the peace who take this farm thievery altogether too lightly and who refuse to fine and sentence thieves when they are brought before them.

Whenever you write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on trespass questions, be sure to give us the names of the local judge or justice before whom the case is tried and the sheriff or constable who makes the arrest. We will then take the matter up directly with these officials in an effort to emphasize the farmer's side of the case.

Mulch Paper a Success

"It looks to me as if this mulch paper that you told us about in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST this spring might have real possibilities for eastern agriculture, especially in truck farming. I finally got hold of some of the paper this year and put it down on my garden. The results so far have been quite surprising. Beet seed, for example, in the rows with paper germinated four days sooner than in the next row alongside planted at the same time. Much the same results were obtained with sweet corn, and to a lesser extent with other seed. I can also see that it is going to be a God-send in keeping down the weeds."—R. D. P., New York.

WE have had a number of reports similar to the above from persons who have tried mulch paper on a small scale this year and who are enthusiastic about the results. Our publisher is trying it out and he states that this has been such an unusual year because of moisture conditions that it is unsafe to make any prediction as to the effect of mulch paper on conserving moisture; but he is enthusiastic as to its results in keeping down weeds, stating that in the saving of cultivation and care of the crop during the summer, mulch paper makes it possible for one man to take care of nearly double the acreage.

Of course, as we have stated before, the use of mulch paper is in the experimental stage. Its present cost is still prohibitive for use on a large scale, but the indications are that it is going to be cheaper and will come into general use. If it does, it will have a tremendous effect on agricultural production.

Eastman's Chestnut

AN Irish soldier wanted to get a furlough and trumped up a story to the effect that his wife was very sick and had written him to come home. The captain was aware of Pat's tricks, so he said to him:

"I have received a letter from your lady, in which she directs me not to let you go home. She said: 'He gets drunk, he breaks the household furniture, and mistreats me shamefully!'"

Pat saluted and started to leave the room, but on reaching the door turned and said: "Sor, can I speak to ye—not as to an officer—but as mon to mon?"

"Go ahead," said the captain.

Pat went close to the captain and lowering his voice said: "Well, sor, what I am after sayin 'is this: that you and I are two of the most illigant liars the Lord ever made. I ain't got no wife!"

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

PROF. A. J. Heinicke of the Department of Pomology at Cornell Agricultural College spent last Saturday with me in going over my orchard. I was able to secure the services of Prof. Heinicke through being a Farm Bureau Member.

We first took a walk through the forty-five acre orchard I planted in 1914-1915-1916. The



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

trees are planted twenty-five feet apart. One row contains a Baldwin every fifty feet interplanted with a McIntosh, and the next row has a McIntosh every twenty-five feet. This plan was originally adopted so that it would give us a Baldwin every fifty feet at the corner of a square. The trees that we first planted are now beginning to crowd one another and I had been thinking of moving the Baldwins.

After looking the orchard over, Prof. Heinicke advised me against trying to transplant any of the Baldwins as he has found from experience that Baldwin trees do not transplant readily. Inasmuch as the McIntosh apple must have cross-pollination from some other variety, it will be necessary to leave in a certain number of Baldwin trees in the orchard. We therefore decided that we would leave two rows of Baldwins to every four rows of McIntosh. In this way the Baldwins will have an opportunity to serve as pollenizers for the McIntosh.

This fall I will go through the orchard and mark the trees which will remain in the orchard permanently under this new plan, and at the same time mark the trees which will eventually come out. Once this is done, we will then be able to prune back the trees that from now on we will consider fillers and in this way give our permanents a chance to grow. In four or five years, it will take a lot of courage on my part to go through the orchard and cut down about one-third of my McIntosh and two-thirds of my Baldwins.

The next block of trees that we visited covers about twelve acres. These trees were all planted in 1920. The hexagonal plan was followed. We planted Baldwin trees as permanents and located them forty-three feet apart. For fillers we used Wealthys, Duchess and Gravensteins.

Across the road from this block I showed Prof. Heinicke six hundred Baldwin trees which we top-worked to Cortland and McIntosh last Spring, and he felt that a good job had been done. I understand that Baldwins are considered one of the least desirable trees to top-work as they are susceptible to root diseases. Looking over the twelve acre block of trees we decided that we would leave three hundred Wealthys as permanents and eventually cut out the Baldwins. Next spring, in the rest of the orchard we plan to top-work the Baldwin trees to Cortland and McIntosh and in time cut down the Duchess and Gravenstein. In this orchard the Baldwins do not show any signs of bearing and Prof. Heinicke strongly recommended that next May we take a sharp knife and cut a circle around the trunk of the tree down to the cambium layer

—this incision being made about two feet above the ground. Fruit growers who have followed this practice have been very successful in bringing varieties like the Baldwin into early bearing.

The next block of twenty-two acres is planted entirely to Opalescents. This variety has borne a good crop each year and has sold for 50c a basket above all other varieties on the market at the same time, with the exception of Mc-

Intosh. With this experience in mind, we will give the Opalescent a few more years to demonstrate what it can do.

Thanks to Prof. Heinicke, I feel clear in my own mind as to what the best method is to handle our orchards for the next two or three years. His visit was most helpful and certainly proved to be a good dividend from my membership in the Dutchess County Farm Bureau.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

IT seems to me that one of the most deplorable characteristics of modern writing is the habit of emphasizing in great detail the worst and not the best in human life and behavior. In the dailies, the largest space is given to sex and crime, and most modern books, in an effort to be realistic, treat so many sordid details that they leave the reader depressed and with less confidence in his fellows. Some time, I believe the reading public will demand that writers and editors spend their talent in featuring human accomplishment instead of human misdeeds.

I was led to these remarks by trying to read recently a book called "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis. This novel is an unfair and exaggerated caricature of the faults of the small town and its inhabitants. No one who really knows the American village can read books like this one without being indignant at the injustice done. Yet such books have large sales and thousands of city folks, having no other information, believe these incorrect and unfair pictures of the small town.

* * *

Nestling in a valley in the beautiful old hill country of southern New York, there is a little

country village which is typical of thousands of others throughout America. It is not large, containing not over a thousand persons, yet I venture to say that that little town with the communities around it has contributed as much or more to the real culture and civilization of America as any city community or neighborhood with twice the number of people.

Now of course it is true that the folks in that town are just as human as they are anywhere else. They *do* gossip; there are one or two town bums who go quite regularly on sprees; and it is true that narrow prejudices are too much developed. But why emphasize these faults when there is so much to be said on the other side? Why not remember instead that the gossip is always a thousand times more than offset by the kindness and neighborliness with which the villagers care for one another in sickness and trouble? Any of us who know the folks in the small country villages, who incidentally are much the same as those on farms, could fill this paper with stories of neighborly acts.

Of course, it is true that an occasional citizen or citizens depart from the straight and narrow. In the face of the strong public opinion which exists in small communities, such sinners must have a lot of courage! But instead of emphasizing the errors of those few, why not think of the fine virtues of the great majority who go regularly to church and who live always the life of exemplary citizens?

It is quite the popular custom too to criticize the village church. To be sure, there are too many of these churches, and certainly there are too much jealousy and too little co-operation among them, but why not balance these faults with the good that they do and consider what the community would be if there never had been any churches?

In this country village there is a small high school, which the people have cheerfully supported, even though it has constantly sorely taxed their slender resources. From this small school have gone forth hundreds of boys and girls who have made good in every walk of life and of whom the home town is justly proud.

For more than a generation this same town has maintained one of the best lecture and high class entertainment courses, unhesitatingly contracting for talent costing hundreds of dollars a night. Who can estimate the spiritual values to both old and young that came from the inspiration gained in listening to these greatest of lecturers and musicians? We should not forget

(Continued on Page 14)

Ten Commandments for Farmers

I. THOU SHALT LOVE AND RESPECT THE LAND WHICH GOD

GIVES UNTO YOU, PRESERVING IT FROM EROSION, THOU SHALT PRESERVE THY LIFE, AND FEED THY CHILDREN.



Dr. John W. Holland

Land is a sacred thing. We live off of the top six inches of the soil. No people shall be saved economically who lay waste their land.

II. THOU SHALT NOT TAKE THE NAME OF YOUR FARM IN VAIN.

A farmer said to me, "I am nothing but a farmer." I told him that he was doing the basic work of the world, and had glory equal to any man living. None will look up to us if we look down upon ourselves.

III. THOU SHALT BELIEVE IN THY VOCATION AS THE GREAT, FREE, OUT-DOOR EMPLOYMENT OF THE WORLD.

The city man with his white collar often wears an invisible iron collar under it.

It is human to believe that the grass is greener in the other man's field, but it is not so.

IV. THOU SHALT LOOK UP OCCASIONALLY FROM THE SOIL AND FILL YOUR SOUL WITH THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD.

No class of men can look at morning and evening skies aflame with glory, and be attended by a bird chorus all the summer days.

V. THOU SHALT NOT ALLOW ANY SCRUB STOCK TO BOARD OFF OF YOU.

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

The most expensive animal to buy or keep is the scrub, for he will eat his own head off, and keep you poor.

Over one-half of America's cows do not pay their way.

VI. THOU SHALT BE A REAL NEIGHBOR.

High geared social nothings are consuming the days and nights of city people. They live like Cliff Dwellers, each in his little room, and know not the solid joy of having a real rural neighbor.

VII. THOU SHALT CO-OPERATE WITH THY FELLOW FARMERS.

Other groups of men organize for their own protection, and until the farmers do so, they will often find themselves gnawing at a bone, while the other groups eat the steak.

VIII. THOU SHALT THINK BEYOND THY DIVISION FENCES.

Community efforts in government; community culture in education; and community inspiration through Church and worship, shall claim a part of thy time and money.

IX. THOU SHALT GIVE MORE TIME TO THY CHILDREN THAN TO ANY CROP GROWN UPON THE FARM.

Pedigreed children are of greater value than fast horses. The boys and girls taught to work at useful tasks are already half saved.

X. THOU SHALT KEEP THY SOUL IN TUNE WITH THE SPIRIT THAT BRINGS LIFE, BEAUTY, BLOOM AND HARVEST TO THE FIELD, AND SHALT REMEMBER THAT GOD'S GREATEST WORKMANSHIP IS

"A MAN THAT'S IN TUNE."



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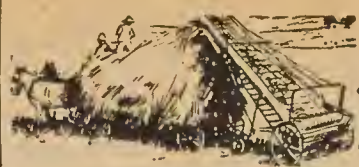
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Fruit is Developing Rapidly

THE first four
days in August

By M. C. BURRITT

land and reducing
their units of pro-

were extremely warm with severe thunder storms. It was fine growing weather for corn and cabbage but uncomfortably hot for haying and wheat harvest which was in full swing. Haying is not finished yet. Wheat is mostly cut and more of it would have been except for the rains. Barley is all ready and an occasional field has been cut. Some oats will be ready by the end of next week.

Cabbage is growing well, but the stand in many fields is very poor due to heavy rains and hot weather at planting time. It looks more and more like a good cabbage year, although much depends on how well the late planted fields mature. Where the stand is good, yields should be good but the total yield cannot be anywhere near last year. The potato outlook is discouraging. It is more like that of cabbage last year with heavy production in sight. New potatoes are available in western New York now at from ninety cents to a dollar per bushel.

Neglected Orchards Badly Diseased

Fruit is developing very rapidly with a fair prospect. The weather has been favorable for fungus development and where spraying has not been well and promptly done fungus is showing up prominently. Neglected orchards will not be worth harvesting except for driers and ciders. The larger fruits now make the total crop look greater but I doubt if there is much reason to change the original estimates of about sixty to sixty-five per cent of a full crop or ten to twenty per cent more than last year. Dutchess will be ready to harvest in two to three weeks.

The reason for the farm surpluses that have so disturbed everyone of late, and which have offered the politicians, agricultural as well as party, their opportunity, is very apparent in figures recently given out by Dr. O. E. Baker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In spite of a decline in area in crops and in numbers of livestock and in the total number of farmers, our total farm production was 14 per cent greater for the five years 1922-26 than for the five years 1917-21. Improved farm machinery, methods and knowledge with better shipping and marketing facilities are responsible. Farmers have tried to balance the situation by abandoning

duction but they haven't gone far enough yet. To propose a solution based alone on disposal of this surplus without adjustment of the factors which cause the surplus is foolishness and mainly represent the politician's effort to capitalize the situation for his own benefit. We must adjust production to consumer needs at a point which will at least pay the cost of production.

This week end we journeyed to Lockport to assist in dedicating a marker erected by the State Horticultural Society to the original Niagara grape. This tablet set in stone "marks a milestone in the evolution of better grapes" as Dr. Hedrick put it. More of this kind of thing should be done.

Tax Council for Cortland County Organized

(Continued from Page 2)

all that is wished by the tax payer, who after all pays the bills.

E. It is proposed that the Council consist of six members to represent and be appointed by each of the following: Chamber of Commerce, Board of Supervisors, Pomona Grange, Home Bureau, Farm Bureau; and one member to be chosen at large.

These six members shall choose a Chairman from among nominations by any organization or recognized group.

F. It is suggested that the proposed Board hold an organization meeting on the call of the member from the Chamber of Commerce at which time the organization of the Board can be perfected and future meeting dates determined.

G. The proposed members of the Board shall serve without pay but necessary funds for expenses of the committee (or Board) shall be subscribed by and prorated among the organizations electing members to the Board.

The Board shall continue its work indefinitely and may from time to time, at its discretion, make such recommendations and formulate such programs as, in its judgment, should be adopted.

H. As an aid in the proper functioning of the Cortland County Public Improvement Council it is recommended that the proper officials of all city and county tax expending bodies appear before said Board and make available to the aforesaid Board all information and data required by it in regard to the needs of such petitioning bodies as they relate to public improvement and governing functions and shall present to such Board all considerations bearing upon the relative urgency and importance of such projects and shall communicate their views in all such matters to the Board.



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The Demand Side of Your Milk Market

(Continued from Page 3)

eat in the restaurants. The Sunday sales of pints of Grade B milk used in the luncheon trade fall off 47 per cent of the weekly average. On the other hand, sales of extra heavy cream rise 140 per cent of the week's average on Saturday in anticipation of the next day's demand. The holidays that fall on week days affect the demand in much the same way as Sundays, except that there is likely to be larger decreases when people leave town for the day. Holidays such as Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years increase the home consumption of milk.

Does Price Change Lower Demand?

What effect have price changes on demand? After studying this phase of the subject, Professor Ross of Cornell University, reported as follows in his bulletin, "The Demand Side of The New York Milk Market":

"From November 1, 1907, to October 20, 1916, the retail price of a quart of Grade B milk in New York City remained stationary at 9 cents. During this period the cost of producing milk had been steadily increasing, without a corresponding advance in the prices paid to producers. This acute situation precipitated a milk strike in October 1916, and the retail price was advanced one cent per quart to cover the increase obtained by the producers.

"During these nine years of unchanged prices, consumers had learned to look on the retail milk price of 9 cents as a fixture, although they were accustomed to fluctuations in the prices of almost all other foods. Consequently the advance of 10 cents met with much opposition, and according to reports of milk dealers, consumption was materially curtailed. The reaction of the consumers had a psychological rather than an economic basis, because milk was a relatively cheap food even after the price was advanced. Since that time there have been many changes in the retail price of milk, and consumers have become accustomed to a varying price. * * *

"A sufficient amount of data is available, however, to show that the average curtailment of sales following a one-cent advance in the price of quarts is almost negligible when consumers recognize the necessity of fluctuating milk prices."

We would like to say right here that consumers are becoming more willing to pay more for a good food like milk and we do not believe that a reasonable price advance to farmers should ever be delayed or held up, for the excuse that the consumer demand will fall off. For the same reason, it is deplorable and even tragic that farmers have to take a cut in the milk prices like they did last spring when there was no reason or excuse whatever from the consumer's standpoint for lowering the price. As a matter of fact, there should be as little raising or lowering

of the consumer's price as possible during the year.

Of course, the other great problem of the milk business is to regulate the production to the demand, but the variations in demand do not anywhere near justify the tremendous variations in the production as between the flush and the short periods. The consumer variations are fairly minor and as a whole the demand throughout the year is fairly constant.

Twice as Much Milk in June

On the other hand, do you know that the dairymen of the New York milk shed are producing approximately twice as much milk during the flush period as they do in the late fall? What can any milk marketing plan or system accomplish while such a situation exists? It is easy to say that we must produce less milk in June and more in December, but a cow is not a factory nor a faucet. How are you going to do it? If you produce more milk in December, the same cows, if they are good ones, will give quite a lot of milk when they go out to grass in June.

There is only one answer to the problem, and that is not one hundred per cent effective. It is to pay more money for fall and winter milk, making its production much more profitable than the production of summer milk. In order to have enough milk for the market during the short periods, it will always be necessary to have too much at other times, and, therefore, the only way to maintain satisfactory prices to farmers is to have some kind of a practical surplus plan that will take care of the surplus milk and not allow it to be put on the market to bear down the prices of all fluid milk below the costs of production.

Surplus Sets the Price

The chief problem of all agriculture at the present time is this one of surplus. Under the present marketing system, the price to the farmer is always determined by the surplus instead of by the larger amount of the product which the market readily takes. It is a case of the tail wagging the dog.

There is no necessity, in the years to come at least, of going outside of our own New York milk shed to get enough milk for our cities during the short periods of production. A recent survey shows that the December production of 21,000 dairies now selling to unapproved milk plants in this milk shed was about 27,000 cans per day. There are still hundreds of dairymen in the New York milk shed making butter and cream and a considerable number of cheese factories. Of course, if all of these sources are approved for fluid milk production for the metropolitan market, it will increase the June surplus, unless a surplus plan that has the co-operation of all is put into operation. But even without such a plan, many of these plants now unapproved would find it just as profitable to manufacture their product in the surplus period as to sell it in fluid form, and at least our own markets could be supplied during the periods of shortage without bringing in western milk.

In conclusion, we have tried to give you above just a few of the facts that underlie our great business. So many factors enter into milk production and marketing that the more one studies it and knows about it the more complex and difficult seem its problems. Yet with all of the difficulties of the milk business, we ought not to forget that here in the East we are really blessed with the finest markets in the world, with the result that our dairy business has stood the trying hard times of the last few years about the best of any farm industry.

As stated at the beginning, the only solution to our market problems must be built on the constant study of market conditions and facts. So in our columns you may expect to find constant statements on all information and data that we can find, and we will be glad to answer any questions that we can on marketing of milk or other farm products.

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"Well, anyway, Harry, there goes the whistle and we're already half-way down."—TIT-BITS. —JUDGE

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.40	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Shortage Sends Fancy Butter Higher

CREAMERY	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 10, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	46 1/2-47	45 3/4-46 1/4	41 1/2-42
Extra (92se)	46	45 1/4	41
84-91 score	42 1/2-45 3/4	42 1/2-44 3/4	37 -40 1/2
Lower Grades	40 -42	40 -42	35 -36 1/2

Insufficient supplies of the fancier grades of butter to meet the market and trade requirements have been responsible for further price advances in the higher scoring marks. On August 6th the week opened rather quietly but with a firm tone throughout. Supplies in sight appeared to be sufficient to take care of the demand and the trade did not look for any marked changes. However, by Tuesday it was an accepted fact that receipts would show continued falling off. At the same time, consumption of butter is holding up very well considering this time of year. It steadily became a sellers market and by the 8th which day is covered by this report, prices had advanced to 46 cents on 92 score butter. At that level the market was still firm, and the price had not checked buying to any marked extent. As a matter of fact, most of the trade had no surplus to offer open market buyers, and in some cases they had to piece out to satisfy their own customers. Obviously the butter market is in a very strong position. Prices are five cents above those of last year, which is fully justified by the shortage in cold storage holdings compared with those of a year ago.

Whether or not the market will be able to maintain this level remains to be seen. With the advance, buyers have become more critical and we are apt to see price fluctuations, customary

when we reach a high level. Even trading in lower grades is on a more limited scale of late because of the prices prevailing on those lines.

Cheese Trade More Active

STATE	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 10, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	25 -26	25-26	25 -26 1/4
Fresh Average	24	23-24	
Held Fancy	26 1/2		27 1/2-28 1/2
Held Average			

A little more activity has been in evidence in the cheese market of late, especially for fresh New York State cheese. The market as a whole has been steady but quiet. On the 8th there was unmistakable evidence of increased activity. In Wisconsin the market has improved slightly, and prices at private treaty show a slight premium over the Board.

The into-storage movement of cheese in the ten cities making daily reports from July 29th to August 2 was approximately 702,000 pounds, about 56,000 pounds more than a year ago. On August 2 these same ten cities reported 15,861,000 pounds in storage compared with 15,615,000 a year ago. The week ending August 4 closed with quotations substantially as above, with June's grading fancy at 26 1/2 cents.

Outlook for Higher Egg Prices

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 10, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	44-47	44-47	43 -45
Average Extras ..	40-42	41-43	41 -42
Extra Firsts	36-39	36-39	37 -39
Firsts	33-35	33-35	32 -35
Gathered	32-36	32-36	29 -37
Pullets			27 -29
Pewees	25-26	25-26	18 -22
BROWNS			
Hennery	39-42	39-42	36 -40
Gathered	31-38	31-38	27 1/2-35

At this writing August 8th, the egg market is substantially the same as it was a week ago. Average extras show a slight tightening up in the range of prices. The outlook leads us to expect a slight revision upward. Supplies are clearing closely at this writing, and the market has a steadier tone on average arrivals from New York State. Very often when a range of prices begins to narrow and supplies are becoming more limited, the combination can be looked upon as a forerunner of a shift.

The extremely hot weather that prevailed during the week ending August 4, again had a very marked effect on the trade. Qualities fell off, and many marks that usually enjoyed preferred rank had to be content with lower classification.

Advices from the central and southwest indicate not only a falling off in production, but a reduction in the number of producing birds. Several weeks ago we stated in these columns that private trade reports indicated a reduction in our hen population. These recent reports bear out those of the earlier date.

Live Broilers Higher

FOWLS	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 10, 1927
Colored	27-28	27-28	27
Leghorn	18-24	22-24	22-24
BROILERS			
Colored	27-40	25-38	20-30
Leghorn	25-33	25-31	23-26
DUCKS, Nearby	22-24	19-23	16-24

The demand for live broilers is too good to permit live poultry buyers to depress the price. Not only are live broilers holding steady, but the demand has sent values to a higher level. Slaughter houses have been clearing their stocks satisfactorily, and supplies have not been at all heavy, in fact they have been comparatively light. The performance of the live poultry market is quite remarkable. A year ago when the best Plymouth Rocks brought no more than thirty cents, ten cents below this year's level. A year ago Leghorns averaged from 23 to 26 cents, this year the poorest of Leghorns almost brought last year's top price.

Fowls have been meeting a fairly active demand and the market has been decidedly firm although receivers have not been inclined to advance quotations fearing a break in the free movement of stocks. Fowls have generally been selling on par with the choicer receipts via freight. Indianas topping the

market at 28 cents, with a one cent premium for the fancier lines.

Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 10, 1927
Prime	18.50-19.00	17.50-18.00	17.25-17.50
Medium	13.00-18.25	12.00-17.00	12.00-17.00
Culls	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.00	9.50-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.75-15.35	14.00-15.00	12.50-13.00
Medium	11.00-14.50	11.00-13.50	11.25-12.25
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.50-9.75	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.00	6.00-7.00
Common light	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	10.00-11.00	9.50-10.25	8.00-8.50
Medium	7.25-9.75	6.75-8.75	5.70-7.50
Cutters	4.75-7.00	4.50-6.75	3.00-4.50
Reactors	5.00-9.75	5.00-9.50	3.00-5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.00-16.00	15.00-15.50	14.00-14.50
Medium	12.50-14.75	13.00-14.75	11.00-13.75
Culls	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.	10.25-11.25	10.00-11.00	11.00-11.50
150-200 lbs.	10.75-11.75	10.50-11.50	10.25-10.75
Over 200 lbs.	11.50-12.25	11.50-12.00	9.50-10.00
RABBITS (per lb.)	.15-.20	.15-.20	.20-.22
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.15-.25	.13-.23	.13-.23

The life calf market reflects the situation in the cow market. Good dairy cows are high and farmers are raising their calves. As a result we are only getting calves from the poorer cows. Nearby veals are topping southern veals by \$2.00, grade for grade.

Lambs have also gone a shade higher on light receipts, contrasting splendidly with a year ago.

Steers, bulls and cows are all not only steady, but higher. Recently the prediction was made that we are going to see \$1.00 beef and it looks as though it may come true. This will react, of course, to the advantage of pork which is already showing some gain, and will undoubtedly send poultry prices higher as well.

Country dressed veal shows little improvement over last week, but the situation should not be judged on price alone. The demand of this product is very sluggish except for a few very choice marks. The situation as a whole has been unsatisfactory, the demand being very weak.

The rabbit market is at quite a stand still.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 10, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)....	1.10 7/8	1.19 1/4	1.43 3/4
Corn (Sept.).....	.95 1/2	.98 1/2	1.13 1/2
Oats (Sept.).....	.36 3/4	.38 3/4	.49 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.51	1.53 1/4	1.55 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.19 3/4	1.27 3/4	1.27 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.51	.61 1/2	.58 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Aug. 4	July 28	Aug. 6, 1927
Grade Oats	41.00	44.00	1927
Spring Bran	29.00	29.50	35.50
Hard Bran	30.00	31.50	29.50
Standard Mids	30.00	31.00	31.00
Soft W. Mids	39.00	40.00	37.50
Flour Mids	40.00	44.00	42.00
Red Dog		46.50	41.00
Wh. Hominy	42.00	42.50	48.00
Yel. Hominy	42.00	42.50	39.00
Corn Meal	45.00	44.00	39.00
Gluten Feed	43.25	42.75	45.50
Gluten Meal	54.75	59.75	36.00
36% C. S. Meal	44.00	50.00	46.50
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	53.50	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	55.50	41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.00	50.50	46.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Market Unchanged

There is practically no change in the hay market since last week's report, a few cars of No. 1 Timothy have sold for \$25.00 a ton, more have sold at \$1.00 less. No. 2 has brought from \$22.00 to \$23.00 and other grades down as low as \$12.00 for sample. Timothy containing mixtures of grass and clover vary from \$16.00 to \$24.00 with the clover mixtures having \$1.00 the better of the deal on grades one and two. Rye straw is still at \$28.00-\$29.00; wheat in bundles \$23.00-\$24.00; and oats straw \$15.00-\$16.00.

Potatoes Continue Firm

Although we hear of no potato prices above the \$2.50 level, nevertheless, the situation in the spud market seems to

be gaining strength. On August 8th receipts were light and prices were trending upward. Long Islands were bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.50 depending upon package and quality. The best from Virginia and Maryland brought from \$2.25 to \$2.50, while poorer stock ran as low as 75 cents per 100 pound

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast at 11:30 standard time (12:30 daylight saving time) daily except Saturday.

sack. Jerseys in 150 pound sacks reached \$2.00.

Some of our correspondents from upper New York state are complaining that early potatoes are bringing only \$1.00 a bushel. They should thank their stars that at a time like this they can get such a price whereas if they had to buck the competition met by the middle Atlantic fellows, they might have to take a whole less,—a whole lot.

Big Prizes for Ayrshire Cattle at Eastern States

Competing for cash prizes amounting to \$685, a group of senior bull calves entered in the Eastern Ayrshire Bull Futurity will be judged on September 20th at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. To Cuthbert Nairn internationally known judge and manager of Spinney-Run Farm, Gurnee, Illinois has been given the responsibility of dividing the largest purse ever offered at any time for any class of dairy cattle.

In order for a calf to be eligible for this event it is necessary for his dam to have made a record of 10,000 pound of 4 per cent milk (which is the standard Ayrshire test) and for her to be nominated by her owner prior to the birth of the entry. In addition to entry fees both the Eastern States Exposition and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association have contributed to this purse. The winning calf will receive \$127 in cash and is also eligible for the usual open classes.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D. Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester 7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50 8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.75 Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded, 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.75 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

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News from Northern New York

Storms Cause Losses to Crops and Buildings--County Notes--Among the Dairymen

SEVERAL hard showers have brought much needed rain for pastures and growing crops, but severe lightning and high winds have caused a lot of damage at the same time. At least one man killed, several others shocked and a number of barns burned sum up farm losses in addition to twisted corn and flattened grain.



W. I. Roe

Indications now point toward a good fair yield of oats and barley of good heavy quality taking northern New York as a whole. Har-

vesting has commenced and if these showers clear the air for the coming week, a good portion of the grain will be in shock by next Saturday night. Haying is well along and it is lucky that it is for the hot winds of the past few days have matured the grasses rapidly.

The fourth annual banquet of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau committeemen is planned for August 25th at the Calcium Grange Hall. This will be held in the evening with Lloyd W. Shimel of Lafargeville in charge. The full program has not been announced yet, but will be both interesting and of value. The other members of the farm bureau executive are B. L. Johnson, Evans Mills; O. E. Hinds, Watertown; W. M. Cheevers, Chaumont; A. E. Holmes, Philadelphia; B. A. Garner, Omar; Ross Collins, Adams and W. A. Slack, Black River.

While speaking of farm bureau officials we have just been informed that our friend M. H. Streeter of Gouverneur president of the St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau, has just broken his arm. This is certainly hard luck, the more so as last year he was laid up with a badly mangled hand.

This coming week sees the St. Lawrence County farmers' picnic. This will be held at Coney Island, Hannawa Falls, near Potsdam. Hon. John A. McSparran, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange is to be the main speaker and there will be all sorts of games, contests, etc.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—The second week of August finds plenty of haying to do. It is doubtful if much more than half of the crop is in the barn and probably much will never be cut. The weather does not improve much—only two or three good hay days a week. Crops generally look good. The hot weather of the past few weeks is shoving the corn above the weeds. Pastures are fine but cows are shrinking quite badly. League members are feeling quite sore over the June price. A local cheese factory paid for the first half of June \$2.32 for 3.5 milk while the

League netted patrons here at Bordens condensery \$1.75.—A. J. N.

Cattaraugus County—Grange Day at Chautauqua, August 4 brought 3,000 visitors principally from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and nearby counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio. F. J. Freestone and S. J. Lowell spoke briefly. The principal address of the day was given by Ralph Parlette, noted Chicago editor. His subject was "The University of Hard Knocks." He is a very forceful speaker and he drove home to his hearers the character building value of life's hard knocks. He held a small glass jar full of small beans and big nuts and demonstrated the force of gravitation that always brings the big nuts to the top. You just can't keep them down nor put the little beans to the top. Life's early struggles help make the man. The young man or woman who has everything done for them is to be pitied. Sooner or later they'll get life's bumps and will be all unprepared.—M. M. S.

Cayuga County—August 1st finds us with much haying still to be done and the wheat harvest started. Frequent and heavy rains are delaying all farm work. Though the crops on high well drained ground are booming, the lowlands are suffering. New potato prices are very low and all vegetables are affected by it. Fowls and broilers are low, 16 to 20 cents. I have received 44c in July for shipping eggs but locally they are near 35c. County and town roadwork is progressing with some attention being given farmers' roads this year. Small satisfaction in having a few miles of good road and traveling through a foot of mud to get to it.—A. B.

Madison County—The farmers in this vicinity are late with their haying. Hay is a very good crop this year. Pea pickers have been busy for the past few weeks supplying the canneries at Cazenovia and Canastota. Eggs are bringing more money per dozen. The buyers are paying us 38c this week at the door but of course production has fallen off correspondingly.—Mrs. C. A. P.

Sullivan County—Many farmers have finished their haying and all reported a good crop. Corn is making very good headway and potatoes show signs of a very good yield. The fifty-third Sullivan County annual fair will be held at the fair grounds August 28-31 at Monticello with \$3,300 in race purses. Field day at Roscoe, July 26 brought big crowds. Boy Scouts are at their camp at Horseshoe Pond for the month of August. Grievance Day for the town of Liberty is set for August 21. The past week has been the warmest yet this season registering as high as 98 degrees.—P. E.

Schoharie County—Another torrid wave hit this locality Saturday when the thermometer mounted to 126 in the sun and over 90 in the shade at various points. Frequent rain storms greatly hinder harvest work and oats are rapidly turning while most farmers are not yet through with haying. Corn is growing rapidly in the intense heat. The apple crop is generally conceded to be very light. Eggs have gone to 32c at some local stores and others to 36c. Considerable quantities of hay yet to be cut but the crop is better than usual. At \$7 per ton many farmers have decided to cut only such amounts

necessary for their own use letting the rest go for they cannot afford to bother with it at such unreasonable prices.—H. V. L.

Rensselaer County—Wet weather is holding up the harvest. The hay crop is heavy. Some farmers have been unable to cultivate their corn, the ground being too wet. John H. Quackenbush bought wool this season paying as high as 47c per pound for first grade wool, the highest price paid for many years. Early lambs brought \$5 to \$6 apiece. But for the depredations of dogs, these prices would bring sheep industry back to this farming section. Milk is not showing satisfactory returns.—E. S. R.

Essex County—It has been some years since the weather has been so unfavorable for haying as it has been this summer. It has rained about every other day. Now on August 1st few farmers are half through haying. The crop on many farms is a heavy one. New potatoes are selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a bushel, eggs are 45c a dozen, fowls 25c per pound alive, broilers 30c per pound.

Many farms are either shipping their milk or preparing to ship it. Dairy cows are high in price and many buyers visit the farmers.—M. E. B.

Columbia County—Thunder showers the past week bothered the farmers with the haying. Much grass is covered with water and cannot be mowed with a team. Some farmers are mowing grass with the team walking in several inches of water in fields never before known to be wet. Black cherries are 25c a quart, \$1.00 for 4 quarts, \$2.50 for 12 quarts. Green gooseberries are 20c, red 10c, yellow Crookneck squashes \$1.25 per bushel, live fowls 26c per pound, broilers 35c per pound, eggs 40c a dozen, dewberries 25c per quart. Four school districts in New Lebanon and Canaan are to be centralized into a central school at New Lebanon. The vote stood 33 in favor of it out of 35 votes cast. Mr. Bancroft Van Stantwood, at one time the world's premier flutist, states the Kinderhook Band is the best country band he has ever heard. He especially praised their rendering of "King's Masterpiece."—Mrs. C. V. H.

Among the Dairymen

MILK is in pretty fair supply and holding out fully as well as usual. The better weather for a few days now after the middle of July makes a call for more milk for shipping. Manufacturing plants are getting somewhat less and are looking around for further supply. Generally dairymen are looking for a fairly good price for milk for the fall and winter. There is still a call for cows at pretty good prices. The new milk code and inspection is causing dairymen some trouble and many of them some expense. I have heard of cases where it is costing a thousand dollars to put the cow stable in condition to fully meet the requirements.

Milk is being trucked considerable distances, sometimes from one plant to another, especially for manufacturing purposes. More and more the glass lined tank on trucks is coming into use for this purpose. Old truckmen procure the tanks and install them on the old trucks. These hold a little over a hundred cans of milk and the tank weighs no more than the cans. It is sanitary and convenient. There is no perceptible change in temperature during a two hours' haul and would be little for an all day trip.

The recent changes at the Dairymen's League office are favorably mentioned here except that the loss of Mr. VanCise is regretted. The men who have gone through the rough and tumble of the past years are appreciated, however, and their achievements regarded as little short of wonderful considering the opposition they have faced. Both those inside the organization and those outside are frequently saying that we must take off our hats to the League. They are looking now for some further evidences of progress for better prices.—H. H. LYON.

Central New York Leaguers to Meet at Syracuse

OVER 1000 dairymen from Central and Northern New York have signified their intention of attending the third annual Central New York Dairymen's Dinner at the Hotel Syracuse, Saturday, August 25.

This function was first inaugurated in 1926 when dairymen from ten central New York counties met at the Hotel Syracuse on October 1 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the memorable milk strike of 1916, the first notable victory on the part of organized farmers.

After community singing led by the inimitable Hal Eppes, (better known as Healthy the Milk Clown,) the toastmaster, Director H. H. Rathbun of Vernon, N. Y. will assume charge of the meeting and introduce Miss Vera McCrea head of the League's home department.

At the close of Miss McCrea's address the home department will present an en-

tertaining musical program featuring duets by Mrs. George Lathrop and Mrs. Carl Fuess, Jr., of Madison, N. Y., selections by the Vanderwolf Quartette of Vernon Center, N. Y.; clarinet solos by Prof. Frances Myers, director of Madison County's well known musical organization the Madison Band; whistling solo by Mrs. J. B. Cronk of Lebanon; solo by Mrs. John Stroud of Lebanon and a duet by Mrs. Cronk and Mrs. Stroud.

The principal address of the day will be delivered by President Fred E. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League.

Borden Acquires Cheese Co.

ACQUISITION by the Borden Company of the Lakeshire Cheese Company of Plymouth, Wisconsin, through an exchange of stock was announced yesterday by Arthur W. Milburn, President of the Borden Company. The Lakeshire Cheese Company, engaged primarily in the loaf cheese business, has two plants in operation and is constructing two more.

Dairymen's League Charges Fraud Against Milk Companies

ALLEGING that the Middle States Milk & Cream Company, Inc., of Canastota transferred to the Eagle Dairy Company, Inc., of New York City property in Madison County, New York, in fraud and thereby preventing collection of a judgment of 18,892, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., has brought action against Middle States Milk & Cream Company, the Eagle Dairy Company and the Queensboro Dairy Company, Inc., in Madison county. The court is petitioned to set aside these transfers so that the properties may be seized and placed in the hands of a receiver so that the proceeds may be distributed among the creditors.

Beginning of this action is the latest development in a legal battle started in the spring of 1926. In a joint action against Middle States and Eagle Indemnity the Dairymen's League secured a judgment of \$25,135, which was paid by the Eagle Indemnity Company. Another judgment was secured against the Middle States for \$18,892, and has never been satisfied.

The Dairymen's League now alleges that at the commencement of these actions Middle States owned property in Madison county. While the action was pending, it is alleged, Smith Brothers' Milk & Cream Company, which claimed to own all of the capital stock of Middle States Milk & Cream Company, transferred to Eagle Dairy Company all of its assets, including those of Middle States Milk & Cream Company.

Therefore the Dairymen's League seeks to have these transfers set aside, a receiver appointed and the properties originally owned by Middle States seized so that its judgment of \$18,892 may be satisfied.

Central New York Farm Notes

WHEAT harvest has been badly delayed by the weather and now barley is ripening and the oat harvest is nearly here; and haying still hangs on. Frank Whipple says he still hopes to get his hay off the south meadow in time for fall plowing, if he can get a little help.

The hot weather is improving the corn crop rapidly but many fear potato blight if the hot, muggy weather persists.

Black birds have become a bad pest in this part of the state. Immense flocks descend on grain fields and gardens and destroy large quantities of grain and peas. Canning factory and picking peas are nearly stripped in some fields. The birds do as much damage by breaking down the crops as by eating the seeds.

Numerous important gatherings are being held at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca this summer. This week the Grange Lecturers' Conference for the five Middle Atlantic States convenes there and also state meetings of the poultry breeders and the com-

mercial hatcherymen. The latter two groups have for the principal purpose of their meeting, to make plans for improving the young chicks produced in New York State next spring.

The last of August, farm bureau delegates from ten northeastern states will attend an organization training school at the college. Another and larger group will be the World Congress of Entomologists. Two ocean liners are required to bring the delegates who are coming from Europe to the Congress. We hope they do not bring us any new bugs.

Around here there is a large difference between the store price for buying eggs and selling eggs. Allen Johnson asked his talking hen with a split tongue why she squawked so every time she laid an egg and she said it made her holler like Sam Hill to think how she had to scratch around for two weeks to find feed enough to make a dozen eggs and then the storekeeper got all the profit for just handing them over the counter.—C. T.

Heats Home for 25¢ a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

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You Install It Yourself!

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The Bulldog is sent you for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments, at our amazingly low price! Factory connections in both East and West. We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Get ready for winter NOW! Mail this coupon TODAY!

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Farm Women of the Generation Passing

Many Have Found the Secret of a Peaceful Mind and Rich Contentment

YESTERDAY we entertained the Home Bureau group of which my mother is a member. Needless to say, for two or three days previous our spacious farm home underwent the necessary refurbishing and took on an air of company manners such as it used to when my brothers and I were children and we were expecting to enjoy a visit from some of the Western cousins or other personages of like importance.

The morning dawned with all the promise of a rainy day and such it proved. It poured buckets full of water all the forenoon. But they were not discouraged by disagreeable weather

mark toward it, my admiration for them grew and grew and these are some of the reasons why.

All Started With Little Capital

In the first place nearly all of them launched out in life with their young husbands with very little if any financial start. Gradually by dint of great courage and steady, hard work they made their way until now they all have more or less comfortable homes and some little property besides. They all come to the meeting in good looking automobiles; not Pierce-arrows to be sure. But I am of the opinion that two people working side by side faithfully year in and year out take more solid comfort riding in a neat, little, inexpensive car than folks, who all their lives have been divided by too little love and too many social aspirations, do when gliding along in their expensive cars.

The president of the unit is the mother of nine children, seven of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood and all but one are settled in homes of their own. Think of the food those hands have cooked and the stitches they have taken. And yet she was one of the jolliest of the crowd. All but two of the members present are mothers of two children or more. They have nearly all made gardens, raised poultry, helped milk, raised calves besides doing all their own housework and caring for their children.

Kept Faces Toward Sunshine

Sturdy women of the soil these. They have suffered; they have been discouraged; they have known hard times financially. And yet through it all they have borne themselves bravely and well. Women of indomitable will and spirit are they. Often in the face of discouragement they have toiled on until better days came as better days are bound to do if we but keep our faces turned toward the sunshine, calm in the belief that the divine scheme for our lives is worked out many times through trial and what would seem disheartenment for us.

They have sought their pleasure and satisfaction in the keeping of their homes, the careful rearing and training of their children, in the marvel and beauty of the broad expanse of country all about. Something as a writer puts it concerning a people she describes, "They have not taken stock of themselves and their possessions every now and then to discover whether they were happy or not. They just lived and thereby were content."

There is something fine and brave and true about them. They have stood firm and unfaltering through the tests of life and with it all have preserved a wholesome sense of humor and appreciation of clean fun. If we can but learn from these folk of sterling worth and patient endurance the art of taking life, unflinchingly, just as it comes to us, we shall know the secret of a calm and sustaining contentment which will yield us a peace of mind more to be valued than riches.—B. M. H., N. Y.

Care of Floors

Unfinished wood—mop or scrub with warm water and mild soap. If necessary scour with powdered pumice, clean beach sand, or fine steel wool. Rinse with clear water, wipe as dry as possible.

Varnished floors—sweep with soft brush, mop or broom covered with cotton flannel bag; rub with cloth or mop moistened with floor oil or kerosene. (Do not use excess of oil as it re-

mains on top and gathers dust.) If very dirty use cloth or mop dipped in warm soapy water and dry at once. Follow with polishing mop. When it shows wear, brush the whole with a new coat of varnish.

Waxed floors—use no oil, as it softens wax. Brush floors with soft brush or mop. When dirty use a cloth wrung out of warm soapy water or one moistened with turpentine or gasoline. (These liquids should not be used near open flame.) Freshen worn or marred spots with new wax well rubbed in.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.

How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.

How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.

Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.

Sealing Wax Craft—10c.

Tables and Favours—10c.

Helps for the Home Dressmaker (Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing) price 60c.

Slender Sports Frock



A slender sports type which adapts itself to many uses is found in DRESS PATTERN No. 3489. It can be made up in one of the many wash silks, in silk pique or printed linen. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of 36-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Reader Asks How to Re-seat Her Old-fashioned Chairs

DEAR AUNT JANET:

As I have some old chairs which would be good for years yet if I could only put rush seats in them, I am writing to see if you can help me find the information about gathering the cat tails and curing them, also wetting and twisting.—Miss S. F. D., New York.

I FIND it is not very easy to get information on making rush bottoms for chairs. However, I trust that what I have will give you a beginning and from this together with your experience you will be able to work out a satisfactory seat. The following instructions will tell you how to prepare the cat tails. "The cat tail leaves are gathered when they have made their full growth; any time from late July to early September seems satisfactory. Only the groups of leaves that do not have the "tails" are cut, and cut high enough from the root that the leaves will separate without pulling. They should be dried in a loft, garret or barn scaffold or under the trees, if put under cover at night. The dry leaves are prepared for use by thoroughly wetting and rolling them in a wet cloth over night. Just before using, run the leaves through a clothes wringer two or three times, to remove the water and air and to soften the fiber.

The rectangular or square seat is composed of one long strand, made by adding new leaves at the corners as the weaving proceeds. The strand may be twisted one way all the time or the twist may be reversed at the corners—always twisting from the adjacent leg. In twilled cloth the warp and woof are often twisted in opposite ways to emphasize the twill. Only the parts of the strand which show on the upper surface are twisted, except where it is necessary to add new material."—AUNT JANET.

Frozen Dainties

THE preparation of frozen desserts requires little time and patience if the proper utensils and necessities are assembled. All that is needed is a reliable ice cream freezer, a hatchet or strong mallet, a stout burlap bag, rock salt and enough ice to freeze well. The ice should be finely crushed always, in the bag with the mallet, the can scalded carefully before using, and drained. The proper proportion of ice and salt is one part salt to three of ice. Never fill the can more than three fourths full as the mixture increases in bulk during the freezing process.

Delicious Marshmallow Ice Cream

2 eggs (whites only) 1 pint heavy cream
3/4 cup cold milk 1/4 lb. marshmallows
12 marshmallows (cut up)
2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar

Place marshmallows in double boiler over hot water: add cold milk and stir at times till dissolved and quite smooth and free from lumps. Put aside to cool—Whip cream and sugar till stiff—stir marshmallow mixture into the whipped cream, add stiffly-beaten whites of eggs and flavor with vanilla. Freeze. When nearly frozen, remove dasher from freezer push down cream from sides of freezer, stir in the 12 cut up marshmallows, repack and let stand an hour to "ripen". Broken nuts add much to this dessert's deliciousness.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

This makes a very smooth velvety mixture.

Peach Ice Cream

1 cup sugar 1 qt. soft ripe peaches
3 cups milk 4 eggs
1 pint heavy whipped cream

Peel peaches, cut up and mash. Add 1/2 cup sugar, cover and set aside one hour. Scald milk, add beaten eggs, cook in double boiler, stirring till thick. Remove from fire, strain through fine sieve, set aside to cool. Add peaches when cold. Fold in whipped cream, freeze and let stand an hour to "ripen."

If fresh peaches are not available, a 3 lb. can of peaches may be substituted.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

Apricot Ice Cream

Made same as peach cream above, using a 3 lb. can of apricots.

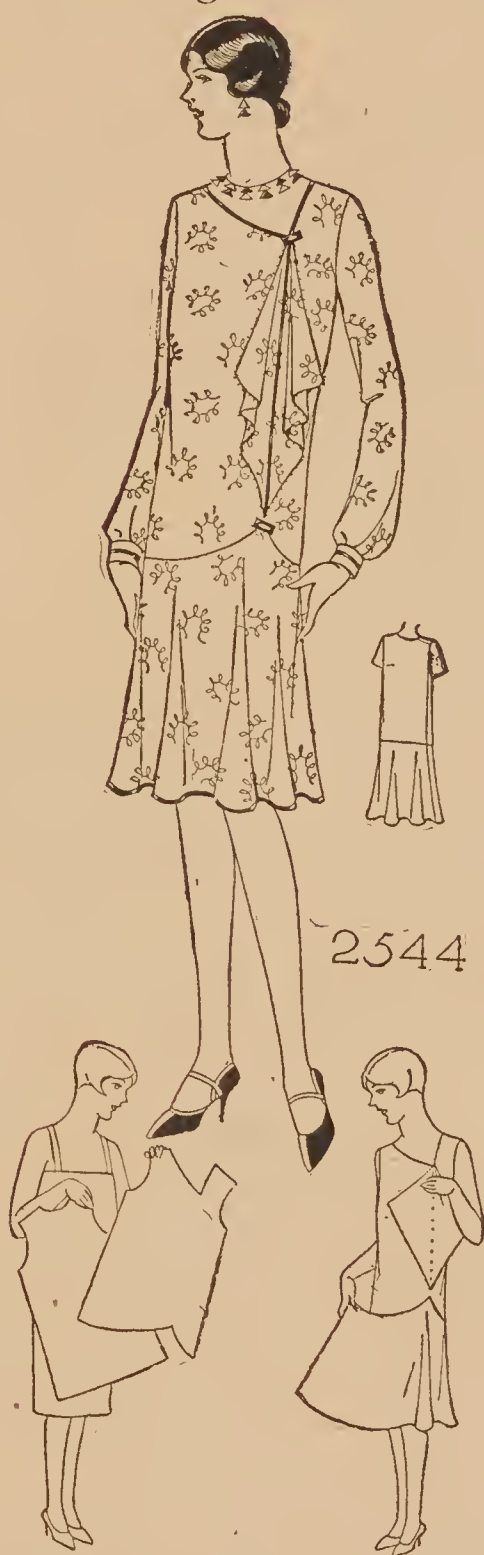
If peaches are not very sweet use additional sugar. It is well to remember that freezing decreases flavors. A mixture will be less sweet or will taste less strongly of vanilla or other flavorings after it is frozen.

Delicious Frozen Pudding

2 or 3 eggs 1/2 cup sugar
1 cup broken nuts 2 teaspoons vanilla
1 pint heavy whipped cream
1/4 cup diced candied cherries

Beat egg yolks and sugar very light—add vanilla. Fold in stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Fold in whipped cream.

Charming and Practical



DRESS PATTERN 2544 with its rippling skirt and graceful jabot at the side is a delightfully simple way of interpreting the season's styles. The pretty flowered chiffons, chiffon voile, georgette crepes, or printed silk are prettily adapted to this style. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 40-inch material with 6 yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

Add nut meats and cherries. Leave packed in mold in ice and rock salt for 4 hours. Serve with whipped cream.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

This is a delicious recipe for use in the mechanical refrigerators.

Pineapple Mousse

1 pint heavy whipped cream
4 tablespoons confectioner's sugar
Crystallized ginger 1 can sliced pineapple
Few grains salt Candied cherries

Whip cream very stiff, adding sugar slowly. Drain liquor from pineapple, add the finely shredded pineapple to the cream. Add salt. Pack at once in mold in ice and rock salt for 3 or 4 hours. When serving, garnish with candied cherries and thin strips of

crystallized ginger.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

When the fresh fruits are scarce one can always buy a can of pineapple.

Pictures You Want To See

(These selected pictures are recommended for our readers by the National Board of Motion Picture Review).

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age.

j—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile).

*—Especially interesting or well done.

hs—HONEYMOON FLATS—Universal—6 rls.—George Lewis, Dorothy Gulliver—Comedy drama of the troubles between a young couple and the girl's mother. Honeymoon flats is an apartment in the suburbs full of young married people. (Serial story in the Saturday Evening Post by Earl Derr Biggers).

j—THE LOVE MART—First National—8 rls.—Drama of the days of slavery. How the belle of New Orleans is humiliated and loses wealth and position, but finds deep abiding love. (Original screen story by Edward Childs Carpenter).

j—MOTHER MACHREE—Fox—7 rls.—Belle Bennett, Victor McLaglen—Irish mother melo-drama. After the father's death, a mother and her boy come to America. She consents to have him adopted and reared as a gentleman while she disappears and becomes nurse and governess to a rich girl with whom he subsequently falls in love. Just before he goes to war her identity is revealed to him. (Song "Mother Machree" by Rida Johnson Young).

j—THE PATSY—Metro—8 rls.—Marion Davies—Patsy, the family "goat" attains personality and wins the man she loves. (Play by Barry Connors).

j—SIMBA—Frank R. Wilson Co.—8 rls.—Photographed by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson—African hunt picture with notable views of elephants and lions, and scenes of African savages, also much fascinating African scenery.



We hope each reader will send for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine because we believe the book should be in every home.

It contains all of the attractive New York and Paris styles for Fall and Winter wear in addition to a number of suggestions regarding Christmas gifts that can be made at home, cute styles for children, and a good selection of embroidery.

Also six full page illustrated articles of great value to the woman who sews. These articles show how any pattern may be altered to fit the individual whose figure is not in exact proportion and also the correct way to fit sleeves, finish slashes, and all the other most difficult steps in dressmaking. They will help you give your dresses the finished appearance that means so much to the woman who wishes to appear correctly attired.

The edition is limited. We therefore suggest that you send 12 cents today for your copy, addressing Pattern Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Summer colors needn't be afraid...

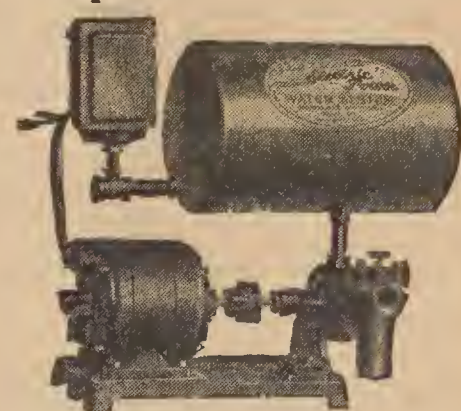
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The Lecturer's Hour

Suggestions on Planning Programs for Granges and Farmers' Clubs

THE lecturer of the subordinate grange has the most responsible and important position in the grange because on his or her efforts depends the interest of members in grange meetings and therefore to a large extent their attendance at meetings.

The task is made greater by the frequent hesitation on the part of members to participate in the program. Lack of time is often an excuse but "stage fright" at appearing in public may be the principal cause. No matter how conscientious a lecturer may be, nothing worthwhile can be accomplished without the co-operation of the members.

Co-operation is Necessary

The first task, then is to get this co-operation. The lecturer who takes office in a grange where this co-operation already exists is fortunate. Where it must be built up the following suggestions may help to get the members to take part in the program.

1. Choose topics for discussion that are of vital interest to the members. Any-

most important. Most of us do not farm as well as we know how now. In addition the young folks need to be inspired to get all possible training for their work and both young and old need inspiration to make their community a better and more satisfying place to live in.

4. Fellowship—Farming is work which keeps a man much alone. This has its advantages. It gives time to think, but men and women also need to exchange ideas and to experience the joy of friends.

How to Do It

A grange lecturer needs to know sources of information and help, even more than actual information. A few are:

1. State Colleges of Agriculture,
New York—Ithaca, N. Y.
New Jersey—New Brunswick, N. J.
Pennsylvania—State College, Pa.
Connecticut—Storrs, Conn.
Massachusetts—Amherst, Mass.
Rhode Island—Kingston, R. I.

Help to Make the Lecturer's Task Easier

THE grange is one of the oldest and strongest farm organizations and Patrons of Husbandry all over the country have learned to look to it for help in solving their problems. Members who have never served as lecturers of their subordinate grange cannot realize fully the amount of work and thought which lecturers must put into a successful year's program. On this page we are giving a few suggestions which we hope may help to make their task easier.

In case extra copies of this article are desired by any of our readers, we will be glad to send them on request, as long as the supply lasts. This offer is not restricted to granges but includes Farmers' Clubs or any other organization that can make use of the suggestions. Do not hesitate to write us if we can serve you further.—The Editors.

one will talk if he is sufficiently concerned.

2. Have one or two members who are prepared to start each discussion.
3. Keep the programs as informal as possible.
4. Bring the matter to the attention of the grange. Impress on the members the fact that good programs can not be put on without their help.
5. Interest the younger members. They are often better co-operators than their parents.

Have a Program Committee

While it is not always possible to follow a program to the letter, there is no doubt but that better results are secured by planning programs in advance.

The Master, after conferring with the lecturer, may appoint a program committee to lay out the programs for the coming year. It helps to have these programs printed and distributed to grange members.

It is a good plan to give some attention to the balance of the year's program. Some points that should be given consideration are:

1. The business of farming
 - a. Producing
 - b. Marketing
 - c. Accounting
2. The Home
 - a. Equipment
 - b. Recreation
 - c. Child training
3. The Community
 - a. The schools
 - b. Community dramatics
 - c. Community music

The year's programs should include talks and discussions, debates, music, outside speakers, games and dramatics.

What the Lecturer's Hour Should Do

The lecturer's hour in the grange should provide:

1. Instruction and Information—This part of the program need not be dull if the information given is of vital concern to members. They should be encouraged to look to the grange for the solutions to their problems.
2. Entertainment—This should not be restricted to the recital of poems. It may embrace a host of activities. Details and suggestions will be given later.
3. Inspiration—This may be the

Vermont—Burlington, Vt.
New Hampshire—Durham, N. H.
Maine—Orano, Maine.

These colleges are your servants. They publish valuable bulletins and you may write to them for information on any farm problem.

2. State Departments of Agriculture,

New York—Albany, N. Y.
Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, Pa.
New Jersey—Trenton, N. J.
Connecticut—Hartford, Conn.
Massachusetts—Boston, Mass.
Rhode Island—Providence, R. I.
Vermont—Montpelier, Vt.
New Hampshire—Concord, N. H.
Maine—Augusta, Me.

Write to your department on questions relating to State laws affecting agriculture.

Information on Taxes—Prof. M. S. Kendrick of the New York State College of Agriculture has made a special study of farm taxes in New York State.

The State Board of Taxes and Assessment of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., has published "Tax Laws of the State of New Jersey."

The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, State Chamber Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa., has made a complete study of taxation in Pennsylvania.

Information about Reforestation—New York—Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.; State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Forestry Department, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.; New Jersey: New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.; Pennsylvania: State Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pa. In New England States write to the State College of Agriculture and to the State Department of Agriculture.

Information about Bulletins

Write to your State College of Agriculture, ask for a list of available bulletins, check those of interest to your members and keep them on file in the grange hall.

Write to the Office of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for a list of available bulletins and ask for those of interest.

Write to your State Department of

Agriculture and ask for a list of their available publications.

If your State Agricultural Experiment Station is not located at the State College ask for a list of available bulletins. Note: The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is at Geneva, N. Y.

Write to your State Education Department, at the State Capitol, for information and bulletins regarding schools, school laws, school lunches or other matters pertaining to schools.

Write to your State Department of Health, at the State Capitol, for bulletins or information pertaining to health.

Information about Debates

American Agriculturist has a number of debate outlines that are available to grange lecturers. Subjects are:

1. Is Prohibition under present conditions a damage or a benefit?
2. Should Saturday afternoon be used by farmers as a half holiday?
3. Is the man who chooses farming as his life work making a mistake?
4. Does poor cooking cause more misery than strong drink?
5. Should farmers adopt an eight hour day?
6. Is it more profitable to buy concentrates for the dairy than it is to mix them?

The New York State College of Agriculture publishes a bulletin (E-149) on the "Principles of Debate" that will prove helpful. They also have some debate outlines.

The reference section of the New York State Library at Albany publishes a pamphlet called "Debate Service" which is free. They will furnish material in the form of clippings and bulletins to New York State residents.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Guelph, Ontario, publishes a bulletin on Public Speaking and Debate.

Information About Stereoptican Slides

If the grange owns a stereopticon or can borrow one, variety can be given to the program by showing slides once in awhile. Series of slides can be secured without cost other than postage to New York State residents from the Visual Instruction-Extension Division of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., or from the Visual Instruction Division of the State Department of Education at Albany, N. Y. Application blanks, lists of available slides and rules and regulations for borrowing them may be secured by writing to the above addresses.

Books About Games

Games always interest young folks and help them to work off surplus energy. In fact it does us all good to play. Many of us who are older have forgotten how to forget our dignity and have a good time but with practice we can again learn how to play.

Some good books which give rules and directions for games are:

Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10c.

A Handbook of Games and Programs by W. R. LaPorte. The Abingdone Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price 90c.

Recreation for Young and Old by H. K. Ebreight. The Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price 60c.

The Department of Rural Social Organization of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca publishes some mimeographed sheets on "Recreational Leadership" that gives good suggestions and rules for games.

Some Suggested Subjects for Debate

1. That a college education is more desirable than wealth.
Affirmative points: Helps make money, helps to enjoy life, cannot be lost.
Negative points: College not essential.
(Continued on Page 14).



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



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CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$10-100; White Leghorns \$8-100; Barred Rocks & Reds \$9-100; White Rocks \$12-100; Heavy mixed \$8-100; Light \$7-100. If not satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls. Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forrestville, Conn.

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GRAND FRUIT & DAIRY FARM 160 ACRES—9 room cozy dwelling and sun parlor, 4 open fireplaces; all modern impts., 2 large new barns, 40x42—40x45; large new poultry house 120x50; garage, machine shed, 24x60; 500 apples, 1,400 peaches, raspberries, dewberries, grapes, several acres of alfalfa, great productive soil, 19 head of reg. Guernsey cattle, horses, poultry and all up-to-date machinery and tractor; property adjoining Hudson Country Golf Club. Price \$20,000, all complete. LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

THE MORTGAGE THAT PAYS ITSELF OFF—Joint Stock Land Bank Loan—For a farmer to purchase a farm, provide buildings, purchase equipment, fertilizer, live stock to pay existing farm mortgages, etc. The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank. Supervised by the United States Government interest paid semi-annually; in addition 1% per year is paid on the principal which goes to the reduction of the loan and completely pays it off over a period of 33 years. Prompt service—We are organized to make appraisals promptly and otherwise handle all business without undue delay or red tape. Loans given in any part of the State of New York and Pennsylvania. Full information and application blanks address: Branch office for Pa. and N. Y., Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, official representative.

AGENTS WANTED

FARMERS' "EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-PLAN"—Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make \$30 to \$150 weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Some good territories available. Team or car needed. Write today for Farmers' "Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan." THE H. C. WHITMER CO., Farm Dept. No. 12, Columbus, Indiana.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—53 acre farm in New Jersey about 12 miles from Phila., good soil for fruit and vegetables, between 2 main highways leading to N. Y. and Phila. For full particulars address owner. HENRY KRAMER, Beverly, N. J.

15 FARMS 29 to 304 Acres. Priced \$2,000 to \$12,000. B. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED ALL AROUND farm hand. State experience and wages expected. BOX 698, Somerville, N. J.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofcoating, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, \$1 to \$15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

TOURISTS—VISITING NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. can find clean restful rooms in private home at moderate price. Subscriber to American Agriculturist. MRS. M. C. WILSON, 418-eleventh St.

RED ROBIN GUEST HOUSE—Open for the season. 6 miles from Albany, 2 miles from Troy, 2 miles from Watervliet, 12 miles from Schenectady. Tourists accommodated "all improvements". Rates reasonable. MRS. M. R. PHILLIPS, Hostess, Haswell Road, Watervliet, N. Y., off stop 39½, Troy and Schenectady Road.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

MORE FOR LESS!—Get our raised letter Summer stationery specials. Samples free. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CELERY—CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, fine plants ready for field—\$1.25-1,000; \$10 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

HOLLYHOCKS, DELPHINIUMS, HARDY PHLOX. Hardy Chrysanthemums, Columbines, Bleeding Hearts and 114 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and increase in size and beauty each year, all of which may be planted this summer and fall and will bloom next summer. Pot-grown Roses for summer and fall planting. Privet, Barberry, Shrubs, Vines for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. Improved selection Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants and 5-year old bearing-size Washington Asparagus roots for August and fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.26; 10—\$2.00; smoking 10—\$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25; Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 Box 50 Cigars, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

TREE AND GRASS KILLERS

BO-KO-ENOUGH TO KILL 50 trees \$1. BO-KO CO., Jonestown, Miss.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, champagne, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for particulars. Yarn for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Leadership

is NOT the result of
CHANCE

Each week in 1927 nearly 500 letters requiring a reply were received from subscribers by the editorial department of American Agriculturist. This is double the number received five years ago.

Confidence in our editors caused readers to ask them questions bearing on all manner of subjects.

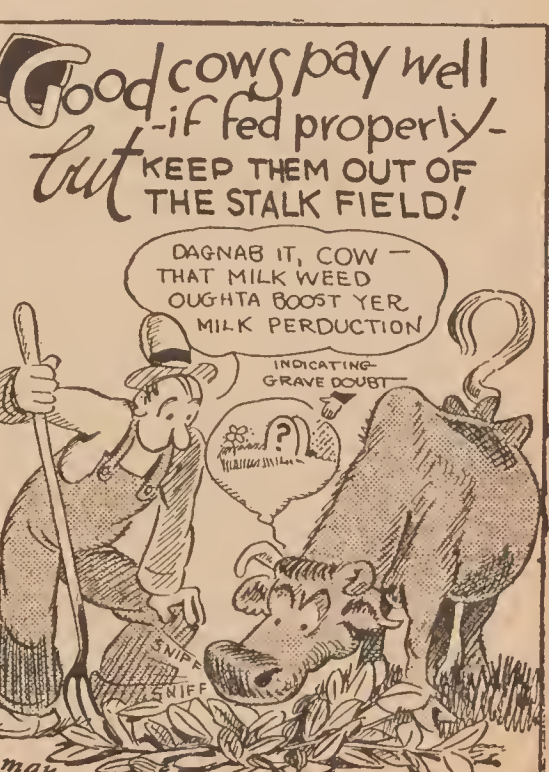
Confidence cannot be bought. It is the result of painstaking effort for truth, honesty and integrity.

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HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Cows Producing

By Ray Inman



\$2,000,000 to make the McALPIN New York's Finest HOTEL!

Inside and out, the famous McAlpin is enjoying complete restoration. Look over these outstanding features of the \$2,000,000 improvement plan:

NEW carpets—NEW draperies and furniture throughout—NEW modern decorations and lighting effects—11 high-speed, self-leveling elevators—every room with bath.

All improvements are being executed without interruption of service . . . you are invited to inspect the exceptional accommodations the McAlpin now offers—bright, cheerful, spacious rooms of immaculate cleanliness—with prompt, courteous, efficient service to enthrall the most critical guest.

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Ready for shipment. 12 to 14 weeks, \$1.25; 10 weeks, \$1. Send check or P. O. Money Order. F.O.B. shipping point. Breed from heavy laying stock.

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Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337**

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EIGHT WEEK LEGHORN PULLETS

Okay in every way. \$1 each, \$95 per 100, \$450 per 500. **JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.**

What is the Matter with the Potato Market?

(Continued from Page 3)

day when the normal consumption is only 700 cars? In carrying out this idea Dr. Bomberger showed us charts showing that the market would stand \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel with 700 cars a day or even 800, but when it went above this figure the market would begin to drop. This year's prices prove the story when compared with last season. Last year under receipts about equal to the nation's need of 700 cars a day prices were about \$3.50 a barrel while this year under receipts of 900 to 1200 cars a day the market broke to \$1.00 a barrel. So heavy were shipments at one time in the past few weeks that had it not been for the establishment of an embargo the price would doubtless have dropped to 50 cents a barrel. The Eastern Shore, in a serious way tried to regulate its marketing in an orderly fashion but antagonistic interests looking for bargains, and the rush of potatoes from other states kept the market in a chaotic condition.

The over stimulation in white potato planting has been brought about by two factors that are entirely beyond the control of any marketing agency or the farmer himself. High prices of potatoes in recent years have led many business men, retired farmers, speculators and others into the game. They have rented large acreages of land not only on the Shore but down in the Carolinas for potato culture. These blocks range from 25 to 100 acres and are more than the average farmer wants to plant. They represent a speculative effort to capitalize on potato growing that has resulted in an over-production.

Then there has developed a method of selling fertilizer to potato growers that has also stimulated production. It is a common practice in the South among fertilizer manufacturers to sell a ton of fertilizer for 10 to 11 barrels of potatoes. This has encouraged a grower to put in an extra five or ten acres, all of which tends to result in a bigger tonnage. In commenting on this situation, Dr. Bomberger stated that these fellows had taken a terrible beating this year. Imagine the fertilizer concerns selling a standard 6-8-5 fertilizer worth in the neighborhood of \$40 to \$45 a ton for ten barrels of potatoes worth \$1 a barrel at the car door.

This year's experience in marketing potatoes is not likely to be repeated in the near future. Already the move is on foot to hold a part of the crop. This year some of the growers profited

by storing a part of the crop. In the opinion of Dr. Bomberger approximately 2,000 carloads were stored in barns, storage houses and even in the woods. We were told of one big grower who rented a huge circus tent in which he stored several carloads of potatoes. Another year will see the erection of many open shed storage houses. The old scheme has been to put the potatoes in the car for short storage and start them rolling to market. This year with cheap potatoes and a ten day to three week storage period the matter of demurrage on cars has been out of the question.

So far we have devoted all attention to the low prices that existed a month or even two weeks ago. The question naturally arises, how about the upward trend in the market since August 1.

Since the potato shipments have declined to 600 to 800 cars a day the price continued to advance. The market, as we write, is now on the verge of touching \$2 per barrel on the Shore or \$2 per 150 pound sack in the Central Jersey district. With the Shore shipments rapidly declining and very little possibility of the total carlot shipments again touching 1,000 cars a day until the Northern tier of potato states starts to dig, the market is showing more confidence with well known potato experts predicting \$2 to \$2.50 potatoes during the next few weeks.

On top of the gradual rise in price comes authentic reports from Jersey that they will not have the big crops of 1927 with indications of hardly an extra car even in the face of an increase in the acreage.

A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

to mention either the local paper eagerly looked forward to and read each week by practically every person in the whole community, a paper with great influence for good because its publisher has always had the courage of his convictions and has always stood for progress and uncompromisingly for law and order.

But men are always greater than things, greater than the institutions they create, and the influence of church, school, lecture course, band or local paper is always in direct proportion to the character and ability of the men who direct them. Edward Amherst Ott, the famous lecturer, says: "The difference between a live town and a dead one is in a few leaders." So I believe that one reason for the great influence of country villages is the large number of modest, self-effacing and self-sacrificing men and women in those villages who have given freely of their time and ability for the good of their community.

I am thinking now of a country lawyer in this small village who has given sound advice for a lifetime, always for a small fee and often for no fee at all when his client was needy. No one but he can ever know how many quarrels this man has patched up, how much costly litigation he has saved, and how much he has done to get his neighbors to live in peace with one another. Some of us know about the large garden that this lawyer grows that there may be plenty for his

neighbors and especially for the old lady who lives alone and who has no garden of her own. We know too how he is never too busy to shovel the snow off his neighbor's sidewalk and to carry her coal from the cellar. This man's name will never stand forth in big type in the newspapers in connection with some famous or infamous trial. He is just a "mainstreeter", but all the same he is a great man and more of an honor to his profession than many a better known lawyer.

Over the high school in this village there presided for a dozen or more years a principal, hundreds of whose boys and girls now bless his name. I personally know a long list of the graduates of that school during this principal's time, and practically every one of them will testify enthusiastically to the influence and inspiration of this teacher upon their lives when such help and influence counted the most. Many of the boys and girls owe much of what they are today to this one man. Yet he was only a village high school principal—just another "mainstreeter".

If I were to name the three greatest influences for good in any community, music would be among the three, and at the top of good musical influence, I would put the village band and orchestra. Let the critics and the sophisticated laugh and mock about the discords. When I hear the sarcastic criticisms of the country band, I remember the band in my own village and the long roll of its members of several generations who have marched and played to entertain a recreation-starved community and to build within themselves a knowledge and love of music that have uplifted and sustained them in many a dark place through the years.

I remember too the leader of that village band who has sacrificed his evenings for a lifetime to train the boys and girls of two generations in the art and practice of music. I have known few better musicians than this village band and orchestra leader and few more travelled or cultured gentlemen. Yet he too is a "mainstreeter" who is not too proud to earn his daily bread by working in the local railroad station, or to say "hello" to Harry and "Doc" and Ivan and George, and all the other friends in the community as they pass to and fro in the simple daily tasks of life in the old home town.

Then there is the country doctor whose great laugh and wholesome personality are better than all his pills, a doctor who has cared for the sick of the countryside for a lifetime and who is a friend of every man, a busy physician who yet has had time to take part in the affairs of the school and the community, and who is the proud father of four sons, each of whom is either a doctor of dentistry or doctor of medicine. The doctor is still driving the hills. The world does not know him as a famous surgeon or physician. But even so, when I am forced to stand by the bedside of sickness of someone I love, I shall get new faith and courage to face whatever is ahead if this old "mainstreet" doctor is standing by my side.

The Lecturer's Hour

(Continued from Page 12)

tial to education, teaches bad habits.

2. That the country is a more desirable place for a farmer to retire than the city or village.

Affirmative points: Friends, retirement drains country, interests in country, living costs lower.

Negative points: No recreation, no conveniences.

3. That labor organizations are a benefit to agriculture.

Affirmative points: Enables workmen to buy farm products, draw workers from country, help prevent over-production.

Negative points: Make it difficult to get farm help, draw best workers from farms, results in bad social life.

4. That unrestricted immigration would be detrimental to the farming business.

Affirmative points: Farmer is laborer, cheap labor would lower his returns, would increase criminal class.

Negative points: Would supply cheaper labor, would provide market for farm products.

5. That the country offers the best opportunity for a well rounded life.

Affirmative points: Family ties close, chance for best health, less nerve strain, more community life, more friends, chance for real education, chance for self reliance.

Negative points: Less chance to get on, no art galleries.

6. That safety of investment is

more important to farmers than high returns.

Affirmative points: Safe investment always earns low returns, farmers cannot afford to lose.

Negative points: Conservative, seldom or never becomes rich.

7. That a complete fertilizer is a better buy for farmers in this locality than superphosphate (acid phosphate).

8. That it is more profitable to feed a ready mixed ration than to home mix.

Affirmative points: Experts know business, have equipment to mix efficiently, can buy economically.

Negative points: Mixing teaches, pay for spare time, know what is in feed.

9. That hens are a more profitable farm enterprise for the capital and time involved than dairy cows.

10. That a vacation makes for better farming and home making.

11. That the farm Bureau deserves the support of every farmer.

Affirmative points: Influences legislation, gives information, helps farm organization, makes money for members.

Negative points: Membership too small, does not represent farmer.

12. That the farm woman should have equal property rights and control of money with her husband.

Affirmative points: Necessary partner in the business, judgment usually as sound as average man's.

Negative points: Lack business experience, most businesses have one person as the executive head.

(To be Continued Next Week)



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



R. F. D. Route is Extended

"The farm on which I live was vacant before I bought it and being at the end of the R. F. D. route, they discontinued the service. I am the biggest taxpayer on the road and mail was always delivered here until the place became vacant. We are very anxious to have our R. F. D. service extended so that we will get service. I wonder if you will write to the Department at Washington and find out what can be done."

WE have always found the Post Office Department very courteous in investigating any request for the extension of rural routes. In this case we received a reply that extending this route would add to the cost of service to accommodate one family and that at the present time it was deemed inadvisable to grant the request.

However, on receipt of further details from our subscriber, which in turn

out to our subscribers that they should be very sure that they can complete the course and profit by it before paying any money or signing any contracts. We suggest that our readers consider the matter very carefully before spending any money on such a course. The experience of our reader would not tend to create confidence in this particular concern.

Collection Agency Fails to Give Accounting

"About a year ago I gave some accounts to the Fay Clearing Company of Albany, N. Y., and now cannot get any reply from them. I sent them a registered letter about a month ago so they must have received it, but still I do not hear from them. I believe that a part of these accounts have been paid. Is there anything you can do to get an accounting from them?"

UP to date we have received no reply to our letter to the Fay Clearing Company asking that our subscriber be given a report on these accounts. We suggest to our subscribers who have bills to collect, that you put them in the hands of a local attorney for collection.

Shippers Beware!

SHIPPERS of fruits and vegetables in New York State are warned to be on the outlook for one H. S. Swerdlin, alias "Heine" Swerling, Jack Lewis, Jack Kelly, Jack Kelling. Swerdlin who is known as "The Singing Salesman", has left a long trail of bad checks and unpaid bills behind him in a number of cities. It is said that under the name of Kelly he opened a produce house in Rome, N. Y. about two years ago. He bought several cars of produce from shippers in the country and he also got a car from New York City. He left hastily without paying for the cars, and he even managed to avoid payment for the freight. Railroad detectives are looking for him.

Swerdlin is a good talker, inclined to be a bit loud. He is about five feet, eight inches tall, weighs about 200 pounds and is of dark complexion.

The Produce Packer of August 4th carries a long article about Swerdlin's activities. He gets his nick-name as "Singing Salesman" from the fact that he has a fairly good voice and is said to have been at one time a theatrical performer, doubling in the produce trade. Apparently from all reports he is a bad actor both on and off the stage. Look out for him.

Allege Misrepresentation By Auto Service Salesmen

"I recently insured my automobile in The Motorade Corporation with offices in Syracuse and Buffalo. I am to pay them \$28.50 and have already paid them \$10. The whole thing looks wrong to me and I would like to know if this Company is reliable."

WE are informed that the Better Business Bureau of Syracuse has received many complaints from those who claim that they have been induced to become members through statements which are not in keeping with facts. Most of these were based upon the alleged statements of salesmen that members were receiving liability insurance for automobiles, whereas this was not the case.

We understand that the Better Business Bureau of Syracuse conferred with attorneys from the Motorade Corporation and as a result of this conference, the sale of memberships has been suspended, at least temporarily.

After correspondence with hundreds of our readers who have signed con-

tracts with a number of automobile service concerns, we have yet to find one who feels that he has received his money's worth from them.

Breeding Stock Shipped at Reduced Rates

"I recently bought a pure bred Percheron colt which was delivered to me over two roads, The Erie and the O. & W. Railroad. The Erie gave me one-half rate but the O. & W. collected full rate. I was informed by the Percheron Association that they had secured one-half rate on all breeding stock. Can you give

Promptness Appreciated!

I HAVE just received draft for \$80.00 from the North American Insurance Company for which I am very much pleased and thank you for same. I remain,

Yours truly,

Charles H. Cooper,

R. D., 2,
Frankfort, N. Y.

me information as to how to get the refund from the O. & W. Railroad?"

THIS was evidently either a clerical error or a case in which the agent was not thoroughly informed on the regulations. On bringing it to the attention of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, they were very glad to give instructions to their auditor to correct the charges on this shipment.

May Attach to Recover

In July I sold to a party some standing timber which was to be used in a spool factory. He was to pay me in advance and I received two payments, but the last batch he took he failed to show up for a settlement, cleared out, leaving his tent and tools. He has left the state and I am told he is in Pennsylvania. Another party has a mortgage on his horses which were left at the neighbor's. I have written him but have received no answer.

IF I were in your shoes I would get out a warrant of attachment right away before some one else does and seize the property left in your woods. You could then prove your damages in your county court and sell the tent, tools, etc., to satisfy them. You would need a local attorney to do this for you. Possibly the property he left would not bring enough to make it worth while and in that case the best thing to do I think would be to write to the man and get his written consent to let this property go on what he owes you. It seems to me that he would do that if you offered him a good price for them and it would probably mean more money for you than if you took legal proceedings.—M. S.

Compensation for Threshers

I wish you would advise me as to this information. My husband owns and runs a threshing outfit and sawing wood outfit and silo filling outfit run by gas power. Is there a law that calls for a compensation insurance on our help? Please let me know as I want to be on the safe side and do what is right. He has been in this business a long time without insurance.

IT has been decided by our courts that the business of threshing is a hazardous one and constitutes an exception to the general exemption that farmers enjoy under the Workmen's Compensation law. You should, therefore, need to take out insurance on your employees. That is, it is not compulsory that you take out workmen's compensation insurance; the only penalty being that if something should happen and your employee sued you at common law, most of your defenses are taken away. To take out insurance, places you on the safe side. As to the wood cutting and the silo filling, I find nothing in the law against them and suppose therefore that with these occupations you can get along without insurance.—M. S.



Dairy Farmers

It is of the utmost importance that you deliver your milk and cream in the best marketable condition. To keep your cream sweet and clean, it is absolutely necessary that you have good equipment. If you buy the right kind, it will last you for many years, making an investment that will return big profits for you. When you need cream separators, milk cans, strainers, pails, setter cans, cooling tanks, and such dairy equipment, come first to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores.

Our personal, first-hand experience with your neighbors using our goods, has given us an exact knowledge of what will best serve your purpose. We can always supply your needs at real savings.

If you are a dairy farmer you will find that our "tag" stores can be an important factor in your saving and making more money. Remember you are always welcome to make comparisons at our stores.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



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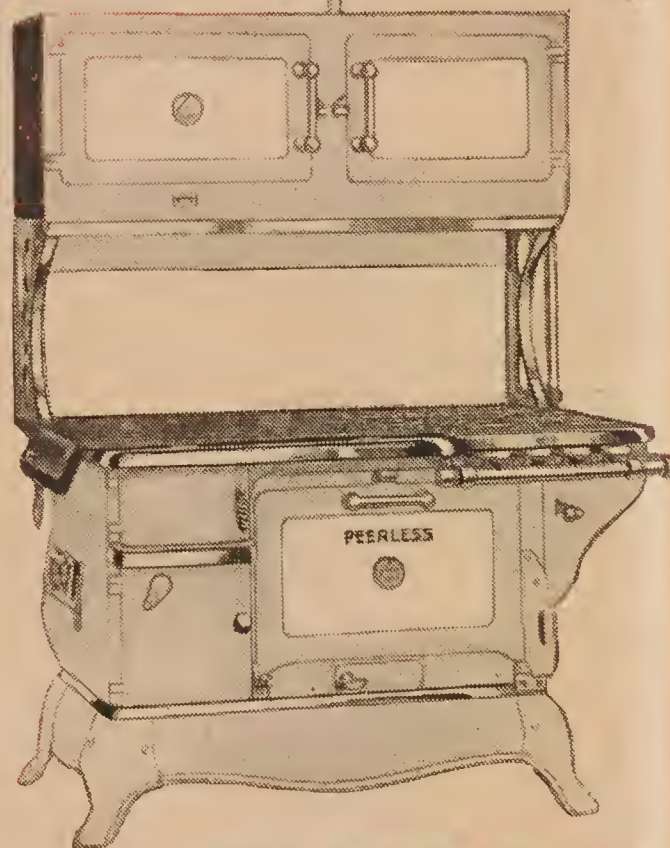
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Cash or Easy Terms—as low as \$3 down, \$3 monthly. Take a year to pay! The Kalamazoo easy payment plan enables you to buy on terms so small that you scarcely miss the money.

Saved \$80 to \$100

I put up the furnace in a very short time. I saved from \$80 to \$100 on what it would cost me here. Am more than satisfied.
John Fischer, Warren, Pa.

Quality Baker

Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing \$175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.—Wm. Rock, Rochester, Minn.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Business Farmer's Paper Since 1842

\$1.00 Per Year

August 25, 1928

Published Weekly



A "Fair" Crop

Report of Grange Lecturers' Conference--Page 3

With What You Save on their Clothes

You Can Buy the Children's Shoes in the J. C. Penney store nearest you

YOU will recognize the articles illustrated on this page as *splendid values!* And these are just a very few in every J. C. Penney Company department store. Everything the children need for school wear, you can choose here.

How, you ask, can the quality be so high, the prices so much lower?

It is because this business is founded on a principle—giving you always the very utmost for your money! Is it any wonder we have grown in 25 years from an humble shop in Wyoming to the largest group of department stores in the world? Today there are over 1000 J. C. Penney Company stores all over the United States. Women's response to *extra values* has caused this marvelous increase.

And because we now buy children's clothing for

over 1000 stores, we purchase at a better price than ever. These savings we pass on to you. We grow by giving. You can see the results of our enormous buying power in everything in our stores.

That is why you can purchase the children's clothing at so much less. You actually have enough money left over to buy them nice, new shoes.

Start them off to school this Fall, better dressed than ever, yet spend no more!

There is a J. C. Penney Company department store near you.

For Girls in their 'Teens—a Suede Cloth Coat (center) in the very colors, the smart lines that young New York is wearing. Collar and "serpentine" cuffs of badger-dyed mandel. A range of styles at \$24.75. A tiered ruffle skirt and clever pearl ornament add Paris touches to the frock of navy blue Canton Crepe. See our many offerings at \$14.75.

Boys' "True Blue" Blouse—(left) Fast color figured percale; blue, grey or striped chambray; with a fineness of quality, making and finishing that doesn't come often at 69c.

Smart Coat—for the Girl of 7 to 10 (second from left). Mandel-fur collar, stitched pockets and cuffs are what the young fashionables are wearing. Coats of this type only \$6.90. Practical and pretty—striped flannel dress, with crisp linen collar and cuffs. Sizes 7 to 14. Many styles at \$4.98.



A Value not to be Duplicated—(right) Boys' cassimere cap in herring-bone pattern with contrasting rayon stripe. Made to J. C. Penney specifications, with lining of silk serge and non-breakable rubber visor. 98c.

Girls' Felt School Hats—Picture (left) is one of several smartly simple styles. Poke, off-the-face, tam styles, variously trimmed. 98c.



These Dress-Up Shoes for girls (upper left) trim patent calf in a new way. Sizes 5½ to 2. \$2.19 to \$2.98.

Gunmetal Calf Bluchers (lower left) for the boys' dress-up occasions. Sizes 8 to 5½. Uncommon value at \$2.69 to \$2.98.

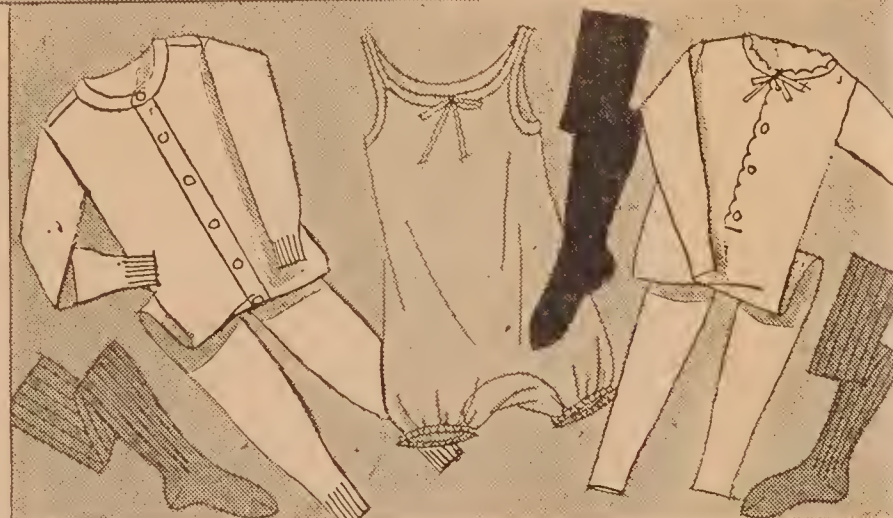
Boys' Tan Elk Army Style (at right). Flexible tip and sole. Sizes 9 to 5½. \$2.79 to \$3.49.

Girls' School Shoes in sturdy brown calf (lower right); sizes 5½ to 2. \$1.98 to \$2.98.

Boys' Long-wearing Stockings (right) Extra heavy, rib knit, black and brown. 6-11. 25c.

Union Suits—rib knit cotton for boys (left) 2-10, 49c; 2-16, 98c. Lustrous rayon (center) for girls, 2-10, and with bodice top for Misses, 2-16, 98c. Cosy medium weight rib knit cotton (right) for girls of 2 to 12. Surprisingly low priced, 49c to 98c.

Girls' Stockings. Silk and Fibre (right) Sizes 6 to 10. 49c. Extra fine gauge mercerized (left) Sizes 5 to 10. Just 25c.



Boys' Four-Piece Suits—Especially cut, tailored, to fit the growing youth. The patterns are new this Fall. Coat, vest, long trousers and golf knickers, \$7.90 and \$9.90. Or coat, vest and two pair long trousers, \$9.90. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

The Lad at the Left is snugly buttoned into a grey or brown Suede Leather Blouse, knitted wool collar, cuffs and band. Extraordinary at \$7.90. With this he wears a cap of light grey herring-bone. Value at 69c.

Women Are Builders

WOMEN'S SENSE of the dollar's worth is responsible for the success of J. C. Penney Company stores. They discovered the extra values that I built my business on. Women can not be deceived when it comes to purchases. They are quick to take their trade to the department store that is sincere, that gives them the very utmost in quality that their dollars can buy. Women have responded completely to the Golden Rule principles that guide the every act of J. C. Penney Company. They have helped me to carry on a great work of giving everyone a better article for the money.

(Signed) *J. C. Penney*



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Our enormous purchasing power gives you the highest possible quality at lower prices . . . in any of our 1000 stores!

Grange Lecturers Meet at Ithaca

National Master Taber Discusses Farm Relief and Farm Conditions

THE second annual conference of lecturers of granges of the Middle Atlantic States was held at Cornell University from August 8 to August 11. The meeting was considered one of the best grange gatherings ever held. The delegates had a wonderfully enjoyable time besides securing a wealth of ideas, plans and information about the general agricultural situation, coupled with suggestions from national officers and others as to methods of incorporating these facts into the lives of farmers and farm organizations in an effective way.

Prefers "Equality" to Term "Relief" as Farmers' Great Need

The topic that perhaps stood out strongest was farm relief. National Grange Master L. J. Taber of Ohio was present and delivered two timely addresses on the subject, the latter dealing especially with the grange's duty and opportunity in the matter. National Master Taber does not like the term, "farm relief". He thinks "equality" is a better term.

"Farmers constitute 29 per cent of the population of the country," said Mr. Taber. "They produce 20 per cent of the national wealth and receive but 10 per cent of the national income. What further proof is needed that agriculture is not at present on an equality with the other industries?"

"Taxation is a vital and necessary subject for farm study. Since 1913, taxes on the farms have increased 235 per cent. We have narrowed the base of taxation, while vast amounts of new wealth have been created which is not bearing its share of taxes. We must

By MABEL G. FEINT

study this subject fearlessly and build a program to meet the situation."

The first step towards securing relief or equality for agriculture, is not to be found in legislation or laws, in politics, party platforms or candidates, but in the activities of farmers themselves. "Organization comes first," said Mr. Taber. "We need a million grange members more than we need anything else—alive, awake and on the job. Twenty-nine million farmers are not represented today by any organization." He related very interesting personal experiences at Washington when there in behalf of agricultural legislation, or in some instances, in opposition to legislation that would be harmful to farm interests.

"I'm not so concerned as to what Congress does for us as what it does to us. We have come to the place where the American farmer has to have more hired men—not the untrained kind that works on the farm—but trained men who shall give their entire attention to research on farm relief subjects, the tariff, taxation, finance, one subject to receive a man's full time." The grange now employs one such research worker. New York State farmers have a man working for them and Ohio has one man so employed, this being the sum of such activities in behalf of agriculture.

Greater Financial Support Needed

He told of appearing alone before the commission in charge of the Columbia River Basin project, which aims to tunnel the Rockies, build a series of huge dams, also a 60-mile long canal, for the purpose of opening up 1,100,000 fertile

acres for irrigation which are not producing now for lack of moisture. A well known railroad in the northwest had six attorneys present to push the bill, their salaries totaling \$100,000 a year—the best men in their line. "I licked them all," said Mr. Taber in reminiscence and in tribute to the powerful arguments the farmers have if they but know the facts regarding their own situation. "But no one man will be able to lick them next year," he added in warning as he urged the need of more money in the grange and other farm organizations to hire men to gather the facts and to present them at the proper moment, and in the proper place. "Farmers must be willing to pay the right man what he is worth, at least what he can get elsewhere," he said. "The grange's weakest point at present is its cheapness. We are trying to do on ten cents a month what cannot be done for such a sum. It sufficed in former years but is inadequate now."

To Secure Equality with Industry

Mr. Taber explained the months of research made by him in person in the matter of the tariff changes made to favor the Cuban sugar planter and the New York refiners. As a result he learned that 375 million dollars had been rebated to these people in the last 19 years—a fact that has proven of untold value in presenting the farmers' needs. Many more such studies should be made. "Agriculture must be placed on a par with other industries. Three things are necessary to secure this: first, to make the tariff equal the difference between cost of production here and abroad on farm

(Continued on Page 18)

How Vineland Producers Get a Premium on Eggs

Quality Egg Club Members Get Two Cents a Dozen Above Top Quotations

MUCH of this talk about the farmer being forced to take any price that the middleman is willing to offer is all bunk, according to the experience of a group of producers down at Vineland, New Jersey. We are talking about eggs, and saying that last year twelve New York commission merchants paid the Vineland poultrymen who are members of the Quality Egg Club a premium of two cents on 6,600,000 dozen eggs with a total value slightly under \$3,000,000. Since the Quality Egg Club came into existence about four years ago the Vineland Poultrymen have been able to advance the price for their eggs, five cents a dozen. On their present output, this small premium adds a thousand dollars a day to the income of the poultrymen in this small but thriving community.

Let us step back of the scene for a minute and get the whole picture of the Vineland section and its egg producing industry. Vineland, as you all know, is a great egg producing section. Some have classed it as the Petaluma of the east, but President Weed says that it is second to nothing and usually whatever he says goes when it deals with poultry matters.

Twenty odd years ago a group of the leading poultrymen at that time got together and formed the Vineland Co-operative Poultry Association. For a long time, its activities were more or less educational in nature. They would meet every so often to discuss poultry problems and incidentally tell how hard a time egg producers were having. After a while they started to do some co-operative buy-

ing. They would purchase a few barrels of buttermilk, some brooder stoves and occasionally a carload of feed, and the savings on wholesale buying helped to some extent.

In the meantime, the Association grew slowly, but it had laid its foundation deep. It had had several years of close contact with Prof. Harry Lewis, now Commissioner of Agriculture of Rhode Island and helped him to establish the Vineland Egg Laying Contest. With such a background the Association, up until four years ago, had a membership of some 200 poultrymen out of a total of 600 in that section. Today the Association has a membership of over 500, but that is getting ahead of my story.

About five years ago, someone, and we have

a strong conviction that it was W. P. Jardine, the chairman of the market committee, came out with the claim that if they wanted to get a better price for eggs and thus make a greater profit from their business they should all grade their product. When it was further suggested that they gather the eggs three times a day, some howl arose from the audience.

Furthermore when it was brought out that they should keep out all eggs that did not weigh more than 21 or 22 ounces to the dozen and ship their eggs at least twice a week, many threw up their hands and said it just couldn't be done and that was that.

During the next year very little was said about grading eggs, but a few of the leaders in a quiet way began to hunt the eggs twice and even three times a day. They put the undersized eggs in a case by themselves and they made a point to ship at least twice a week. From this humble start, these few shippers soon learned that the commission merchants were returning the top market price, a most unusual thing. Usually the price had been two and even three cents under the top quotation. This condition had existed so long that the producers had come to think that Vineland eggs were an inferior product and could not command the top price.

By this time the Vineland egg was making a reputation on the market for its fine pack. The trade was asking for Vineland eggs and taking all they could get. Finally, through the efforts of the marketing committee, they

(Continued on Page 18)



Frequent gathering, close grading and good packing are essential for the best prices.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 122 August 25, 1928 No. 8

Greetings!

NEXT week comes the great State Fair at Syracuse. We wish that the whole A. A. family could go, especially that portion of it which lives in the Empire State.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be there. We will have a booth in the Fruit and Vegetable Building where different representatives of the staff will be delighted to meet and visit with you at any time during the week. We hope that you will have time to come around and at least say "Hello".

How often you will hear someone say, if you have seen one fair you have seen them all. Of course this is true in a way for all fairs are more or less alike. But what if they are? What do we go to the Fair for anyway?

Probably when we were young, the most that the Fair meant was to see something new, strange, novel. But as we got older we came to realize there were other and even better things to get from gatherings of this kind. The New York State Fair brings together the very finest products of the farm and home in a great agricultural state. Here you can see splendid cattle, horses and other livestock, and poultry, which breeders of the Empire State have spent a lifetime in perfecting. Here are gathered in attractive exhibits so many products of the farm and home that you wonder at the mighty resources of a great farm state. Here, too, may be seen exhibits of all of the machinery and farm supplies which have earned for this time we live in the title of "the machine age".

There is entertainment to suit every taste—good music by the best bands, speeches by noted men and women, races, and, best of all, the opportunity to meet and visit with the farm folk themselves from every corner of the old State. So after a visit to the Fair, you are glad to get home again and get on the old overalls, but you come back with a renewed enthusiasm for the work and life on the old farm.

Visit the Farm Museum

WE hope all of our readers who attend the New York State Fair next week will not miss the new Agricultural Museum which is just completed. This building, named in honor of D. P. Witter, the veteran Assembly-

man from Tioga County, represents several years of work by the New York State Agricultural Society to obtain a place where the customs and implements of the old-time farm and home might be preserved and re-enacted for ourselves and for posterity.

The building is just finished in time for the State Fair so there has not been time to accumulate many of the old-time implements that our forefathers used. This will be done later. But there will be a regular program every day, demonstrating the various customs and processes of the pioneer home. These will include spinning of both wool and flax, weaving, coopering, shingle shaving, community singing of old-time ballads, short speeches by prominent men every day, and other entertainment you will not wish to miss.

On Wednesday afternoon, the new building will be dedicated and a tablet unveiled with appropriate exercises.

Crops and Markets at a Glance

GENERAL Here is a brief picture of production and marketing conditions as they existed early in August. A. A. emphasizes market information this time of year because it helps put dollars into our readers' pockets. If you want more detailed information, consult our Market Page regularly and feel free to write us at any time. Credit for much of the following information is given to the "Agricultural Situation" published by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. This report is for the United States as a whole unless stated otherwise.

The tendency of crop prices has been downward lately, including corn, wheat, cotton and potatoes. However, the general price position of farm products as a whole is still the most favorable in eight years. The purchasing power of farm products is at the highest level since 1920.

DAIRY The situation is generally favorable. Production is slightly less than last year. Prices of fluid milk in the New York milk shed are the highest since 1920. Butter prices are 3 cents higher than a year ago and there is less butter available in storage. Cheese production is about holding its own with a year ago. Condensed and evaporated milk production is 3 per cent lower.

EGGS In general the situation is regarded as favorable. The market is firm and steady. Prices for the first of August ranged from 33 to 45 cents, depending on quality. The range a year ago was from 28 to 39 cents.

APPLES Production better than last year, but not up to average. There is an expected gain of two million barrels in New York State, but with a light set of Baldwins, the leading variety.

PEACHES There is a heavy crop of early varieties of peaches and a moderate crop of later varieties in New York and other northern states. The total crop in the United States is forecast as 67,471,000 bushels last year.

PEARS AND GRAPES Production of both pears and grapes is heavy in the United States and Canada. Estimated production of pears is five million bushels more than last season and three million above the five-year average. Most of the increase is in the far West where the crop goes to the canneries. New York has a crop below average.

There will be a heavy crop of grapes throughout the country. In general, it is a year of good fruit prospects so far, but not so far as

to be discouraging to producers if demand and export trade prove favorable.

POTATOES A heavy crop is predicted with price outlook not so good. There were only about a thousand cars of early potatoes in excess of last year, but the market was demoralized by shipments of old potatoes and by too large shipments of new ones at the wrong time. A heavy crop of late potatoes is predicted. The total acreage is 9 per cent greater than last year with important increases in the east and north central states. Weather conditions may, however, change the picture before the harvest. Blight is already developing.

SWEET POTATOES There are fewer sweet potatoes, with both acreage and production lighter than last year. Prices should be fair to good.

CABBAGE There is a moderate acreage of late cabbage and prices ought to be favorable.

BEANS The outlook is good for a fair market. The acreage was increased 7 per cent over last year, but production is estimated to fall below the five-year average.

League Has Redeemed Ten Million Dollars of Certificates

THE Dairymen's League Co-operative Association recently completed the mailing of 50,579 letters to its members containing \$2,800,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, and the thirteenth checks totalling about \$105,000. The League is to be congratulated on the efficient and expert way in which it conducts its finances. It has proved beyond a question that when rightly managed the revolving plan of financing a co-operative is thoroughly practical.

When the organization first began to issue the certificates of indebtedness, there were a good many scoffers who said that they were not worth the paper they were written on, and their value sank considerably below par. It was not long, however, before the confidence of the members and the efficient way in which the League's finances were handled began to force the value of the League's certificates of indebtedness upwards, until at present we would consider it a mistake to sell any of this paper very much under par. The first issue of the certificates, known as series "A", amounting to more than \$4,307,000, was redeemed by the League in full at maturity on May 1, 1927. More than half of this issue was redeemed before maturity. The second issue, or series "B", was redeemed in full at maturity on May 1, 1928, and about half of this issue was redeemed before that date.

During the first seven years of its operation, the League has paid back to its members a total of approximately \$10,000,000 for certificates of indebtedness with interest when due and much of the principal before it was due. This is certainly a record of which any organization, co-operative or otherwise, may well be proud.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE'S a pretty good story which one of our friends sent us, which maybe will give you a smile:

A minister, whose name was Lincoln, arrived early at the place where he was to deliver an address. A girl about nine years old and a little boy had also come early.

They talked about the meeting to be held and finally the girl asked:

"What is your name?"

"My name is Lincoln," replied the stranger. "What is your name?" and to his amazement and great amusement, she replied:

"My name is George Washington, and this is my little brother, Christopher Columbus!"

Hoover's Plans to Help Agriculture

Points in Acceptance Speech of Special Interest to Farmers

AT Palo Alto, California, on August 11, Herbert Hoover was formally notified of his nomination by the Republican Party for President of the United States. The crowd of 70,000 people filled the stadium where the exercises were held and an untold number of millions was able to listen to the speeches by radio hookup which carried the exercises to radio listeners from one end of the country to the other.

The first speaker was C. C. Young, Governor of California, who in a speech of less than five minutes long introduced Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who had acted as the permanent chairman of the Kansas City convention. Senator Moses and his associates had travelled three thousand miles across the continent to notify Mr. Hoover of his nomination. In his speech accepting the Republican Party's nomination for the presidency, Mr. Hoover said in part:

"You bring, Mr. Chairman, formal notice of my nomination by the Republican Party to the Presidency of the United States. I accept. It is a great honor to be chosen for leadership in that party which has so largely made the history of our country in these last seventy years.****

A Nation of Homes

Our party platform deals mainly with economic problems, but our nation is not an agglomeration of railroads, of ships, of factories, of dynamos, or statistics. It is a nation of homes, a nation of men, of women, of children. Every man has a right to ask of us whether the United States is a better place for him, his wife and his children to live in because the Republican Party has conducted the Government for nearly eight years. Every woman has a right to ask whether her life, her home, her man's job, her hopes, her happiness, will be better assured by the continuance of the Republican Party in power. I propose to discuss the questions before me in that light. ****

Commerce and industry have revived. Although the agricultural, coal and textile industries still lag in their recovery and still require our solicitude and assistance, yet they have made substantial progress. While other countries engaged in the war are only now regaining their pre-war level in foreign trade, our exports, even if we allow for the depreciated dollar, are 58 per cent. greater than before the war. Constructive leadership and co-operation by the Government have released and stimulated the energies of our people. Faith in the future has been restored. Confidence in our form of government has never been greater.

Increase in Incomes

But it is not through the recitation of wise policies in government alone that we demonstrate our progress under Republican guidance. To me the test is the security, comfort and opportunity that has been brought to the average American family. During this less than eight years our population has increased by 8 per cent. Yet our national income has increased by over \$30,000,000,000 per year or more than 45 per cent. Our production—and therefore our consumption—of goods has increased by over 25 per cent. It is easily demonstrated that these increases have been widely spread among our whole people. Home ownership has grown. While during this period the number of families has increased by about 2,300,000, we have built more than 3,500,000 new and better homes. In this short time we have equipped nearly 9,000,000 more homes with electricity, and through it drudgery has been lifted from the lives of women. The barriers of time and distance have been swept away and life made freer and larger by the installation of 6,000,000 more telephones, 7,000,000 radio sets, and the service of an additional 14,000,000 automobiles. Our cities are growing magnificent with beautiful buildings, parks and playgrounds. Our countryside has been knit together with splendid roads.

We have doubled the use of electrical power and

with it we have taken sweat from the backs of men. The purchasing power of wages has steadily increased. The hours of labor have decreased. The twelve-hour day has been abolished. Great progress has been made in stabilization of commerce and industry. The job of every man has thus been made more secure. Unemployment in the sense of distress is widely disappearing.

Most of all, I like to remember what this progress has meant to America's children. The portal of their opportunity has been ever widening. While our population has grown but 8 per cent. we have increased by 11 per cent. the number of children in our grade schools, by 66 per cent. the number in our high schools, and by 75 per cent. the number in our institutions of higher learning. ****

Help for Farmers the Great Problem

The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

In my mind most agricultural discussions go

The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmer's position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is often not a complete solution.

Adequate Tariff Necessary

Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to Mid-West farm relief

and to the development of twenty of our interior States. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of Mid-West agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

Reorganize Market System

But we must not stop here.

An outstanding proposal of the party program is the wholehearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm co-operatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public exchanges and the expansion of the Department of Agriculture. The platform proposes to go much further. It pledges the creation of a Federal Farm Board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' co-operatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems but especially to build up with Federal finance, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal Government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the Government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

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Both Sides

WE have summarized on this page that part of Herbert Hoover's address accepting the Republican nomination that is of especial interest to farmers. The whole address is too long for printing here, but we are giving in full what he said about relief for agriculture and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Important other parts are summarized.

In accord with our policy of giving both sides, we will summarize Governor Alfred E. Smith's acceptance address in the same way as we have Mr. Hoover's after it is delivered on August 22nd.—*The Editors.*

wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with pre-war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the Northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in Mid-West agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm-land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

* * *

There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through gluts in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increases in transportation rates since the war have greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over 6,000,000 farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

The whole tendency of our civilization during the last fifty years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent. more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership.

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Greatest Agricultural and Industrial
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NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Syracuse

Aug. 27th, to Sept. 1st.



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

We Catch Up With Our Work

At last we have
had a whole

By M. C. BURRITT

markets and by-product plants,

week of good weather without rain, the first in many weeks. We have all made the most of it too. Practically all the haying has been finished, most of the wheat is in the barns, barley is cut and many fields of oats are in the shock. In addition much cultivation has been done and this is in the best shape in weeks. We have also begun the application of the sixth and last spray for the second brood codlin moth and scab control.



M. C. Burritt

For the first time since the heavy rains in late June we are beginning to get on top of the work again. I have never experienced a harder summer. After the rains put us behind so, we could never catch up. No sooner was one job done than two more were waiting to be done. Everything we did was late and the satisfaction of doing it, therefore proportionately less. It has been long hours of hard work with no let up. While the rainfall in July was not excessive, it kept coming every few days and kept things wet, causing delay and more work. But the crops have come through surprisingly well and with comparatively little loss, for which we are thankful. In such periods of rush it is not so much the hard work, for farmers expect that in season, or even the losses, but the state of mind which delay and possible loss puts one in, that wear and weary one. It is discouraging. And things always look worse than they really are to a tired, overworked, discouraged person.

such as dryers and vinegar factories might be the best outlets for western New York apples this fall.

The annual summer meetings of the International Apple Shippers and of the New York State Horticultural Society will be held during the coming week, August 15 to 18, and after these meetings we shall all be better informed as to the situation. I shall report the latter meeting next week.

Cabbage Outlook Promising

More and more it looks as if the cabbage crop will be one western New York deal which will be profitable this year. The New York acreage of domestic cabbage is 1000 acres less than last year although the total domestic acreage in the United States is about the same, Wisconsin having increased hers nearly one-third. New York's Danish acreage is 2300 acres short of 1927 and the total late state Danish acreage nearly 5000 acres or about one-seventh less. This doesn't reflect the real condition either, as far as New York is concerned at least, for much of the stand is very poor, and some so late that only an abundant September rainfall and a late fall will make a crop. Cabbage should bring a profitable price per ton this fall.—M. C. Burritt, August 12, 1928.



With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower

Early Crops Yield Best

By PAUL WORK

It is easy to delay planting operations to the serious detriment of crop results. C. H. Nissley of the New Jersey Experiment Station reports a comparison of the tonnage from tomatoes grown on 200 farms representing over 2,000 acres in seven counties: May 1 to 15,



Paul Work

9.1 tons; May 16, to 31, 7.1 tons; June 1 to 10, 5.8 tons; June 11 to 20, 4.5 tons; June 21 to later, 2.5 tons. C. B. Sayre of Geneva has brought out the same points in connection with peas for cannery. This crop is not very tolerant of hot weather and the importance of earliness is thus readily recognized.

Many like to plant cabbage rather late in the hope that over-sized heads will be reduced to a minimum. Experience indicates that it is better to plant in good season, fertilizing well in the interest of heavy yields and securing small heads by means of close setting. Fourteen or fifteen inches between plants seems to be good practice, but some set even closer.

"Frostland"

The Wayne County Celery Growers' Association is making consistent progress in the development of plans for marketing operations this fall. The brand name "Frostland" has been adopted and U. S. No. 1 Grades are to be observed. The United States—State shipping point inspection service

(Continued on Page 10)

FISHKILL FARMS HOLSTEINS

A high producing herd of pure-bred cattle, fully accredited.

Young Bulls for Sale

Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Fannie
Born March 19, 1928
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Born April 14, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Pontiac
Born April 14, 1928

Heifers and Record Cows

To make room in our barn this fall, we are offering a limited number of heifers and cows with records. Here is an opportunity for a man who needs some good replacements.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at FULL FACE VALUE in payment for any animals purchased.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices, etc., write.

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"EVERY PNEUMATIC TIRE OF OUR MANUFACTURE BEARING OUR NAME AND SERIAL NUMBER IS WARRANTED BY US AGAINST DEFECTS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP DURING THE LIFE OF THE TIRE TO THE EXTENT THAT IF ANY TIRE FAILS BECAUSE OF SUCH DEFECT, WE WILL EITHER REPAIR THE TIRE OR MAKE A REASONABLE ALLOWANCE ON THE PURCHASE OF A NEW TIRE."

The manufacturers listed below, who produce over 95% of the tires made in America, guarantee tires bearing their names and serial numbers against defects for the entire life of the tires

Franklin C. Andrews
Director General, THE RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

Those familiar with tire history will remember the early experimental days when the only way a manufacturer could express his confidence in his product was by offering a definite mileage guarantee.

They will recall how, due to misuse, the definite figure inevitably was pushed beyond all sensible bounds.

As tires improved in quality the whole theory and practice of "definite mileage" commitments was pushed into the background and finally rejected by standard tire companies as unfair and uneconomical to the tire-user.

It had proved itself to be fundamentally unsound.

Its abuse by unscrupulous drivers confronted the manufacturer with the alternatives of higher prices or lower quality to meet the added costs of unjustified allowances.

Perhaps its most unfair feature was that it benefited the driver who misused his tires and misrepresented his mileage at the cost of the honest and careful driver who did not abuse his tires.

Its passing was welcomed by trade and public alike because it had come to be used as an un-

fair sales inducement rather than as a protection for the buyer.

The industry then shifted from the costly advertising of mileage claims to the building of real mileage into the tires.

As a result, tire values have steadily improved, to the benefit of all users alike, although *prices are today the lowest in history.*

The prevailing practice of these manufacturers, who produce over 95% of the tires in the United States, is expressed by *the broadest standard tire guarantee* in the history of the industry.

The members of the Rubber Institute, Inc., listed below, warrant tires bearing their names and serial numbers to be free from all defects of material or workmanship.

This warranty is unlimited as to time or mileage, the manufacturer's responsibility continuing throughout the entire life of the tire.

In case of the failure of the tire due to defect, no matter how far or how long that tire has traveled, fair and equitable adjustment will be made by the manufacturer on the basis of the tire's normal expectancy of service had the defect not appeared.

It is the intent and purpose of this warranty to assure the buyer a quality product capable of satisfactory performance, the responsibility for which the manufacturer of the tire hereby assumes.

—a guarantee broader in its protection to the individual, yet fairer in its operation to all, than anything now or ever placed before the public.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
THE BADGER RUBBER WORKS
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FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
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THE GIANT TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
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HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS CO.

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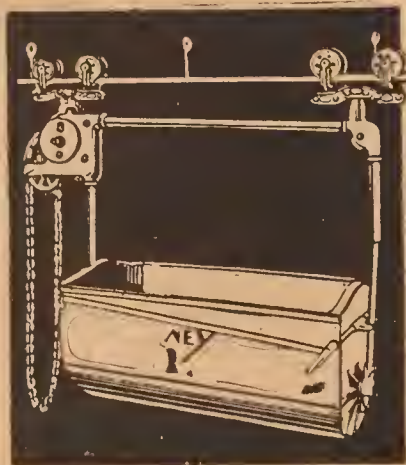
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A Paying Investment

NNEY STANCHIONS will neither worry your cow nor worry you. Comfort for the cow is assured. They flip shut, no levers to operate.

Ney Stalls and Stanchions are thoroughly practical. They are the result of study and many applications, because Ney Dairy Barn Equipment must uphold a reputation of 50 years for giving a



The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools, including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys and hardware specialties.

full dollar's worth of service. Ney Dairy Barn Equipment and Ney Hay Tools are sold by dealers the country over. Thousands are in use giving satisfaction. Your dealer is probably a Ney dealer. Write for a copy of the Ney Catalog, No. 180 :

THE NEY MFG. CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1879
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Save Money on Silo Filling

Reports from hundreds of Blizzard Ensilage Cutter owners show that silo-filling costs are cut $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ by saving in labor and power. The large capacity saves hours of filling time—the self feed feature saves at least one man—Blizzard cuts fast as two men can throw bundles from the load. Light-running efficiency means most work per H. P. Get the catalog.

Gears run in oil.
Amazingly light-running.
Automatic self-feed.
Adjustable outlet, elevates any angle.

Elevated 125 feet in test.
Record capacity for each size.
Makes fine-cut ensilage.
All moving parts steel encased for safety.

BLIZZARD
ENSILAGE CUTTER



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Here's real help for sizing-up cutters. Tells how to figure actual capacity of any ensilage cutter. How to figure pulley speed. What speed is most efficient. Study Blizzard specifications and rating. Compare power needed, capacity secured, quality of work done, safety, convenience, etc. You'll understand why Blizzard has averaged 27% gain or more each year since 1924.

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511 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C.O.D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

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Every farmer or member of his family residing on a farm is entitled to an opportunity of getting one of these calves from the Perfect Breed with the Four Per Cent Milk. Just register at the Ayrshire booth.

You will be surprised
how cheaply you can
buy an Ayrshire.

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How to Bring Order Out of Chaos

IF it is possible to stimulate thought on the question of production of milk and the marketing of it and come to a conclusion as the result of sound judgment in place of giving way to prejudices and feelings, keeping in mind the final results to be gained, something worth while will be accomplished.

Just now, thought is being turned to increased production, probably for the reason that there may be no question of sufficient milk to supply the market later in the year. One reason for this is that more milk has been produced for the past four or six months than was needed or, in other words, there has been a surplus.

Now farmers are being asked to speed up production at an increased cost. This is a result of surplus. For four months or more they accepted a reduction of a cent a quart on the fluid market on account of this same surplus. It would seem that he is being penalized twice for the same thing. The result of the operation is like a two edged sword.

Feelings or Judgment?

Suppose the forty seven cents per hundred which was the reduction from March first to July 15 could have been deducted and put in a fund and disbursed as a bonus later in the year it certainly would have been worth while. Why was not this—or something similar—done? The answer is plain; refusal to consent to be governed; want of organization. What this represents in total dollars or cents per hundred pounds of milk is what it cost this year to allow prejudice and feelings to get the better of judgment. Which is better for the dairymen's welfare to be guided by feelings or guided by judgment?

There is one vital factor in the production and marketing of milk in this territory which has never been accurately ascertained and assembled; the yearly fluid market requirements by months in the so called New York Milk Shed and the yearly production by months. The line of demarcation of the New York Milk Shed has never been more clearly defined than at present. It would therefore seem of first importance to know just when and what this surplus is and just what proportionate part of the surplus each organization and marketing agency and individual farmers collectively is carrying and how this is reflected in the prices received by the producers.

Information Should Come Before Action

If there was one agency which did nothing else but assemble and digest this information it would be one big step for progress. Half a dozen intelligent men with this information could very accurately determine whether or not increased production would be advisable and if so when.

It is no more than what every large dealer does and has done for years. What well organized industry does not do it?

With this one thing in operation the next natural thing would be to sell milk at a uniform price and so on one step leading to another. The milk marketing problem as we have it today appears to be very complicated and complex but by analyzing it so that we can see the principal basic factors and study each one alone and then

their relationship to one another in cool, calm judgment, we will find that the greatest obstacles to a solution of milk problem exists to a great extent in our feelings and imaginations. We will find that consent to be governed will bring order out of chaos.—R. D. COOPER, New York.

Filling the Silo Economically

THE State of Wisconsin has over 100,000 silos and considerable work has been done in an effort to work out economical ways of filling them. A manufacturer of farm equipment in studying the cost of filling found that it averaged \$1.15 a ton where two neighbors co-operated in filling and \$1.56 where an individual farmer filled his own silo. The two neighbor plan has become quite common due to the fact that it makes it possible to fill the silo at the proper time.

The following figures were taken from two farmers who worked together using a 12-horsepower gas engine and a 17-inch cutter to put 10 acres of corn averaging 10 tons per acre into the silo.

	Crew		of Labor	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
1 Binder.....	1	3	12	36
2 Teams, hauling and cutting....	3	4	48	64
1 Man in silo.....	1	..	16	..
1 Man at engine and cutter....	1	..	16	..
Total.....			92	100
92 Man Hours @ 50c.....				\$46.00
100 Horse power hours @ 20c.....				20.00
25 Pounds binder twine @ 14c.....				3.50
10 Gallons gasoline @ 15c.....				1.50
Lubricating oil.....				.50
12 H.P. gasoline engine and 17 in. cutter 16 hours @ \$1.....				16.00
Depreciation on binder (life 750 acres cost \$225) @ 40c per acre.....				4.00
Total.....				\$91.50
Cost per ton.....				\$1.15

With this crew one man runs the binder with 3 horses, 1 man stays with the engine and helps unload, while 2 men drive a team each, and they have 1 man in the field that helps them load the wagon. One extra man in the silo.

Young Calf Needs Grain Along With Pasture

UNDER the present system of pasture management it is false economy to force young calves, two to five months old, to subsist on grass alone. Although very young calves relish short pasture grass because it is palatable and comparatively nutritious, they do not have the capacity to consume it in

(Continued on Opposite Page)



HE—For heaven's sake, Angelina, give me your hand!
SHE—Not till you've asked Pa, Reggie.—LONDON OPINION.

large enough quantities to maintain normal growth and weight.

If the calves are out on pasture, grain them at least once a day. A good mixture to use consists of 25 pounds of corn meal, 50 pounds ground oats, 50 pounds wheat bran, and 25 pounds of oil meal. If it is inconvenient to use this mixture any good commercial calf growing ration may be used.

The amount of grain to feed depends on the condition of the pasture and the bloom of the calves. After the calves are six months old and are growthy they can subsist on pasture grass alone if the pastures have an abundance of good grass.

Normal growth in calves results in good size and early production.—N. J. STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.

Water—and Milk Profits

WATER in the milk bucket is a very profitable farm product—provided it has first been converted into milk. This statement is illustrated in a striking manner by some comparisons made by Tester L. M. Dawley of the Villanova, New York, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, concerning the production records of two herds before and after installing water bowls in dairy barn stalls.

"Two of our members", states Mr. Dawley, "installed water bowls late in December, 1927, after I had figured up the records for that month. The following data for December before using the water bowls and for January after installation.

"Besides the gain on milk and fat production and profits per cow, chores take less labor when water bowls are used."

Records Before Installation of Water Buckets Month of December, 1927			
	Herd No. 1	Herd No. 2	
Av. Milk Produced.....	541 lbs.	471 lbs.	
Av. Fat Produced.....	19.5 lbs.	15.9 lbs.	
Av. Cost Feed Per Cow.....	\$8.55	\$7.90	
Av. Cost Pound Fat.....	.57	.66	
Av. Cost 100 lbs. Milk.....	2.04	2.23	
Returns for each dollar expended for feed.....	1.42	1.25	

Records After Installation of Water Buckets Month of January, 1928			
	Herd No. 1	Herd No. 2	
Av. Milk Produced.....	727 lbs.	604 lbs.	
Av. Fat Produced.....	24.9 lbs.	21.1 lbs.	
Av. Cost Feed Per Cow.....	\$9.36	\$8.51	
Av. Cost Pound Fat.....	.57	.48	
Av. Cost 100 lbs. Milk.....	1.93	1.66	
Returns for each dollar expended for feed.....	1.42	1.71	

Herd No. 1 has 19 cows and Herd No. 2 has 20 cows. Some cows freshened during this time but others were drying off enough to compensate.

These figures would indicate that Herd No. 1 had received more nearly a sufficient supply of water before installing water bowls than Herd No. 2, as the latter herd shows a larger increase in production than Herd No. 1 after bowls were installed.

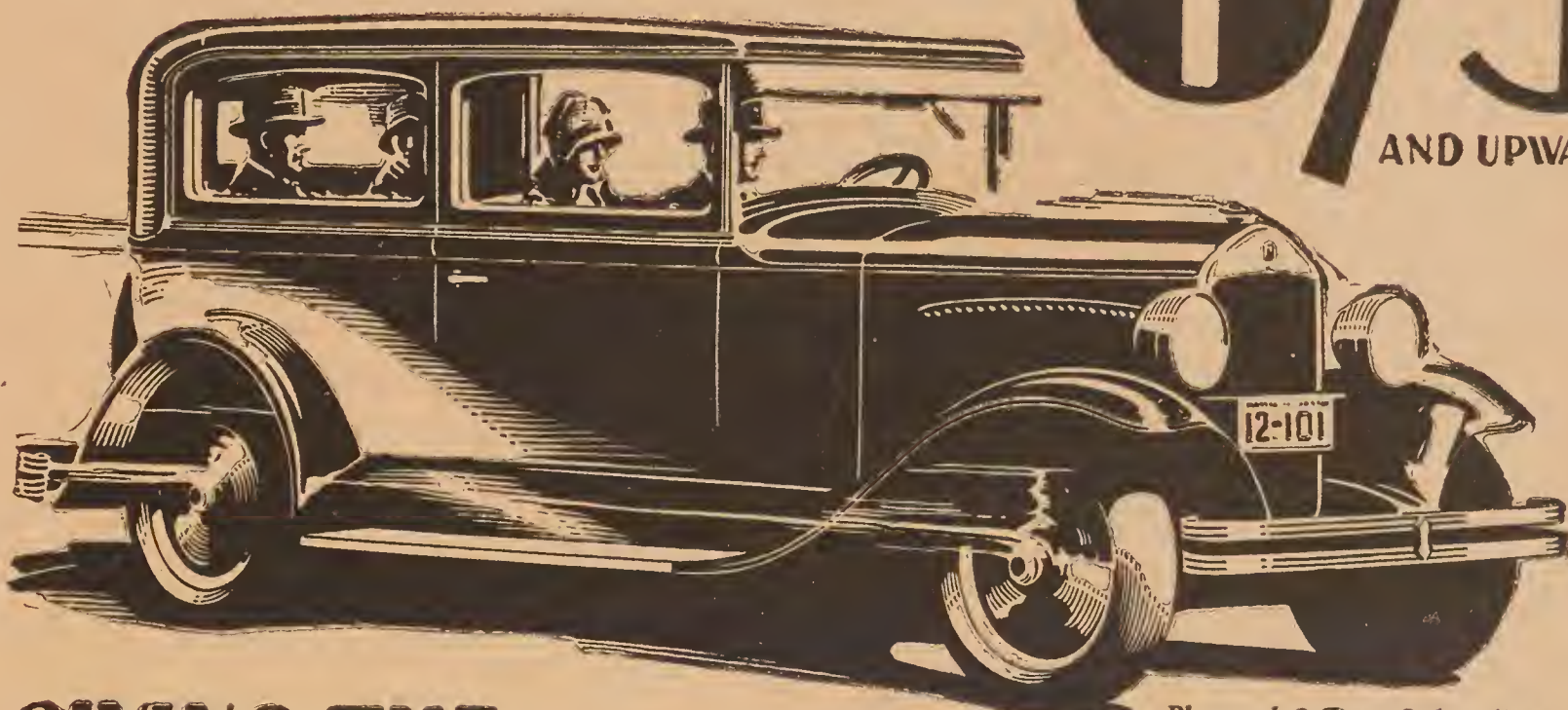
Milking Machines Proving Practical

AN extensive study as to the economy and efficiency of milking machines is being made by the Dairy Husbandry Department of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. While the work is not completed, the most recent results indicate that:

1. The use of the machine does not affect the milk flow.
2. With a herd of approximately 25 cows, time saving amounts to about 48.5%. One man with a machine can replace two men hand milking.
3. One man operating two units is more efficient than if he attempts to operate three units.
4. Unless great care is exercised in cleaning the machine and in operating it, the bacterial count will be higher than with hand milking.
5. The sediment content of machine drawn milk is lower than that of hand drawn milk.—I. W. D.

CHRYSLER Plymouth

\$**675**
AND UPWARDS



Plymouth 2-Door Sedan, \$700

GIVING THE AUTOMOBILE DOLLAR *NEW* VALUE

THE new Chrysler-built Plymouth offers entirely new style, size, comfort, ability and distinction to the millions who desire and deserve quality and performance at low price.

These buyers, measuring what others offer at or near this price, find this newest Chrysler product giving far more dollar-for-dollar value in full size, in style and in every phase of performance, than any of the few other cars in the lowest-priced group.

For no other than the Chrysler-Plymouth gives for style the new chromium-plated slender-profile radiator, the new type fenders, the pleasing new arched window silhouette. No other gives for comfort and elegance, such full-sized, roomy, luxuriously upholstered and finely fitted bodies.

No other gives for performance true high compression through the "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine using any fuel; and for safety, the surety and ease of light-action, internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes with squeakless moulded brake linings.

And these are only a few of the features unique to Plymouth which are convincing thousands upon thousands that the Plymouth is the standard whereby to judge values in the lowest-priced fields—that anything less than the Plymouth gives is less than your dollar's worth.



Roadster	\$675
(with rumble seat)	
Coupe	685
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2-Door Sedan . .	700
De Luxe Coupe . .	735
(with rumble seat)	
4-Door Sedan . .	735

All prices f.o.b. Detroit. Plymouth dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

PLYMOUTH MOTOR CORPORATION
(Division of Chrysler Corporation)

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.40	
4 Butter and American cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

July Prices Announced

Dairymen's League

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for July for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.34
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	2.28
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	.15

Net Cash to farmers\$2.13

The net cash price to farmers in July, 1927, for 3.5% milk was \$2.14 (3%, \$1.94). The July, 1926, net cash price was \$1.95 for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.37½ per hundred, (\$2.57½ for 3.5% milk). The price paid in July, 1927, was \$2.30½ for 3% milk, \$2.50½ for 3.5%. The July, 1926, price was \$2.22 (3%).

Fancy Butter Advances Sharply

CREAMERY	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 17, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra...	48 -48½	46½-47	42½-42¾
Extra (92sc).....	47½-48	46	41¾
84-91 score.....	43½-47	42½-45¾	37 -41
Lower Grades.....	41 -43	40 -42	35½-36½

The butter market has performed in a most unusual manner during the past week. Prices have advanced a full cent and a half on creamery extras,

and higher scoring marks. Lower grades have advanced an even cent. The unexpected strength in the market is best explained by two factors. First, consumption is unusually heavy. Receivers in many cases have been compelled to piece out their supplies in order to satisfy the regular trade. Under existing conditions it is not surprising that premiums have been offered resulting in the steady price advance. In the second place, an unusual amount of storing has been in progress considering the season of the year. Many buyers have been deferring the purchase of goods they usually put away and now they must buy. However, the bulk of the demand is coming mainly from regular distributors and they seem to be buying against current trade needs.

The unusually hot weather that we have experienced of late has been responsible for a large portion of the change in the market. Many marks that ordinarily pass high classification, have shown hot weather effects, forcing them into the lower classifications. This has materially lessened the supply of fancy butter.

As far as we are able to see at this writing, the outlook is firm. Even though a slight lull may come, two factors remain in the producers' favor and cannot be eliminated over night. One factor is the shortage in cold storage holdings of 25,000,000 pounds compared with a year ago. The other factor is the time of year. The make is steadily on the decrease, only gradually now, but we are on the descent.

No Change in Fresh Cheese

STATE FLATS	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 17, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 -26	25 -26	25 -26¼
Fresh Average	-24	24	
Held Fancy	25½-26¾	26½	27½-28½
Held Average			

The market has been adequately supplied with fresh cheese since our last report and has held very firm. In the west there is an undertone that indicates growing firmness. To add to this better outlook is the fact that some of the choicer June state flats are held at slightly higher prices than quoted. A few pet marks are held at 27 cents, altho we hear of no sales reported above 26¾ up to this writing. On Saturday, August 11th, the best prices obtainable on Junes was 26½ cents, while fresh flats ranged from 25 to 26 depending upon quality, undergrades usually sold from 23 to 24 cents

Nearby Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 17, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	44-47	44-47	46-48
Average Extras ..	40-42	40-42	43-45
Extra Firsts	36-39	36-39	38-41
Firsts	33-35	33-35	32-36
Gathered	32-36	32-36	29-40
Pullets	30-34		28-30
Pewees	25-27	25-26	18-22
BROWNS			
Hennery	39-43	39-42	39-44
Gathered	31-38	31-38	30-38

There has been no material change in the egg market since last week's report. As a matter of fact, there has been nothing in the egg market over which we can kick up our heels, except that prices have held steady. It is undoubtedly true that the recent advances in the market, following short supplies, have attracted more eggs to New York City. At any rate, we have been getting more eggs. At the same time, trade has been relatively light and buyers have been operating in a most conservative manner. The fancier marks of nearbys have been enjoying a little the better of the deal for they have not been in over supply. Complaint of hot weather effects has been with us and the high temperatures have taken out of the choicer classifications many marks that have served to swell the quantity of intermediate and lower grades. These lower classifications have given us some concern during the past week and on one or two days we were a little afraid we might see a slight shading of prices. Some operators preferred to use the choicer qualities of storage eggs rather than pay the high prices for the strictly top marks. It makes a three sided affair of the market and

one that is rather hazardous to foretell.

At this writing, August 15 P. M., the situation is steady. A few jobbers who have been working on their own storage stocks have swung back to fresh eggs which has helped the situation. A good many lots of incoming eggs show too much heat to bring a price.

Live Poultry Prices Boom

FOWLS	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 17, 1927
Colored	28-31	27-28	25
Leghorn	22-26	18-24	18-20
BROILERS			
Colored	25-38	27-40	20-29
Leghorn	25-33	25-33	18-25
DUCKS, Nearby	22-24	22-24	20

The live poultry market surely is a life saver this year, if it ever was. A comparison of the prices above tells the story in a nut shell. The poorest Leghorn broilers this year are selling at the same price that the best ones sold for a year ago and colored broilers are nine to ten cents above what they were last year. Fowls also show a marked improvement, not only over last week, but over a year ago. The live poultry in short might very well be termed a runaway affair. The only birds that have eased off slightly are broilers, and that reduction has been hardly more than a cent per pound.

Just because the live poultry market is booming is no sign that we should let down the bars. The same care that shippers have taken in the past in grading their birds and finishing them is still necessary. In fact, it is more necessary for with the higher market buyers are more critical and subject to fault finding.

Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb)	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 17, 1927
Prime	18.50-19.00	18.50-19.00	17.50-18.00
Medium	13.00-18.25	13.00-18.25	13.00-17.25
Culls	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-12.00
STEERS (per 100 lb)			
Best	15.00-15.35	14.75-15.35	12.75-13.00
Medium	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.50	11.00-12.50
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	6.75-7.00
Medium	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.25	4.75-6.25
Common light.....	7.50-8.25	7.75-8.25	4.00-4.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	7.50-8.00
Medium	7.00-9.50	7.25-9.75	6.00-7.00
Cutters	4.50-6.75	4.75-7.00	3.00-5.00
Reactors	5.00-9.75	5.00-9.75	3.00-5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.50-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.50-15.65
Medium	12.75-14.75	12.50-14.75	13.00-15.25
Culls	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.....	10.25-11.25	10.25-11.25	11.50-12.00
150-200 lbs.....	10.75-11.75	10.75-11.75	11.00-11.50
Over 200 lbs.....	11.70-12.75	11.50-12.25	9.50-10.50
RABBITS (per lb.)	.15-.22	.15-.20	.20-.22
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.16-.25	.15-.25	.14-.25

The live veal market is steady at existing quotations, but the demand is nothing to rave over. When veal reaches 19 cents on the hoof, Mrs. John H. Housewife is going to become a little bit cautious.

The lamb market shows more activity, and prices have gained.

Steers and cows are not as firmly established as are the bulls. Altho prices show advance over last week, between the two reports both steers and cows at one time were on a higher level.

The hog market is steady but firm.

The country dressed veal market is singing the same old tune. Receipts are light but demand is quiet".

Hay a Shade Higher

Hay shows some improvement since last week, some choice lines of No. 1 Timothy have sold as high as \$26.00, others at \$25.00. Timothy grading No. 2 generally sells at \$22.00 to \$24.00. No. 3 \$19.00 to \$21.00. Timothy containing mixtures of grass or clover, generally \$2.00 under straight Timothy quotations.

Potato Market Quiet

The potato market is rather quiet at this writing. Supplies are not burdensome, still there seems to be no snap to the trade. For one thing, many of the offerings from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina are very poor. Some selling as low as 75

cents a barrel. Good sound stock has sold up to \$2.00 and \$2.25, but none higher. Long Islands and Jerseys are in moderate supply, and are moving rather slowly mostly at \$2.00 or slightly less per barrel. Prices are just a shade under what they were a week ago.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 10, 1927
Wheat (Sept.)....	1.11½	1.10¾	1.42½
Corn (Sept.).....	.86½	.95½	1.11¾
Oats (Sept.).....	.36¾	.36¾	.48
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53½	1.51	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.14½	1.19¾	1.28¾
Oats, No. 2.....	.51	.51	.57¾
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	Aug. 13, 1927
Grade Oats	33.00	41.00	37.00
Spring Bran	27.00	29.00	30.00
Hard Bran	30.00	30.00	33.00
Standard Mids	29.00	30.00	39.00
Soft W. Mids	36.00	39.00	43.00
Flour Mids	45.00	40.00	42.00
Red Dog			49.00
Wh. Hominy	40.50	42.00	43.00
Yel. Hominy	44.00	42.00	43.00
Corn Meal	43.25	45.00	48.00
Gluten Feed	54.25	43.25	36.50
Gluten Meal		54.75	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	51.00	41.50
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	43.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.00	51.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Fruits and Vegetables

Shippers of perishables both fruit and vegetables should keep close to the radio every day now, as heavy shipments of lettuce, celery and other vegetables begin to move, as well as early apples.

Apples in baskets are selling well where they show good grading. When we drop below these choicer marks they are begging for buyers. Prices cover a wide range, anywhere from 50 cents to \$2.50 depending on quality and variety. Poor to average stuff usually sells from 50 cents to \$1.25 per bushel depending on variety, while fair to fancy stock ranges from \$1.00 to \$2.50 depending on variety. Prices on fair to fancy marks are as follows: Astrachan, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Duchess, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Gravestine, \$1.13 to \$1.50; Stars \$1.25 to \$1.75; Transparent, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Twenty-ounce, \$1.50 to \$2.50; Wealthy \$1.25 to \$1.75; Williams-Red, \$1.13 to \$2.00.

The onion market is steady to firm. Jersey yellows per basket \$1.00 to \$1.40; Jersey white \$1.00 to \$2.25 depending on size. Small stock bringing top quotation. Western New York Yellows \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hundred pound bag; Orange County yellows \$2.25 to \$2.50, while reds are fifty cents lower, and whites 75 cents to \$2.00 a basket.

With the Vegetable Grower

(Continued from Page 6)

is to be utilized and the label will appear only on the crates that meet the requirement. A series of field meetings for the demonstration of the grades and methods of handling are to be held.

The agricultural law of New York has been amended to require that each container, whether standard or not, be plainly marked with the numerical count and with the name and business address of the packer or distributor. This section also establishes the dimensions of the standard crate as follows:

"A standard container for celery shall have a capacity of seven thousand three hundred and four cubic inches, including space occupied by inside corner posts, if any are used, and shall have the following inside dimensions, including space occupied by inside corner posts, if any are used: length twenty and three-fourths inches, width sixteen inches, depth twenty-two inches. If inside corner posts are used they shall not be larger than one and one-half inches square. Such container shall be marked "standard celery container".

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPERS

SHIP YOUR BROILERS, fowl, rabbits and other poultry to a house which gives you: PROMPT RETURNS—HIGHEST PRICES. MINIMUM SHRINKAGE (Returns on every pound we sell).

ADVICE WHEN TO SHIP TO STRIKE BEST FREE USE OF COOPS.

Tags, bulletins or other information.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,
West Washington Market New York City

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

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Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

EGG PRODUCERS

Get Best Net Results

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.
ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.
Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York

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LIVE BROILERS, CALVES, EGGS

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.

Compare our sales with others.

Joseph C. Berman, Inc., West Washington Market, N. Y.

Farm News from New York State

Storms Cause Heavy Damage in Central New York--County Notes

THUNDER storms have been more numerous than usual in central New York this year and a number of farm buildings have been struck by lightning and many burned. Farm fire insurance is hard to get in sufficient amount to cover fully the value of buildings. Until they have to build new buildings, most farmers fail to realize that farm buildings are worth more than when they were built years ago when labor and lumber were cheap. On many farms, the cost of replacing the buildings is so great that it would be cheaper, in case of fire, to abandon the farm and buy one with good outbuildings.

I think the finest Grange speech I ever heard was made by Mr. L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, at the Friday morning session of the Middle Atlantic State Grange conference at Cornell Thursday, Aug. 9. There were about 250 grange lecturers from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland who spent three days planning ways to make grange work more interesting and more beneficial in local farm communities. The conference was very constructive all the way through. Speeches and discussions were forward-looking and more thought was given to the future of grange than to its history.

All kinds of insects seem to be more abundant than usual this year. Mosquitoes have been very bad, so bad, in fact, that some berry growers have had to spray their help with materials to keep mosquitoes away while picking the berries. Something has got to be done about these fleas. Earlier in the summer, there were epidemics of fleas in several villages in the central part of the state, including Herkimer and Endicott. Now fleas are invading some farm districts where cats and dogs are abundant. Several varieties of fleas are abundant, all of which seem unusually ferocious and attack humans as well as natural hosts. Among them are dog fleas, cat fleas, fleas that live on birds, and the everyday species that has given so much trouble to that portion of the human race that most dislike getting bathed.—Charles A. Taylor.

New York County Notes

Sullivan County—Potatoes are commencing to rot in the ground. Corn is making a fast gain but gardens are far behind in production. Eggs bring 46 cents a dozen, butter 40 cents a pound. There are quite some huckleberries and blackberries and of good size. Most

farmers are through haying and are harvesting oats. The Sullivan County fair will be held at the Monticello fair grounds, August 28-31. The past few days have been cold and like fall. Several fires have occurred in this county within a few days, two big hotels among the lost.—P. E.

Delaware County—Three days of heavy rains and cloudy weather the first part of the week saturated the ground and left water standing on top. Much hay was out and some in bad shape before Thursday when the weather improved. Showers late Friday put an end to haying for this week again. The number of city people arriving at the boarding houses this summer is much smaller than usual. The apple crop will be pretty light this year. Oats are lodging badly in many places. The town of Colchester is planning a TB clean up this fall.—E. M. N.

In Western New York

Genesee County—Wheat harvesting is in full swing now and barley is ready to cut. There is lots of hay to be cut yet. A great many acres will go to waste this year because it is so late. It rained here last night, but two miles west it scarcely sprinkled. Dairy butter is bringing from 30 to 40 cents a pound, eggs 32 to 34 cents a dozen.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Cattaraugus County—Mrs. Ernest Ellis of East Otto, a farm woman, held the lucky number that entitled her to a new sedan at the New Albion town picnic Saturday, according to her list of tickets, but had misplaced it at home so could not produce it and lost the winning of the car. Sad trick of fate. It went to the second number drawn, a well-to-do implement and feed dealer who had a for-sale advertisement on it the next day. There are still many fields of hay left out yet to be done. Oats are getting ripe. All crops look fine. County Agent Abbey has two tours scheduled for this week, a farm management tour in the county in charge of Professor R. F. Buckman of Cornell August 14 and a potato tour in Potter County, Pa., on August 15 under the direction of Professor E. V. Hardenburg and Charles Chupp, also of Cornell assisted by Dr. E. L. Nixon, noted potato expert from Pennsylvania. A stop will be made at the ice mine in Sweden Valley Pa., on Roosevelt highway.—M. M. S.

Steuben County—Rain, rain, rain until farmers scarcely do any farm work. Some afternoons there were heavy showers nearly every hour and a continuous roar of thunder. Roads are badly washed and side hills badly cut. Considerable damage has been done by hail. Potato bugs are the worst in years. The Steuben County farmers' picnic was held on the Bath fair grounds August 11. Oats and barley bids fair for a large crop. Po-

tatoes are looking fine, corn making a large growth where not drowned out. Hired help is more plentiful than for several years. Factories are running short handed and some closing indefinitely. Apples are a very light crop.—C.H.E.

In the Hudson Valley

Columbia County—Heavy dews in the morning and thunder showers in the afternoon are bothering the farmers in this section with their hay making. Clapp's Favorite Pears are \$2.25 per bushel. Belle Pears \$1.50 per basket. Red Plums are 60 cents, yellow plums 75 cents, blackberries 12½ cents per quart,

bonded for \$125,000. The Lusk place is to be bought for \$4500.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Greene County—Hay is a heavy crop but the rainy weather has put the harvest back. Much is yet to be cut. Eggs are 55 cents, butter 50 cents. Farm help is very scarce. Many tons of hay will never be cut. Apples and pears will be a small crop, no Bartlets this year. Very little corn was planted on account of the rainy weather. All road work has been held up on account of so much rain.—J. A.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

In travelling over a large section of Pennsylvania it was observed that there is a marked increase in acreage in the cultivation of alfalfa. High grade alfalfa hay is supplanting timothy hay on any of our best dairy farms. It is predicted that many old timothy meadows will be converted into permanent pastures, because of a decreasing demand, even at prevailing low prices.

Increased Honey Crop

Beekeepers report a yield somewhat above the average, regardless of the fact that June was noted for its wet and gloomy weather, rain falling nearly every day. The common, pugnacious old type of black bees has no place in the present day apiary, for good reasons. The more gentle Italian and hybrids are more easily handled and prove far more profitable. With attacks from armies of Japanese beetles, corn borers, Oriental moths, Colorado potato bugs, ad infinitum, the average grower of fruit and vegetables has a busy season in prospect.

Increase in Testing Associations

The increasing number of milk testing associations has developed the fact that Holstein breeders and dairymen continue to lead in quantity of production per unit and with a tendency to a higher percentage of butterfat. The number of cows of this breed has also shown a constant increase throughout Pennsylvania. Live stock terms, such as "thoroughbred", "purebred", "standard bred", "grade" and "scrub" are now being defined more clearly than ever before.

Anticipate Record Potato Crop

The Keystone State potato crop promises to surpass in production any previous year in a decade as insect and fungus troubles were less formidable than usual. Some chain stores are selling real good white potatoes at seventy-five cents a bushel—a figure no doubt much below the cost of production.

* * *

Potter County—Dairymen's League meetings were recently held at two places, Roulette and Millport. There was a good attendance at the latter place. Mrs. Miner of New York City was the speaker. Dr. Nixon's experimental work in potato-growing is drawing growers from other counties to inspect methods and results. Mr. E. R. Blass, a successful potato grower, uses a homemade mechanical vine-lifter, a device used to prevent the sprayer wheels injuring the vines. Eggs are 28 cents, butter 50 cents, butterfat 53 cents, cheese 25 cents, pork 9, new potatoes 70 cents per bushel.—M. C. S.

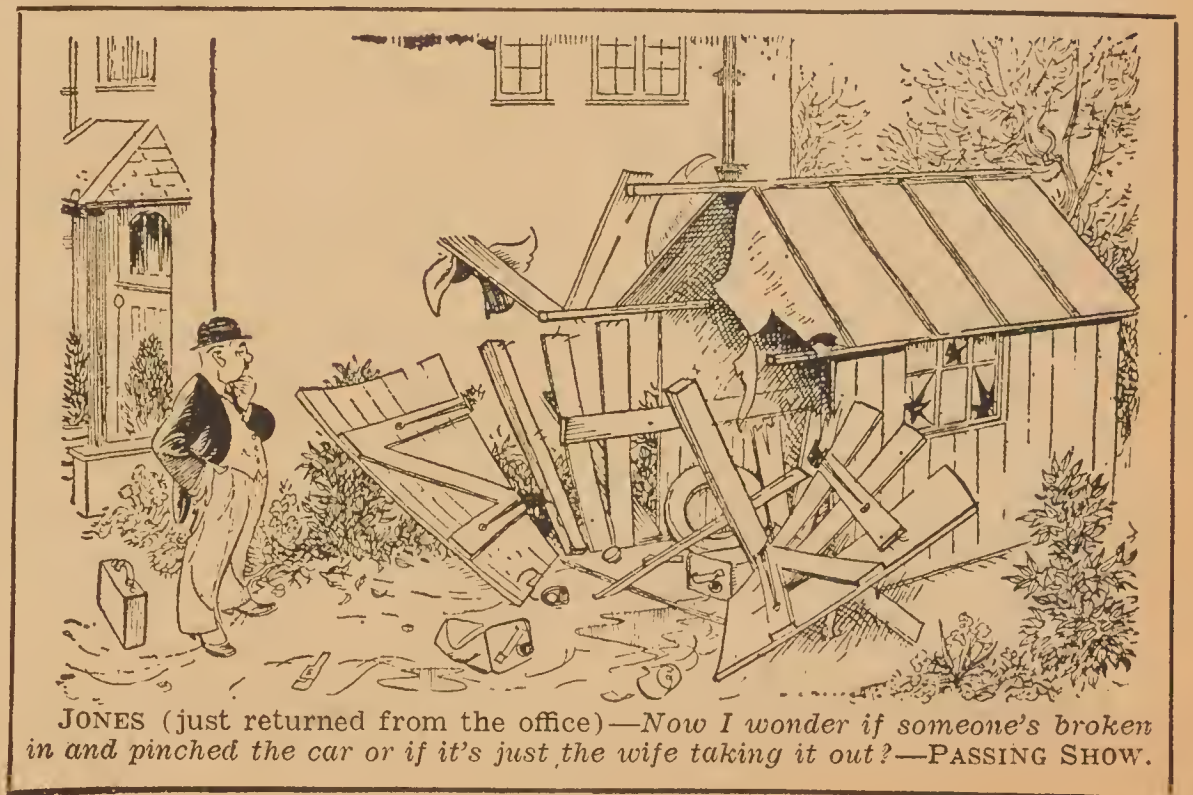
All Set for the Great Horseshoe Tournament

ON Tuesday, August 28th, at 11 A. M. starts the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau horseshoe pitching tournament at the New York State Fair at Syracuse. All over the State local county contests have been or are being held under the auspices of the county Farm Bureaus, and the winners are preparing to come to Syracuse for the big fight. It is expected that the Syracuse tournament will be

the biggest and best yet, and that is saying a lot.

At this writing there are several local contests yet to be held so we do not have the names of all the contestants, but those that have been given to us are listed below together with the names of the alternates. All should report at Tournament Grounds at the Fair early Tuesday morning.

COUNTY	CONTESTANT	ALTERNATE
Cattaraugus	DeForest Brain, Randolph	Leland Strickland, Little Valley
Cayuga	Paul Pickard, Auburn	Bert Cornall, Auburn
Erie	Frank Benning, Orchard Park	Frank Nieman, West Falls
Greene	C. C. Martin, Prattsville	Arthur Law, Maplecrest
Jefferson	A. J. Pooler, Adams	M. F. Washburn, Adams
Lewis	Daniel Norris, Lowville	Duane Moore, Lowville
Madison	Herbert Coy, Brookfield	George Philpot, Munnsville
Niagara	Louis Clifford, Lockport	
St. Lawrence	Rev. Lawrence Heatherington, Rensselaer Falls	Roy Moore, Canton
Sullivan	Carl Heidt, Kenoza Lake	Walter G. Scardefeld, Kenoza Lake
Tioga	Mervin Bennett, Straits Corners	Fred Andrews, Owego
Warren	A. H. Holzhauser, Glens Falls	Walter Southard, Glens Falls
Yates	Fred Egger, Penn Yan	George Barrett, Penn Yan



JONES (just returned from the office)—Now I wonder if someone's broken in and pinched the car or if it's just the wife taking it out?—PASSING SHOW.

...how FISHER designs a body



The clay model, when finished looks exactly the same as the finished body will look.



After a body design is drawn on blackboard, a clay model is made and painted.

FISHER has always led the automotive industry in the designing of beautiful and comfortable motor car bodies. So much so, in fact, that "Body by Fisher" is today inseparable from the thought of style leadership in automobiles. Before a body by Fisher is ready for production, several steps are necessary. The first of these is outlining the new car, full size, on a blackboard. Fisher body designers are leaders. While they must always work to certain fixed measurements which assure passenger comfort and convenience, their genius for harmony of line and proportion has achieved ever greater heights of beauty and style in Fisher Bodies. That is why, year after year, cars with Fisher Bodies determine motor car design generally. For this reason, too, the buyer of a General Motors car with Body by Fisher enjoys the great advantage of an automobile which is several months in advance of the style trend. How true this is is revealed by frequent attempts to imitate the lines of cars equipped with Body by Fisher.

Body by FISHER

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbot, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D. Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester

7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.75
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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FREE : Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save \$4.00 to \$10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.



SAVING SERVICE
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Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at
268 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.75 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for erating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for erating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer

How We Saved Our Flock of Chicks

WHEN the chicks in our brooder house were three or four weeks old, in May, they began to get droopy, listless, and sick looking. Some of the droppings were bloody. Two or three of the chicks died.

I went for advice to the store where I buy poultry supplies and they told me the chicks probably had coccidiosis.

They suggested that I mix dry skim milk with the developing mash I was using, about half and half.

I secured some bulletins about the disease, and also a sample of dry skim milk which I started feeding immediately. I ordered 25 pounds the same afternoon.

I mixed three measures of dry skim milk with four measures of the mash feed we were using and started feeding this to the chicks. Only three or four more died, and the others began to get better right away. Three or four of those which lived had the disease so badly that they have never gotten over it, but the others have all recovered and are now strong, healthy, normal chicks. Out of 200, we lost not more than ten or twelve in all. When I first started out to find out what was wrong, I was sure we were going to lose at least half the flock.

We fed the heavy milk mash only two or three weeks, and then gradually reduced the amount of milk until now they are not receiving any.

Next year, I am going to have some dry skim milk on hand and start feeding five or ten percent in the mash as soon as the chicks start eating.—F.G.G.

The Fortieth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the 40th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,384 eggs, or 48.3%. This is a decrease of 119 eggs, or 1.7% from last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 124,651.

High Pens for the Week

Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm	57
E. E. Chamberlain	55
Warren's Farm	54
Vijohn Farm	53

High Pens in Each Variety to Date

White Leghorns

Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo. 1796
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J. 1719
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich. 1713
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich. 1681
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y. 1661

Rhode Island Reds

Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass. 1649
Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass. 1636
Foster D. Jameson, Waldboro, Me. 1433
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass. 1419

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del. 1100
Harvey Byerly, Sharpsville, P. 949

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass. 1484
Kerr Chickeries, Trenton, N. J. 1323

White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass. 1476
C. M. Christian, Horseheads, N. Y. 1223

Poultry Certification to Start September 1

THE Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has announced that its poultry certification work, which includes the selection and blood testing of birds, will begin September 1. Applications must reach the Bureau on or before August 15.

It is anticipated that approximately 200,000 birds will be handled during the coming year or twice the number last year. During the past year, the work covered 32 counties in which there were a total of 250 co-operators.

Hoover's Plans to Help Agriculture

(Continued from Page 5)

This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican Party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

During my term as Secretary of Commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of co-operation between the Government and business. Under these co-operative actions all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry, such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer have been called into council together, not for a single occasion but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the Government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmer, distributor and consumer.

Equality for Agriculture

The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next Administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

No Repeal of Prohibition

I recently stated my position upon the Eighteenth Amendment which I again repeat:

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course.

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. And organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification.



International Harvester Announces A Brand-New McCORMICK-DEERING SPREADER!

In the yard—Low, easy loading; shielded mechanism; light draft.
On the way—Narrow, for gates and doors; compact; easy pulling.
In the field—Shreds and spreads, wide and even, at top efficiency; six conveyor speeds; handy controls; roller-bearing light draft.

"WELL, HERE'S A REALLY NEW SPREADER!" That's the general comment of those who have seen the New McCormick-Deering in operation.

The two revolving beaters shred the manure perfectly, and the widespread spiral—set high up—assures an even widespread of manure at all times. The machine is so light in draft that two horses pull it easily. The box is low, making it easy to load.

The levers on both sides are within easy reach of the operator, and the driver can instantly regulate the quantity of manure to be spread while the machine is in operation. The left-hand lever controls the spreading mechanism, and the right-hand lever controls the operation of the conveyor at six different speeds. The seat swings forward while loading. The narrow width allows ready passage through doors and gates.

There are eight roller bearings and seventeen Alemite (Zerk-type) lubrication fittings. The box is braced on each side with two steel braces, and the rear-end mechanism is shielded. Short-turn (so short as to pivot on rear wheels), tracking of the front and rear wheels, and many other features combine to make the New McCormick-Deering a simple, practical spreader for years of efficient service.

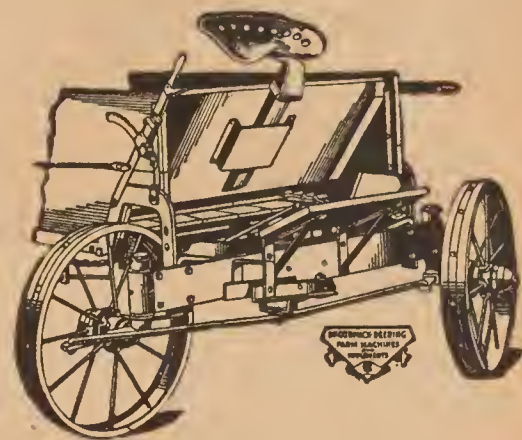
For very good spreading, for simplified handling, for complete satisfaction, stop and see the New McCormick-Deering at the dealer's store. Ask for a demonstration. It can't help suiting you to a T. We will mail you a catalog on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

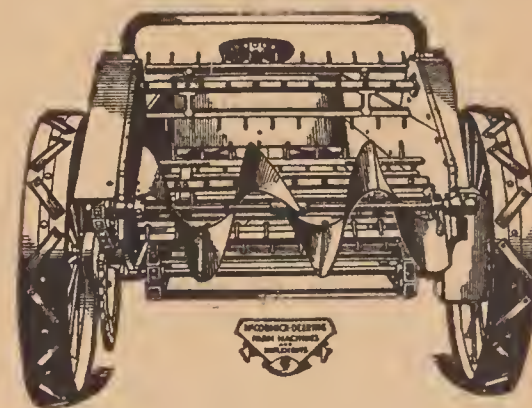
Chicago, Illinois



The New McCormick-Deering will easily turn so short as to pivot on the rear wheels. The seat folds forward out of way when loading.



Here we see the types of roller bearings used in the New McCormick-Deering. Left to right: rear axle bearing, upper and lower beater bearing, and widespread spiral shaft bearing.



Showing the pulverizing and spreading mechanism, the low, easily loaded box, and the shields over the moving parts.

This the American people will not countenance. Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denies their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the Republican Party does deny the right of any one to seek to destroy the purposes of the Constitution by indirection.

Whoever is elected President takes an oath not only to faithfully execute the office of the President, but that oath provides still further that he will to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I should be untrue to these great traditions, untrue to my oath of office, were I to declare otherwise.

Stand on Other Problems

Mr. Hoover's speech showed that he stands for the maintenance of a high protective tariff, for the continuance of

a strict immigration law, for the promotion of more co-operation and understanding between employer and employee, and for high wages for labor. The Republican candidate also is for flood control, for the use of the nation's water power for electricity, for a ship canal from the Central West to the Atlantic, for consolidation of bureaus and departments within the government, and for efforts to promote world peace while at the same time maintaining a proper self-defense of the nation by an adequate army and navy.

Equal Opportunity for All

Mr. Hoover emphasized the need of promoting the ideal of equal opportunity to all and on this point said in part:

There is one of the ideals of America upon which I wish at this time to lay especial emphasis. For we should constantly test our economic, social and governmental system by certain ideals which must control them. The founders of our Republic propounded the revolutionary doctrine that all men are created equal and all should have equality before the law. This was the emancipation of the individual. And since these beginnings, slowly, surely and almost imperceptibly, this nation has added a third ideal almost unique to America—the ideal of equal opportunity. This is the safeguard of the individual.

Equality of opportunity is the right of

every American—rich or poor, foreign or native-born, irrespective of faith or color. It is the right of every individual to attain that position in life to which his ability and character entitle him. ***

Equality of opportunity is a fundamental principle of our nation. With it we must test all our policies. The success or failure of this principle is the test of our Government.

Awaken National Conscience

The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country. No one believes these aspirations and hopes can be realized in a day. Progress or remedy lies often enough at the hand of State and local government. But the awakening of the national conscience and the stimulation of every remedial agency is indeed a function of the national Government. I want to see our Government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the nation's greatness.

The Presidency is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. The high and the lowly must be seen with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which national conscience is livened and it must under the guidance of the Almighty interpret and follow that conscience.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Remember That Our Recipes are All Tested in the Testing Kitchens

Dear Aunt Janet: "I am a steady reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and I always read your Counsel Corner. I wonder if you could help me solve my problem."

I am only another unhappy step-mother. Six months ago I married a man with seven children. I married him because I loved him and he said he loved me, but I am in doubt. His children range in age from five to 20 years and everyone of them is overbearing and as disagreeable as they can be. They call me names and lie about me and their father upholds them, no matter what they do or say. I have tried my best to make him see where he is wrong but he just won't see. He even lied about me to ruin my reputation, then he expects me to respect and love him, but my heart is growing cold day by day. Would I be justified in leaving him? I can not endure this treatment much longer. My nerves are shattered. Please advise me what to do, Aunt Janet, I need advice badly.—ONLY A STEP-MOTHER.

THE request which came to the Counsel Corner from a step-mother who does not know what to do did not give enough particulars for Aunt Janet to be of much real help in solving the problem. The old idea that step-mothers are obnoxious has often been proved false by women who have achieved marvelous success at step-mothering. However, too often there are meddlesome relatives who encourage strife and misunderstanding rather than pour oil on the troubled waters and help to smooth out a situation which is difficult at best. The father of the family is also in a very trying position and much of the success of the undertaking will depend upon his co-operation with the new wife whom he brings home to be a mother to his children.

It takes courage for a woman to try mothering five children especially when they are not her own and it takes all the tact in the world to avoid misunderstandings. It is small wonder that after six months of it Step-Mother writes and says that she does not know where to turn, nor what to do. Under the circumstances which she outlines it looks rather hopeless for her if the man whom she has married turns against her and tries to destroy her good name. There seems but one thing left to do in a case like this and that is to leave him with his problems. Naturally he has problems, but since, no doubt, Step-Mother came there at his invitation she had the right to expect that the children would give her their co-operation and respect instead of making life as difficult for her as they possibly could. Breaking up a home is the last thing we would encourage anyone to do but such a place as this is no home to anybody—a home should be a place of encouragement and peace and understanding instead of bickering and quarrelling and strife. If a quiet talk with the man of the house does not clear up the situation and bring a promise of understanding and help, Step-Mother's remaining there will not help matters at all.

If Step-Mother will give us more detailed information we can give her further advice by letter.—AUNT JANET.

Tested Recipes

Canning Pickles

Canning pickles had always been, to me, such a simple task, that I had never given a thought that it might seem to some little less than an achievement, until I moved away from my old home and into a new State.

My pickles, that always were firm and crisp, were a source of wonder to my new friends, and over and over I had to repeat my recipe for canning them, so now I am giving it to others, who might, like my new neigh-

bors, have a difficulty in keeping their pickles firm and crisp.

It is such an easy way; simply gather them, wash them, put them in a vessel and cover with good vinegar, then add, for each quart of pickles, 1 teaspoon salt, two tablespoons sugar and some mixed spice, sometimes I just use whole mustard, put on the stove and bring the mixture, pickles and all, to a boil. Remove the pickles and

ing equal parts of carrot, peach pulp and orange pulp, gives a very delightful mixture. Use one cup sugar to 1½ cups of the combined pulp.

Peach Salad

1 cup sliced cooked peaches, ½ cup orange sections, condensed milk mayonnaise. Mix fruit and celery and chill. Just before serving blend in some of the dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.—L. A. C., New York.

The peach flavor is brought out if the peaches are sweetened slightly. However, if a sweet salad dressing is used care must be taken not to over sweeten the peaches.

Cucumber Salad

2 thinly sliced cucumbers, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 slice onion, French dressing. Sprinkle the salt over the cucumbers and let stand ½ hour, then drain. Add the onion finely minced and serve very cold with the French dressing.—L. A. C., New York.

To clean wicker furniture use a stiff brush and warm salt water.



This practical apron No. 5403 is stamped on finest quality unbleached muslin, light in weight, yet closely woven, and shows one of the latest designs of the season. Full instructions for completing the embroidery designs are printed on the material furnished. This apron will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of only 45 cents. For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. For ten cents extra you can obtain our embroidery catalog. Send all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

place in the jar, then cover them with the boiling vinegar, and seal tight. That is all. No soaking over night, no waiting, no bother. Simply can them.

If sweet pickles are preferred, use Saccharine instead of the sugar, since the Saccharine doesn't cause the pickles to shrivel as too much sugar will do.

Saccharine can be purchased at almost any drug store and must be used sparingly, just a pinch on the end of a knife is enough for one quart, it is so many, many times sweeter than sugar.—CATHERINE CLARK, Ark.

The testing kitchen used ¼ cup of mixed spices per quart of pickles.

Peach Marmalade

Select very ripe peaches, remove peel and pit. Cook until soft in agate ware pan. To each cupful of peach pulp add one half cupful sugar, and cook until thick, stirring frequently. It is well to slip an asbestos pad under pan to prevent scorching. An excellent marmalade can be made by using equal parts grated carrot, peach pulp and orange pulp.—L. M. T., New York.

When cooking the peaches use just enough water to start them well, otherwise the mixture will be quite "sloppy". Because of the comparatively small sugar content it is necessary to seal this marmalade, otherwise it will mold. The second suggestion of us-

Semi-Sports Style



DESIGN 2538 is a good one for full figures. The simulated diagonal closing of the vestee and necessary ease obtained by shoulder tucks are especially good features. The silk crepes and light weight tweeds are well suited to this pattern. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of 36-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with the correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Mother never cooked so easily!

There certainly has been a lot of wonderful improvements made in the kitchen equipment you will find in our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores today, as compared with what mother used to have.

Take even such an old standard necessity as the coal and wood range, as an example. Today you can get them in beautiful enamel colors that transform the corner where the old, black, unattractive stove used to be, to a spot of real beauty. They are so easy to keep spotlessly clean, so much more convenient to work with too! Let us show you the new models of ranges, as well as the new and more attractive kinds of cooking utensils, the always-ready pressure gas or kerosene water heaters and numerous other things that make kitchen work easier.

You are always welcome to come into a "tag" store and look around, where you have the opportunity to "see before you buy."

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



What a Two Weeks' Illness Taught Me

Worries Often Disappear or Diminish if Coolly Analyzed

A YEAR ago, while attending a conference composed of teachers from all over our state, I became ill and was fortunately able to reach home where I was sick in bed for two weeks. Sick in bed at Thanksgiving time (as it so happened)! Our holiday cheer was spoiled. Our guests previously invited must be notified that on account of illness in the family the customary dinner must be dispensed with. But these were minor results. My mother, a long sufferer from diabetes, was caring for me, losing sleep at night and weight each day to say nothing of new grounds for worry. My doctor said I was all run down and added, in a rather grave tone, that it would be a long time before I would be able to continue teaching.

She Took Inventory

I took inventory of myself and decided that instead of "all run down" as my good old doctor had termed my symptoms I was "all wound up". Therefore my first step toward improvement was to unwind some of the causes which had placed me in this nervous condition. I determined to proceed logically. At the beginning I reasoned that although my pay had ceased, my expenses continued just as ever. My room rent was \$5 per week; my sister who was a high school student must have her regular weekly allowance; my insurance premium of \$55.42 "conveniently" fell due at this time; summer coats had long since been called in, yet I had nothing better and my parents looked to me for financial assistance necessarily, as I was the only wage earner in the family. Since the previous September I had, through careful saving, managed to "lay by" \$36. With this I paid my immediate expenses. I would accept the thirty days' grace period on my insurance premium. There were several stores where I could get a coat on credit. That much was settled; but I was still in bed. I turned over and slept for hours, a more restful sleep than I had experienced since school began.

Upon awakening the room seemed brighter. It was Thursday afternoon. I would be back in school by Monday morning. I asked for my clothes and had great difficulty in persuading my mother that I was ready to get up. She, of course, remembered the doctor's words. With my mother's assistance I dressed and walked rather shakily, I admit, to a chair near my favorite desk. Here I had no difficulty in finding a short pencil and discarded envelope.

Made a List of Worries

I began to jot down a list of worries which had obsessed me for several years, particularly since I had commenced to teach in a city system in September. My list completed, I proceeded to dispose of all trivial worries (by means of a sharp pointed lead pencil) until I reduced the number to four: mother's illness, dependent parents, ambition for sister in high school, and last a fear of losing my position as a teacher due to my apparent lack of disciplinary ability. In order to dispense with the first three worries I must have money, and so I arrived at the conclusion it all hinged on my last worry and no one could remedy this condition except myself. I would go back to my school room Monday morning and so adjust my living conditions that I could be my own self again. I must keep my position for without that I could not help those who were dear to me. That meant I must take better care of my

physical self and take life a little easier.

First, I resigned as sewing teacher in a girl's night club, from which source I derived the small sum of

emy. The results of worry are far reaching and are hindering more capable people from attaining higher goals of achievement than this world dreams of. In conclusion I should like to say to those who feel run down: loosen the tension; you may be only wound up. P. M. W., New York.

The Feminine Frill



PATTERN 2551 has a very feminine air with its pleated side frill and bow sash. The soft fabrics lend themselves admirably to this pretty fashion, georgette, printed chiffon, figured voile or silk crepe. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

\$2.00 a week and a generous amount of nerve wrecking experiences. Second, I discontinued my attendance to an evening psychology class and in place of the time thus spent I substituted a good book, an occasional play or a quiet walk. I determined to have no fixed evening program; nothing to which I must go. Last, my customary cold lunch was abandoned for I took time to find accommodations in a private family where I enjoyed warm food at noontime and a rest from "shop" gossip. Meantime, I felt my strength returning and saw the dark circles disappear from their haunts under my eyes. Every morning I anticipated what the day had in store for me. In a month I had such control of my class that my principal unknowingly spoke the truth when she laughingly remarked to me that it did me good to be sick. My associate teachers remarked, "Why Miss * * *, you're a different person, you seem so much happier lately". And so I was a different person.

I had lost two weeks' wages which had made me materially poorer but mentally richer. I had faced my problem and conquered my worst en-

How to Get Rid of Roaches

"Being a constant reader of your paper and being a subscriber for the past 20 years, I want your assistance in a special manner. I purchased a lovely home some time ago. It is wonderful in every respect but I am terribly troubled with cockroaches. At times my kitchen is just littered with them. I burn sulphur. It destroys them for a week and then it is just as bad. I will greatly appreciate your help in this matter as I would give anything to get rid of them."—A CONSTANT READER.

IF sodium fluoride is used it may be spread in a thin trail around the edges of cupboards, shelves, etc., where the roaches are wont to appear. This is poison and should not be put near food or any place where roaches are apt to travel through food after they have been through it. However, it is a very satisfactory way of getting rid of these pests. Wherever you find roaches you may be sure that they are finding food. Therefore, all dry food materials should be kept in covered glass or tin jars, and dish mops, dish cloths or mops of any sort should be dried immediately after using and kept out of the reach of the roaches. The following gives other methods of control:

Prevention.

1. Keep kitchen and pantry clean from crumbs.
2. Cover all food.
3. Keep sink dry; not wet mops or dish cloths.
4. Place alum or borax in water pan under refrigerator.
5. Sprinkle roach powders under refrigerator.

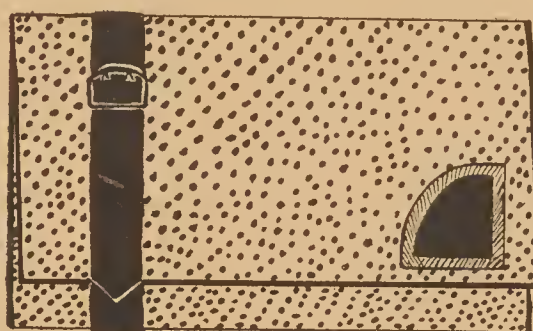
Extermination.

1. Dust: Powdered borax, pyrethrum powder, sodium fluoride, sulphur flowers.
2. Poison paste: Spread on bits of cardboard placed in runways.
3. Trapping: Roaches like rancid grease, and can often be caught in a pan well lined with grease, as they cannot crawl through it. A bread pan with sides about three inches deep makes a good trap. To kill trapped roaches, plunge trap into very hot water.

Envelope Purse

A VERY charming envelope purse may be made from two pieces of table oilcloth, some buckram, and odd pieces of contrasting color.

The one pictured is made of red dotted oilcloth, lined with solid red



oilcloth, and decorated with red strap, buckle and motifs, of red and blue material of the same kind.

Cut two strips, one of solid and one of dotted oilcloth the desired size, longer than wide, and one of buckram. Place buckram between the strips of oilcloth and buttonhole around all edges in red, turning up one end and sewing to body of purse to form a pocket.

Now cut strip of solid red oilcloth

Extra Help for Big Washings

Try Fels-Naptha the next regular wash-day—when there's plenty of work to do. See how it gets the dirt out—clothes clean all the way through without hard rubbing. That's because Fels-Naptha brings you two safe, active cleaners combined in one golden bar. Plenty of naptha, the dirt-loosener, and good soap, the dirt-remover. Working together they give extra help that lightens the wash, whether you use tub or machine. That's why so many housewives agree that . . .

Nothing can take the place of
FELS-NAPTHA

BUY IT BY THE CARTON OF TEN BARS

Cuticura
Soap
and Talcum
Pure and Fragrant
Soothing
and Comforting
Sold Everywhere. Soap 25c. Talcum 25c.



save 1/3 to 1/2



New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. Lower terms—year to pay. Choice of 5 colors in new Porcelain Enamel Ranges. New Circulating Heaters—\$37.50 up. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms. 24-hour shipment. 30-day Free Trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 27 years in business. 700,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
801 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

\$37.75 Up "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

to form strap. Sew to buckle, and fasten around bag, drawing through buckle. Point the end. For the corner motifs, two large triangles of bright blue oilcloth, rounded at one end are glued to the bag. When dry, slightly smaller motifs of red are glued on top of them, and then painted over with clear shellac.

These can be made at a cost of a few cents, and are very smart for sport costumes, copied from similar ones shown in the Fifth Avenue shops. They may also be made of felt, linen crash, or any woolen, straw or silk material. Quite attractive ones may be made from old crocheted straw hats, which have been taken apart, cleaned, and cut as above. They may be embroidered in silk, wool or raffia, or appliqued. Edges may be bound instead of being buttonholed together.—FLOYD WEST.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.

How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.

How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.

Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.

Sealing Wax Craft—10c.

Tables and Favours—10c.

Helps for the Home Dressmaker (Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing) price 60c.

Read the advertisements for devices which will help you with the household chores that you dislike most.

The Lecturer's Hour

More Suggestions on Planning Programs for Farm Meetings

This is the second of two articles on the Grange Lecturer's Hour, offering suggestions on planning programs for grange and other farm organization meetings. Last week's article covered suggestions for the lecturer's hour, where the lecturer can get helpful literature and suggested subjects for debate. Some of the subjects pertained to the farm business and farm home. To them may be added the following:

That pure bred are more profitable than grades.

Affirmative points: Sale value of off spring, best farmers have them.

Negative points: Investment too high, grades produce as well.

That a milking machine is a more necessary tool in a dairy region than a tractor.

Affirmative points: Milking machine used every day, solves one labor problem.

Negative points: Tractor gets crops in on time, used for belt work.

That it is unprofitable to operate a dairy farm without a silo.

Affirmative points: Less labor, controls corn borer, cheapest succulence.

Negative points: Cost of filling is excessive, investment heavy, succulence can be supplied other ways.

That the State Tax on Real Estate should be abolished.

That more money should be spent in improving the roads.

Some Humorous Debate Topics

1. That boy babies are better natured than girl babies.
2. That men make better dishwashers than women.
3. That men are naturally more extravagant than women.
4. That women have greater moral courage than men.
5. That it is a mistake to get married.
6. That the flapper makes as good a wife as the plain substantial girl.

Some Suggested Topics for Discussion

1. The farm tax situation and possible remedies. (Send to American Agriculturist for information).
2. The eradication of bovine T.B. (Get bulletins from your State College and State Department of Agriculture).
3. The dog law—what are its provisions and what are the rights of livestock owners? (Write your State Department of Agriculture).
4. Reforestation—How are trees secured, how much do they cost, etc.?
5. The trespass situation. What is the present trespass law and how may it be improved?

Farm Topics for Discussion

1. Does certified seed pay?
2. What fertilizers are most profitable in this community?
3. Growing oats, peas and barley for dairy cows.
4. Does it pay to grade farm products?
5. Some good sidelines.
6. Producing clean milk.

Some Things a Grange Can Do

An active grange is a growing, thriving grange. Try one or more of the following activities.

1. Encourage Boy Scout work for farm boys. (Write to Mr. O. H. Benson, Lone Scout Division, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City for information).
 2. Organize a horseshoe pitching club. (Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for rules).
 3. Start a grange library. (Start with bulletins already mentioned).
- The traveling library of the Library Extension division of the State Department of Education at Albany publishes a handbook of "traveling libraries" which is free and tells how granges can get the loan of 25 books for \$2 and \$1 for each additional 25 volumes.

4. Conduct a community fair. Co-operation with the Farm Bureau, the Home Bureau, High School departments of agriculture and other agencies is usually advisable.

5. Provide some home made play equipment for the school. Write to the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for bulletin 110 which gives suggestions and drawings. It

4. County Home Bureau.
5. County Y. M. C. A. Secretary.
6. Local health officers.

Information About Rural Dramatics

Good plays with a real rural background are scarce. The Department of Rural Social Organization of the New York State College of Agriculture will loan suitable plays on request. The college also publishes some bulletins that are free, which will aid in putting on a play. E-82, "Play Production for the Country Theatre", gives valuable

Our New Serial Starts Next Week

NEXT week we are starting a new serial. The editorial staff has read dozens of books in an attempt to find one that meets our high standard. We have found it in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," by John Fox, Jr.

The scene is laid in the Kentucky Mountains a few years before the Civil War and the hero is an orphan who fights his way through poverty, disappointment and discouragement in a courageous way that will win your sympathy and interest.

The story opens with the death of "Chad's" foster parents and a long tramp over the mountains for Chad and his dog to escape being "bound out" to a hard fisted farmer. Do not fail to read the first installment which appears next week.—The Editors.

may be possible to get a local carpenter to build it or the men of the grange may have a "Bee."

6. Give a home talent play to develop a love of good drama and to raise money.

Home Topics

1. Books for family reading—where can lists of good books be obtained? How can a taste for good reading be developed?
2. Good movies. How can the grange co-operate in improving the quality of movies shown in our community? (Write to American Agriculturist for a list of good movies).
3. Proper food and food habits for the family. (Get bulletins from State Department of Education, State Department of Health, and State College of Home Economics).

Community Topics

1. How can our school be improved?
 - a. Can we keep our good teachers longer?
 - b. Is the building and equipment adequate?
 (Get bulletins from State Department of Education, also from National Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.)
2. Should this locality change the prevailing type of Agriculture to make more money?—What changes have been taking place?
3. What can be done to improve the opportunities for clean wholesome recreation for the young folks?
4. How can community health be improved?

Personal Experiences

Although it is often difficult to get men to talk about what they have done, such experiences of outstanding farmers is always valuable. Sometimes several members can compare notes.

Some suggested topics are:

1. How we feed our dairy cows.
2. How we feed our hens.
3. What we learned in building a hen house.
4. How we dug a drainage ditch with dynamite.
5. How we remodelled our barn.
6. How we improved our crop rotation.
7. How we installed running water.

Work With Local Organizations

Local agencies and organizations that may co-operate with the grange in community work.

1. County and town officials.
2. The county fair association.
3. County Farm Bureau.

suggestions about stage properties, make-up, etc. Another valuable bulletin from the same source is "The Country Theatre", F. 153. Others are the historical pageant in the rural community, E-54 and "A pageant of Agriculture" F-123.

7. Organize a grange orchestra or choir.

8. Organize competition in music, such as music memory contests, or orchestra contests (with other granges).

9. Observe National Music Week. The following helpful pamphlets may be obtained free from:

- a. Victor Talking Machine Company Home Music with the Victrola Treasure Chest Music the Whole World Loves
- b. National Bureau for the Advancement of Music Community Singing and the Community Chorus Junior Music Clubs and the Chautauquas Camp Song Booklet Home Night in National Music Week Quiz Yourself on Music

The following pamphlets are at cost:

- Music Week in the Rural Community or Small City—3c
- Christmas Carol Collections—Where They May be Obtained—2c
- Harmonica Bands for Boys and Girls—22c
- The Community Orchestra—6c
- Songs that Daddy Used to Sing—1c
- Music Memory Contest Procedure in Rural Community Clubs—1c.

10. Challenge a neighboring grange to a debate. (Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for outlines and suggestions).

11. Organize a Dairy Improvement Association. Ask your county Farm Bureau Agent for information.

12. Encourage 4-H club work. Write to your State leader of 4-H club work at your State College of Agriculture.

13. Co-operate with the fair officials in improving the county fair.

- a. Prevent objectionable features
- b. Promote judging contests and other educational features
- c. Encourage horseshoe pitching contests and other clean, wholesome types of recreation
- d. Encourage more competition in farm exhibits

Other Sources of Information

Information may also be secured from the following organizations and agencies.

The American Country Life Association, 1849 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. This association publishes a magazine "Rural America", also a country life reading list and outlines of study courses for farmers' clubs.

The American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. A list of publications is available on application.

American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. A list of publications is available on request.

American Home Economics Association, Room 617, Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Publishes the "Journal of Home Economics."

American Library Association, 86 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Publishes several free leaflets, and books at nominal prices that will help lecturers who are interested in libraries or books.

American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Publishes several books and pamphlets at a small cost.

The Girl Scouts, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

National Bureau for Advancement of Music, 45 W. 45th St. (First copies of all pamphlets free. Succeeding copies at cost of publication.)

National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Associations—Country Life Department, National Education Association Bldg., 1201 16th Street, Washington, D. C. Publishes literature on thrift, organization, programs, community work, etc.

National Grange, 970 College Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Publishes the National Grange Monthly which is a great help to lecturers.

Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A list of publications may be secured on request.

Russel Sage Foundation—Department of Recreation, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. Issues publications on recreation in rural communities.

United States Bureau of Education—Rural Education Division, Washington, D. C. A list of publications is available on request.

United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. A list of publications, exhibit material and lantern slides available on request.

Outside Speakers

Outside speakers always lend pleasing variety to the year's program and can often be secured without expense to the grange.

The County Farm Bureau Agent and the Home Bureau Agent can well be scheduled to appear on the program at least once each year. Some granges have one meeting every year called the "Farm and Home Bureau Day."

High School Teachers of Agriculture in nearby communities may be called on and sometimes will be glad to furnish an entire program by using the boys in the classes in agriculture.

The County Farm Bureau agent is the connecting link between the State College and the farmer and can often help in securing a speaker from the State College or from some other source.

Various county organizations of bankers, doctors, and others may be glad to provide speakers.

Outside speakers are fine but the grange who depends upon them entirely is missing a lot. One of the great benefits of the grange is the training secured which makes it easier for members to stand on their feet and express themselves freely and easily.

Every citizen should know where tax money comes from, how it is divided, and the purposes for which it is spent. Cornell has a bulletin on the system of taxation in New York in which all these questions are answered. Ask for E. 152 on a postcard addressed to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., if you wish a copy.



American Agriculturist

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

DOGS AND PET STOCK

WELSH SHEPHERDS PUPS and dogs, natural heel drivers. Shipped on approval. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

PARROTS—DOGS—FERRETS, pigeons, hares, poultry, white mice. Lowest prices. Description 60 page book 20c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS Cheap. Trial. Dog Supplies. Catalogue. KASKASKENNELS, SC61, Herrick, Ill.

WORLD'S BEST MILKERS—Big Gallon Nubian, \$75. Grade Toggs, \$65. Bred Mixture Milksters, \$55. Fall fresh, \$45. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohn-ton, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

PUREBRED and GRADE HOLSTEIN cows, Accredited. Abortion free. W. R. PORTEUS, Portlandville, N. Y.

Sheep

FOR SALE—9 hampshire yearling rams, 15 hampshire ram lambs. ROBSON BROTHERS, Hall, N. Y.

DORSETS—WE ARE OFFERING choice yearling Rams, of good type, nice condition, suitable for crossbreeding, as low as \$35 each, while they last. All stock on approval. TRANQUILLITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

POULTRY

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Granddaughters of 290 egg sire having three generations over 250. Large eggs. Vigorous. March hatched \$1.50 each. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

Baby Chicks

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$10-100; White Leghorns \$8-100; Barred Rocks & Reds \$9-100; White Rocks \$12-100; Heavy mixed \$8-100; Light \$7-100. If not satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed \$8; Light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAllisterville, Pa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

RICH MAN'S CORN Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle typing attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kan.

Stanchions

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls. Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forrestville, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE

15 FARMS 29 to 304 Acres. Priced \$2,000 to \$12,000. B. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofcoating, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, \$1 to \$15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

"A TRAINING SCHOOL for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., September 10 to 22, 1928. Students should be about 20 years old and farm reared; those from vocational schools preferred. Address G. W. TAILBY, JR., Department of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

MORE FOR LESS!—Get our raised letter Summer stationery specials. Samples free. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid \$1. 50 calling cards 10c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HOLLYHOCKS, DELPHINIUMS, HARDY PHLOX, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Columbines, Bleeding Hearts and 114 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and increase in size and beauty each year, all of which may be planted this summer and fall and will bloom next summer. Pot-grown Roses for summer and fall planting. Privet, Barberry, Shrubs, Vines for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. Improved selection Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Howard 17, Dunlap, Lupton, Minute Man, Bun Special, Abington, Amanda, Dorchester, Dozen 75c, 25—\$1.25, 100—\$4. Marshall, Corsican, Sample, Cooper, Wm. Belt, Burbach, Dr. Burrill. Big Joe, Marvel, Success. First Quality. Dozen \$1, 25—\$1.50, 100—\$4.50. PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, Milbury, Mass.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants and 5-year old bearing-size Washington Asparagus roots for August and fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25; Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Box 50 Cigars, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

TREE AND GRASS KILLERS

BO-KO-ENOUGH TO KILL 50 trees \$1.50. BO-KO CO., Jonestown, Miss.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for particulars. Yarn for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Leadership

is NOT the result of CHANCE

Each week in 1927 nearly 500 letters requiring a reply were received from subscribers by the editorial department of American Agriculturist. This is double the number received five years ago.

Confidence in our editors caused readers to ask them questions bearing on all manner of subjects.

Confidence cannot be bought. It is the result of painstaking effort for truth, honesty and integrity.

Confidence of over half a million readers has given American Agriculturist deserved leadership.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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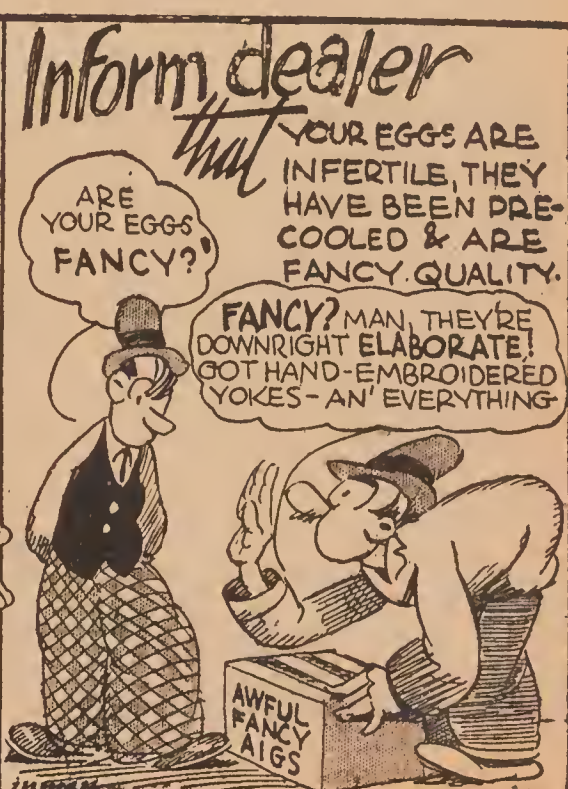
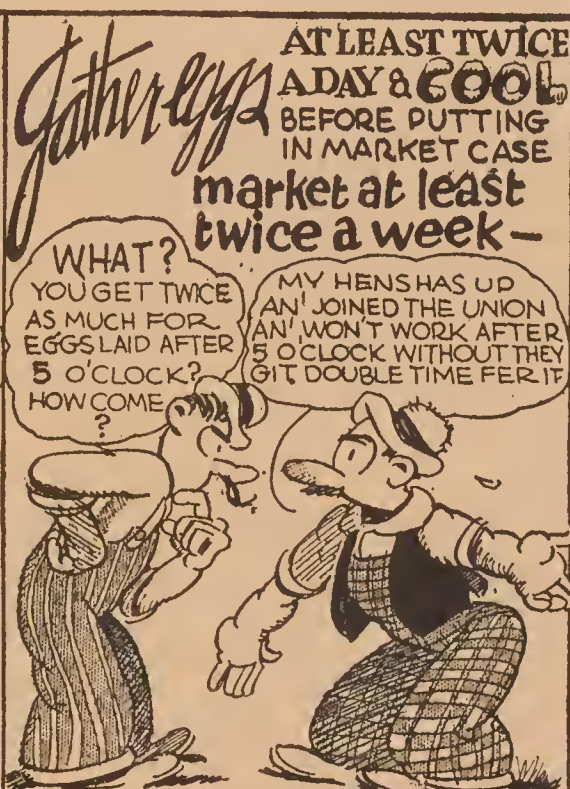
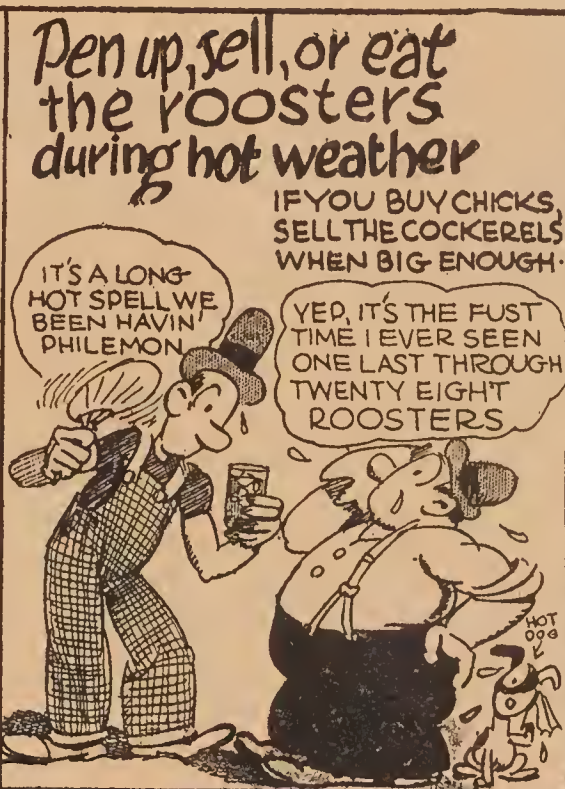
Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Get a Premium on Eggs

By Ray Inman



Grange Lecturers Meet at Ithaca

(Continued from Page 3)

products now on the tariff schedule; second, to place a tariff on all farm products now on the free list if American farmers can produce them; third, to use the export debenture plan to bring the tariff benefits to the branches of agriculture that produce exportable surpluses." He pointed out that we have 200 million dollars' worth of farm products coming into the United States yearly. Our price is fixed by the world price and too often our price is fixed for us as in Virginia peanuts, by Chinese coolie labor at 12 cents a day. "Research, extension and education are the three most important needs in securing agricultural equality," said the national master.

Another high spot in interest was the talk by Charles H. Gardiner, high priest of Demeter of the National Grange on community service as related to the grange. As an example of what one grange has done he cited the 27 acts of community service by one grange in one year. This efficient organization is the grange of Greenwich, Massachusetts. Some of the things this grange did included keeping the roads open, caring for the sick, furnishing school children with hot chocolate, giving material, labor and furniture to town buildings, training children, taking them to educational meetings, decorating churches, destroying caterpillar nests, giving money for public improvements and other similar acts.

In a second address given at the outing at Enfield Glen, Mr. Gardiner said that one of the most important duties of the grange is to teach self-expression. The reason it has lasted so long is because it is different. In spite of competition, when other fraternal organizations are losing members, it thrives because it gives its members a chance to learn to speak, to sing and to train themselves in public service. He believes there is a danger in introducing too many outside things on a program. "The grange should build its program around its members and thus keep on with its strong educational influence."

Each day's work had plenty of recreation included in the program. The first evening was given over to a reception of delegates with a welcoming speech by Dean A. R. Mann of the Cornell College of Agriculture with Miss Elizabeth Arthur of Lowville, N. Y., state lecturer, presiding.

Dr. C. B. Hutchinson of the International Education Board spoke on conditions in Europe. As an example of the almost endless amount of human labor used in almost every country of Europe, Dr. Hutchinson spoke of a 200-acre farm in Saxony used as a demonstration farm to show the use of various labor saving machines. "We use very little hand work in our operations," said the director of the farm. "We are able to carry on the work of this farm, thanks to the liberal use of machinery, with only 30 laborers on an average." In one three-acre field of wheat in Switzerland last year he saw 29 laborers at work, men and women.

This first evening closed with an interstate debate on the subject: "Resolved, that farming should have government protection equivalent to that industry received." Maryland won on the merits of its arguments for the affirma-

tive side of the question in the opinion of the judges. Yet the audience had already given a popular vote in favor of the negative as presented by Delaware.

Other live addresses included a talk by John H. Light, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange on "Equalization of Taxes"; a talk on "Rural Life in Great Britain" by Arthur W. Asby, visiting professor and economist from England who has been lecturing at the state college this summer; an address on "Rural Libraries" by Miss Sarah Askew, secretary of the New Jersey Library Association; and on "Rural Youth" by Professor Frank Helyer of Rutgers University.

Each leading address was followed by the breaking up of the audience into state groups who reported their findings on the subjects discussed and added their own suggestions for furthering these topics in the granges. Thus a valuable and practical application was made of each address, while the audience was given a chance by states to add their own recommendations.

Two notable outings were enjoyed. On the second afternoon at 4 P. M. the

caravan bearing the 280 delegates went to Enfield Glen where an hour's walk in the glen was enjoyed. This was followed by a picnic, supper and this by a musical festival, each state singing its own state song and one other with prizes for the winners. The groups included some fine musicians and the result was pleasing indeed.

Higgins' Hussar Band, a well known group of musicians with Miss Eva Powell of Pittsburgh of radio fame, as vocalist, gave an hour of rare musical treat to the visitors, when all took their time for the return trip.

The second outing was a similar trip to Tanghannock Falls, when supper and athletic contests with New Jersey against the world furnished plenty of fun.

In the University Theater at Willard Straight Friday evening four plays were presented. The first prize of a silk banner appropriately inscribed and valued at \$25, contributed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was awarded the Redfield Grange of Oswego County for the play, "Day by Day." Second prize, a silk flag, was awarded the Lansing Grange for "The

Exile". "Beads on a String" won third award, a velvet altar cloth, for the Laurel Hill, Pa., Grange, and "Safety Razors First," brought fourth place to the Center Grange of Delaware.

The sessions were presided over by the various lecturers in turn and the national lecturer, J. C. Farmer, delighted with informal talks and by his leading of singing.

This is a movement that is significant of the progress the grange is bound to make. The first conference of the sort was held in New Brunswick last year and Pennsylvania will entertain the conference next year at State College.

In recognition of the recommendation of National Master Taber that the grange provide more funds to employ workers in research in several subjects of vital importance to agriculture almost every group, if not all, recommended various plans of increasing the dues paid to the state and national granges, the popular suggestion being an increase from 10 cents a month to 15 cents a month for every member over 21 years of age, the increase to go to the two organizations under the usual proportionate plan.

How Vineland Producers Get a Premium on Eggs

(Continued from Page 3)

found a New York house that wanted the eggs for a particular trade. They offered to pay a premium of one cent a dozen over the top daily quotation—an unheard of situation. That was three years ago and what has happened since is history. It soon was learned that the price was available to anyone who would pack according to grade. Soon other poultrymen began to pack as directed and they too received the top price.

An Organization Project

From the start, the movement towards better prices has been an Association project. The first quality shippers were members of the Association and the whole project has been closely identified with them. One of the first requirements for anyone to ship eggs to the house that was paying the premium was that they had to join the association. Immediately the membership began to grow until today it is the largest in the state and one of the largest in the world.

In the rush to get the premium on eggs it soon developed that all could not make the grade. Poor packing, small eggs and the usual shortcomings of an otherwise good product kept many from getting the extra price. It soon became apparent that something must be done to maintain the reputation of the quality pack. About this time, someone suggested that all eggs to be eligible for the premium be stamped with some mark of identification. Since they were working on a quality product, it was decided to form the "Quality Egg Club," and with eggs of its members bearing the quality seal. It is this club, a subsidiary of the Vineland Poultry Association, that has put the Vineland egg on the New York market.

We will let John Weed, the president of the club, tell the story of its success in marketing eggs. "Anyone can ship through the Quality Club provided

they belong to the association and pack their product according to a definite standard," said Mr. Weed in explaining its operation. "We have found a big market for eggs by supplying just what New York wants," continued Mr. Weed. "There is very little to it except a few simple grading rules that anyone can follow." Here is a copy of what constitutes a good pack of eggs, said the president as he handed us a little booklet.

Here is what it said,—THE BEST GRADE IS VINELAND EXTRAS, and must weigh 44 pounds or more net per 30 dozen crate. Every dozen must weigh 23 ounces or over, and be carefully graded for uniform shape, size, color, etc., in each layer or filler. It was followed by second grade with the eggs weighing 41 pounds to the crate and 21 ounces to the dozen while "pullets" must average 34 pounds net and 18 ounces or over to the dozen.

Hard to Get Right Pack

A number of other suggestions on how to gather the eggs and care for them prior to shipping completed the book of instructions. "Our greatest trouble," continued Mr. Weed after reading the book of instructions, "has been to get our members to pack the right way." It has been hard to convince them that they should gather the eggs twice a day in hot weather and that the eggs should be kept down cellar instead of in an open shed or the kitchen. Temperature destroys more good eggs than any other factor, especially when it ranges from 70 degrees upwards.

"What do you do with your little eggs?" we inquired. "Oh they go to New York along with the best grades but they are sold for just what they are, and they usually command a price of four or five cents a dozen under extras.

"Do you handle all the eggs in the section?" we next asked. "No, we

never have controlled much more than one half of the output. We estimate that we are now marketing under the quality egg label about 225,000 cases annually.

Non-members Take Lower Price

"How about this uncontrolled balance of fifty per cent, doesn't that break the market for your good eggs?" "No indeed, the dealers will not pay the premium for anything that does not bear the quality label, and the only way they can get the price or the label is by joining the club.

"What prices do the non-members get for their eggs?" we next inquired. "Well that depends on the care used in grading. A few may touch the top, but most of them still receive two and three cents under market quotations.

"Is your membership increasing?" we next asked. "Well we should worry," said our host with a twinkle in his eye. "Say, do you know that in the last two years, we have had only one meeting when we had no applications to membership in the Association. We now have over 300 members in the Quality Egg Club.

"It must cost a lot to belong to your club, considering the marketing charges and office upkeep." "Yes it does cost a lot, said Mr. Weed. "I think it costs four cents a week outside of the labels and the stickers which are supplied at cost. That includes the cost of placing the eggs and doing a gross business of nearly three million dollars a year." "Do you mean to say, Mr. Weed, that you sell \$3,000,000 worth of eggs at a total cost of \$600 including the collection and paying to the farmers this sum for their eggs?" we asked.

"That tells the story," continued President Weed, and in our opinion this genial host again proved his former statement that Vineland is second to no one when it comes to marketing eggs.



Those Who Attended the Grange Lecturers' Conference at Cornell



Has Neither Overcoat Nor Money

ONE of our subscribers in Connecticut ordered an overcoat from a salesman of the Universal Tailoring Company, whose letterhead states that their head office is at 640 Broadway, New York City. When the overcoat was received it was not as ordered and a letter was sent to the company at 640 Broadway. No reply was received and consequently our subscriber returned the overcoat C.O.D.

A letter was then received from the Universal Tailoring Company stating that inasmuch as they could not examine C.O.D. packages, they would not accept it until the C.O.D. charges were released. Our subscriber did so and nothing more was heard. He requested the aid of the Service Bureau and we wrote to the Company who advised they had no record of receiving the returned package. The Post Office very kindly traced the shipment and reported that following the release of the C.O.D. charges, the package was delivered to the Universal Tailoring Company at their 195 Greene Street address.

We forwarded this information to the Universal Tailoring Company about two weeks ago but up to date have received no reply from them. Consequently we made a personal visit to their office only to find that their former office at 640 Broadway had not been occupied since early last spring. Apparently someone is forwarding their mail for answers have been received to letters sent to this address. We then called at 195 Greene Street only to find that there was no such address listed notwithstanding the fact that mail with that address has been received by them. The firm is not listed in the telephone directory. We are giving these facts for the information of our subscribers with the suggestion that no clothes be ordered from any company unless you are absolutely sure regarding their good standing. There are reliable dealers who send agents through the country taking orders. It seems unfortunate that these reliable dealers must suffer from the business methods followed by a number who are giving our subscribers anything but fair dealings.

Held For Using Mails to Defraud

OUR readers will recall an article in the Service Bureau columns of the October 15, 1927 issue, in which we warned our people against sending money to Richards Farms, 79 Boulevard, Kingston, N. Y. Upon investigation at that time, we found that Irving R. Hough was the proprietor of this Farm and after he had received various amounts from \$10 to \$70 he disappeared and left no trace of his whereabouts. At that time we had several claims from subscribers who had sent money for chickens, but neither the money or order was ever heard from.

We are now informed that the U. S. Post Office Department has located Irving R. Hough, who is now held in jail for using the mails to defraud. It is also learned that he has heretofore served time for a similar offence. Watch these columns for later developments on the trial of this man.

No Claim For Compensation

One of my men had his finger badly cut while using my saw run by gasoline. It worked fine before the accident and

afterward too. This man tells people that he is going to sue me but it is all his own fault. He says that the saw bench moved but he was working too fast and put his hand deliberately in front of the saw.

FROM YOUR description of your sawing operations it seems that your machine was in good order and that you were not negligent as a matter of furnishing reasonably safe equipment for your three employees and particularly the one whose finger was badly cut. Neither does there seem to be any particular liability under the workmen's compensation law. Farm laborers, as a rule, do not have the privileges of this act and as to lumbering work in general, the act specifically excepts a lumbering operation on a farm solely for the production of firewood in which not more than four persons were engaged.—M. S.

"Chickens Are Free Commoners"

I am a farmer owning a small farm of 50 acres. A public road runs between my two fields. Down the road lives a woman whose cow is pastured

along the road. Has she a right to pasture the cow on this land along the road or can I keep her off? She also has at least 500 small chickens and just turns them out and lets them run into my oat field. What can I do about that?

IN the country it has been said that a chicken is a free commoner; that is, that the hen can take to the open road and go where she will and her owner is not liable for her trespasses. There seems to be no case in Pennsylvania on this point, however, and whether the courts of your state will adopt that view or the contrary one as some courts in other states have done is a speculative matter.

As to the cows, the case is entirely different. If the land along the fences belongs to you, you can certainly keep your neighbor from pasturing her cow there. If the land is part of the highway it is very likely that you would have to request the proper highway authorities to object.—M. S.

Before You Invest—Investigate

I would like information as to the reliability of the Continental Divide Development Company, Aspen, Colorado. I have been urged to buy shares in this concern at \$1 per share.

ALL we know about this stock is that a Denver house, Kamp & Co. offered it last February at 75c a share. We have seen no bid price for it. Our suggestion is that you leave it alone.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During July, 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to July 1st, 1928.....	\$100,569.86	H. C. Mason, Saegertown, Pa.....	40.00
Paid during July, 1928.....	2,227.12	Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle	
		Etla M. Heannings, Bovina Center, N. Y.....	20.00
		Auto accident—injured side	
		Erwin Frazier, Centerville, N. Y.....	80.00
		Thrown from wagon—fractured leg	
		Anna F. Rising, Bridgewater, N. Y.....	20.00
		Auto struck by truck—shock, cut forehead	
		R. T. Luce, Riverhead, N. Y.....	97.14
		Auto accident—sprained back	
		Mary S. Moore, Childs, Md.....	10.00
		Thrown from auto—sprained back and hip	
		A. J. Bartlett, Forestville, N. Y.....	10.71
		Struck by auto—laceration of leg	
		P. A. Cregar, Flemington, N. J.....	15.00
		Struck by auto—contusions and abrasions	
		George Bosch, Montoursville, Pa.....	14.28
		Thrown from wagon—laceration of elbow	
		Ralph Havens, Batavia, N. Y.....	20.00
		Thrown from wagon—sprained wrist	
		Raymond Flippin, Aquebogue, L. I.....	20.00
		Auto collision—sprained elbow	
		R. I. Ebersole, Glenora, N. Y.....	1000.00
		Train struck auto—injuries causing death	
		Mary M. McLaughlin, Sodas, N. Y.....	40.00
		Auto collision—injured leg	
		Raymond Horton, Troy, Pa.....	500.00
		Auto accident—amputation of arm	
			\$2227.12

Service Bureau Claims Settled

Mrs. C. W. Wolfe, Troy, Pa.....	3.00	Mrs. H. VanArkel, Freeville, N. Y.....	4.00
(Refund on merchandise ordered)		(Refund on dead chicks)	
Mrs. W. Lyon, New Berlin, N. Y.....	6.00	S. H. Guye, New Haven, N. Y.....	4.00
(Payment for merchandise sold)		(Refund of money on unfilled order)	
Mrs. N. W. Howland, Margaretville, N. Y.....	25.00	Mrs. E. J. Griffith, Newcomb, N. Y.....	1.23
(Refund on cancelled agreement)		(Refund on unsatisfactory order)	
Payson Irwin, Beckett, Mass.....	15.00	Andrew Hall, Gouveneur, N. Y.....	18.32
(Refund on oil burner)		(Refund on dead pigs)	
Leon D. Neish, Delancey, N. Y.....	9.97	Grover Haynes, Lafayette, N. Y.....	2.16
(Refund on over-paid freight charges)		(Refund of express charges on order)	
Michael Hospod, Carmel, N. Y.....	50.00	Mrs. Sherman Galpin, Owego, N. Y.....	1.00
(Refund on cancelled order)		(Refund on unsatisfactory order)	
Mrs. M. D. Pennell, Nottingham, Pa.....	2.04		
(Adjustment from mail order house)			\$198.33
H. H. Howden, Richford, N. Y.....	4.75		
(Refund for strawberry plants)			
E. L. Wright, Westfield, N. Y.....	6.64		
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)			
Walter Cornwell, Newark Valley, N. Y.....	4.72		
(Adjustment on unpaid account)			
W. R. Brown, Franklin, Pa.....	6.50		
(Refund on unsatisfactory mail order)			
Mrs. Jas. Ruddy, Moira, N. Y.....	2.00		
(Payment for merchandise sold)			
Mr. W. M. Wood, Ticonderoga, N. Y.....	32.00		
(Settlement for eggs sold)			

Chicken Thief Rewards Paid in July

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Brady C. Ford, Smyrna, Del.....	\$50.00
Mrs. Stephen Betts, Cranbury, N. J.....	\$50.00
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	\$200.00

Total Paid to Subscribers \$2,625.45



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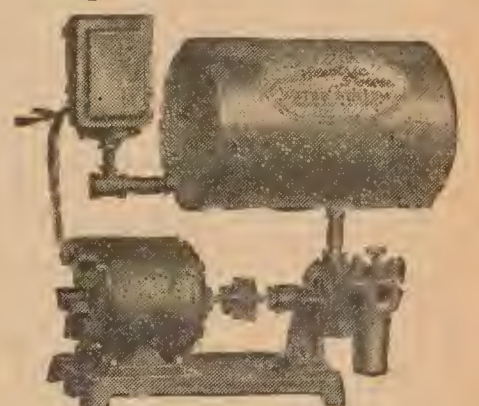
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Oil facts for farmers

(No. 5)

Traveling the country for lubricating data —to assure economy—



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Make this chart your guide

If your automotive equipment is not listed below see complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
X2, T6W, T6B.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
T & TT.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo <i>(all models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S-25W6, 25-W6.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
<i>(other models)</i>	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	BB	A
<i>(other models)</i>	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
<i>(other models)</i>	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
<i>(other models)</i>	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
<i>(other models)</i>	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Business Farmer's Paper Since 1842

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Forest Building in New York State

Our Farm Area is Decreasing--What Shall We Do With the Land?

By J. A. COPE

*Extension Forester, New York State College
of Agriculture.*

It is extremely difficult for us of the 20th century to form any adequate conception of the way the land surface of this state of ours appeared three centuries ago, when Hudson sailed up the stately river that bears his name, or Champlain first dipped his paddle in the lake, the name of which perpetuates that equally intrepid explorer's memory.

To-day from the smallest prominence, the eye commands a wide view of teeming plough land, rolling pasture land, and slopes only partially timber covered,—even in the Adirondacks, the last great forest area of the state, devastating fires have revealed in startling nakedness the face of Nature on thousands of acres.

But in 1627, the 30,000,000 acres of what is now New York was one unbroken stretch of forest from the Hudson to Lake Erie, and from Lake Champlain to the Susquehanna,—forests so towering and dense that the view was obstructed on every hand by massive hemlock and pine, maple and beech. Under such conditions, Mother Nature's face had little chance of being sun-burned or even tanned.

And yet it was in just such conditions that our ancestors came to hew a home to create a commonwealth that bears the proud title of the Empire State.

In the decades following the close of the Revolutionary War, the destruction and removal of the forest progressed with amazing rapidity, until by 1880, over 75% of the area of the state was recorded as in farms! 19,000,000 acres of forest primeval put under plough or pasture in a little over two centuries. The mind is fairly staggered at this unparalleled achievement in the annals of pioneering! Not only did these mighty forests have to be cut down, but the stumps removed as well to permit the intrusion of the plough and

prevent the forest from repossessing the land. In these days of power machinery and transportation,—here is unremitting hand toil that seems beyond the power of human achievement.

But now as the 20th century is approached and entered, the unemotional statistics of the Federal census reveal a significant fact,—the farm area of the state is decreasing. In the 40 year period from 1880-1920, it decreases by 4,000,000 acres, or at the rate of 100,000 acres per year. And of greater portent still are the figures of the 1925 census just released, which indicate that this annual abandonment has jumped from 100,000 to 200,000 acres per year, and the end is not yet!

This land has been thrown out of agricultural use, not because its productive value has depreciated (it never was high), but because

it is remote and hilly, relatively inaccessible to markets and shipping points, because it is steep and unfitted for the use of power machinery,—which is so essential to modern agriculture on an extensive scale, and finally because its productivity is far inferior to the level valley lands, easily cultivated, and with soil fertility easily maintained.

And so they lie idle,—these accumulating hundreds of thousands of acres that once supported as splendid a forest growth as was to be found in the northeastern United States. It would be interesting to record that these idle acres, now that they are no longer required for food production, were being repopulated with a new crop of forests by the lavish hand of Nature,—but unfortunately such is not the case.

An intensive survey, just completed by the State College of Agriculture, of a township in Central New York, where the abandonment has been as extensive and over as long a period of years as in any part of the State, indicates that it would take 150 years for the forest to repossess all of the land which at so great labor and pains was cleared of its forest growth. A period, it will be noted, sufficiently long to grow three crops of pine to maturity.

It is considerations such as these that call our attention forcibly to the fact that we citizens of the Empire State, and of the entire East in this 20th century, must set about building forests just as determinedly and efficiently as our forefathers leveled them. On every acre unsuited by location, soil, or topography for annual crop production, Nature must be assisted in re-establishing a forest crop.

Fortunately, we have within the state living demonstrations of the practicality and success of this forest building. (Continued on Page 15)



A Scotch Pine plantation on the Butler Reservoir dam near Glens Falls. The picture was taken in 1922 when the trees were four years old.

—Courtesy N. Y. S. Conservation Department.

Our - New - Serial Begins on Page 2 of This Issue

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

I

TWO RUNAWAYS FROM LONESOME

THE days of that April had been days of mist and rain. Sometimes, for hours, there would come a miracle of blue sky, white cloud, and yellow light, but always between dark and dark the rain would fall and the mist creep up the mountains and steam from the tops—only to roll together from either range, drip back into the valleys, and lift, straightway, as mist again. So that, all the while Nature was trying to give lustier life to every living thing in the lowland Bluegrass, all the while a gaunt skeleton was stalking down the Cumberland—tapping with fleshless knuckles, now at some unlovely cottage of faded white and green, and now at a log cabin, stark and gray. Passing the mouth of Lonesome, he flashed his scythe into its unlifting shadows and went stalking on. High up, at the source of the dismal little stream, the point of the shining blade darted thrice into the open door of a cabin set deep into a shaggy flank of Black Mountain, and three spirits, within, were quickly loosed from aching flesh for the long flight into the unknown.

It was the spirit of the plague that passed, taking with it the breath of the unlucky and the unfit and in a hut on Lonesome three were dead—a gaunt mountaineer, a gaunt daughter, and a gaunt son. Later, the mother, too, "jes' kind o' got tired," as little Chad said, and soon to her worn hands and feet came the well-earned rest. Nobody was left then but Chad and Jack, and Jack was a dog with a belly to feed and went for less than nothing with everybody but his little master and the chance mountaineer who had sheep to guard. So, for the fourth time, Chad, with Jack at his heels, trudged up to the point of a wooded spur above the cabin, where, at the foot of a giant poplar and under a wilderness of shaking June leaves, were three piles of rough boards, loosely covering three hillocks of rain-beaten earth; and near them, an open grave. There was no service sung or spoken over the dead, for the circuit-rider was then months away; so, unnoticed, Chad stood behind the big poplar, watching the neighbors gently let down into the shallow trench a home-made coffin, rudely hollowed from the half of a beegum log, and, unnoticed, slipped away at the first muffled stroke of the dirt—doubling his fists into his eyes and stumbling against the gnarled bodies of laurel and rhododendron until, out in a clear sunny space, he dropped on a thick, velvet mat of moss and sobbed himself to sleep. When he awoke, Jack was licking his face and he sat up, dazen and yawning. The sun was dropping fast, the ravines were filling with blue shadows, luminous and misty, and a far drowsy tinkling from the valley told him that cows were starting homeward. From habit, he sprang quickly to his feet, but, sharply conscious on a sudden, dropped slowly back to the moss again, while Jack, who had started down the spur, circled back to see what the matter was, and stood with uplifted foot much puzzled.

There had been a consultation about Chad early that morning among the neighbors, and old Nathan Cherry, who lived over on Stone Creek, in the next cove but one, said that he would take charge of the boy. Nathan did not wait for the burial, but went back home for his wagon, leaving word that Chad was to stay all night with a neighbor and meet him at the death-stricken cabin an hour by sun. The old man meant to have Chad bound to him for seven years by law—the boy had been told that—and Nathan hated dogs as much as Chad hated Nathan.

So the lad did not mean to be bound out, nor to have Jack mistreated, and he rose quickly and Jack sprang before him down the rocky path and toward the hut that had been a home to both. Under the poplar, Jack sniffed curiously at the new-made grave, and Chad called him away so sharply that Jack's tail drooped and he crept toward his master, as though to ask pardon for a fault of which he was not conscious. For one moment, Chad stood looking. Again the stroke of the falling earth smote his ears and his eyes filled; a curious pain caught him by the throat and he passed on, whistling—down into the shadows below to the open door of the cabin.

Not a living thing was to be heard or seen that suggested human life, and

nothing else to be done. He had stayed longest where he was now, because the old man and his son and his girl had all taken a great fancy to Jack, and had let the two guard cattle in the mountains and drive sheep and, if they stayed out in the woods over night, struck neither a stroke of hand nor tongue. The old mother had been his mother and, once more, Chad leaned his head against the worn lintel and wept silently. So far, nobody had seemed to care particularly who he was, or was not—nor had Chad. Most people were very kind to him, looking upon him as one of the wandering waifs that one finds throughout the Cumberland, upon whom the good folks of the mountains do not visit the father's sin. He knew what he was

longingly. Old Nathan, he knew, claimed that the dead man had owed him money; and he further knew that old Nathan meant to take all he could lay his hands on in payment: but he climbed resolutely upon a chair and took the things down, arguing the question, meanwhile:

"Uncle Jim said once he aimed to give this rifle gun to me. Mebbe he was foolin', but I don't believe he owed ole Nathan so much, an', anyways," he muttered grimly, "I reckon Uncle Jim 'ud kind o' like fer me to git the better of that ole devil—jes' a leetle, anyways."

The rifle, he knew, was always loaded; there was not much powder in the horn and there were not more than a dozen bullets in the pouch, but they would last him until he could get far away. No more would he take, however, than what he thought he could get along with—one blanket from the bed and, from the fireplace, a little bacon and a pone of corn-bread.

"An' I know Aunt Jane wouldn't 'a' keered about these leetle fixin's, fer I have to have 'em, an' I know I've earned 'em anyways."

Then he closed the door softly on the spirits of the dead within, and caught the short, deer-skin latch-string to the wooden pin outside. With his Barlow knife, he swiftly stripped a bark string from a pawpaw bush near by, folded and tied his blanket, and was swinging the little pack to his shoulder, when the tinkle of a cowbell came through the bushes, close at hand. Old Nance, lean and pied, was coming home; he had forgotten her, it was getting late, and he was anxious to leave for fear some neighbor might come; but there was no one to milk and, when she drew near with a low moo, he saw that her udders were full and dripping. It would hurt her to go un-milked, so Chad put his things down and took up a cedar piggin from a shelf outside the cabin and did the task thoroughly—putting the strippings in a cup and, so strong was the habit in him, hurrying with both to the rude spring-house and setting them in cool running water. A moment more and he had his pack and his rifle on one shoulder and was climbing the fence at the wood-pile. There he stopped once more with a sudden thought, and wrenching loose a short axe from the face of a hickory log, staggered under the weight of his weapons up the mountain. The sun was yet an hour high and, on the spur, he leaned his rifle against the big poplar and set to work with his axe on a sapling close by—talking frankly now to the God who made him:

"I reckon You know it, but I'm a-goin' to run away now. I hain't got no daddy an' no mammy, an' I hain't niver had none as I knows—but Aunt Jane hyeh—she's been jes' like a mother to me an' I'm a-doin' fer her jes' whut I wish You'd have somebody do fer my mother, ef You know whar she's a-layin'."

Eight round sticks he cut swiftly—four long and four short—and with these he built a low pen, as is the custom of the mountaineers, close about the fresh mound, and, borrowing a board or two from each of the other mounds, covered the grave from the rain. Then he sunk the axe into the trunk of the great poplar as high up as he could reach—so that it could easily be seen—and, brushing the sweat from his face, he knelt down:

"God!" he said, simply, "I hain't nothin' but a boy, but I got to ack like a man now. I'm a-goin' now. I don't believe You keer much and seems like I bring ever'body bad luck: an' I'm a-goin' to live up hyeh on the mountain jes' as long as I can. I don't want you

(Continued on Page 18)

Do Not Miss This Story

THE first installment of our new serial begins on this page and we know you will not wish to miss it. It is the story of a Kentucky mountain boy who fought against circumstances beyond his control in order to get a good education.

Much of the action of this great story occurs on the battlefields of the Civil War and shows again how brother fought against brother in that conflict. We had many letters telling how "Wooden Spoil" was enjoyed. We feel sure you will like the "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" just as much.

Chad sat down in the deepening loneliness, watching the shadows rise up the green walls that bound him in, and wondering what he should do, and where he should go, if he was not to go to old Nathan; while Jack, who seemed to know that some crisis was come, settled on his haunches a little way off, to wait, with perfect faith and patience, for the boy to make up his mind.

It was the first time, perhaps that Chad had ever thought very seriously about himself, or wondered who he was, or whence he had come. Digging back into his memory as far as he could, it seemed to him that what had just happened now had happened to him once before, and that he had simply wandered away. He could not recollect where he had started from first, but he could recall many of the places where he had lived, and why he had left them—usually because somebody, like old Nathan, had wanted to have him bound out, or had misused Jack, or would not let the two stray off into the woods together, when there was

thought to be, and it mattered so little, since it made no discrimination against him, that he had accepted it without question. It did not matter now, except as it bore on the question as to where he should start his feet. It was a long time for him to have stayed in one place, and the roving memories, stirred within him now, took root, doubtless, in the restless spirit that had led his unknown ancestor into those mountain wilds after the Revolution.

All this while he had been sitting on the low threshold, with his elbows in the hollows of his thighs and his left hand across his mouth. Once more, he meant to be bound to no man's service and, at the final thought of losing Jack, the liberty-loving little tramp spat over his hand with sharp decision and rose.

Just above him and across the buck antlers over the door, lay a long flint-lock rifle; a bullet-pouch, a powder-horn, and a small raccoon-skin haversack hung from one of the prongs: and on them the boy's eyes rested



THE New York State Horticultural Society officiates at the dedication of a bronze tablet and boulder marking the original Niagara grape vine, on the Odd Fellows home grounds here this month. Left to right: W. J. Hall, Lockport, vice-president; Ralph M. Clark, Lockport, son of one of the originators of the vine; Dr. U. P. Hedrick, acting director of the Geneva Experiment Station who officially dedicated the marker; Lydia Behrens, an inmate of the I. O. O. F. orphanage who with Helen Burritt, standing at the right of the stone assisted in removing the covering; M. C. Burritt of Hilton, president; Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, secretary; Jesse Reed, Lockport, president of the I. O. O. F. Home association and Fred F. Lansill, secretary, who accepted the monument in the name of the I. O. O. F.

Once More We Do the Haying

A Reflection on "Unscientific" Methods That Produced Good Results

MY mother—who is no longer with us—had a very favorite quotation which through the years she frequently used for my delight, edification and encouragement. There were only two lines of it and it ran like this:

"O, there's nought in the world like making Love

Except making Hay in fine weather."



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I have no remote idea as to who may be the author of this bucolic couplet and more-over I have very grave doubts of the correctness of the sentiment as expressed in the last line. At any rate I opine the poet never was called upon to labor at mowing away hay close up under the slate roof of a big barn during such torrid weather as has prevailed for much of this summer. Perhaps the most reasonable explanation is that he was making the best of a bad matter.

I think I may say without vain boastfulness that I have had considerable experience haying it. Like all well-brought-up farm boys my youthful energies were directed in this direction at a fairly tender age. School and college kept me out of certain farm jobs for a good many years but vacations and haying always coincided

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

perfectly. I recollect what George Duff whimsically calls "the hay of yesteryear". Yes—and of more other years than I really like to remember. It must be just about a half century since I came to establish pretty intimate relations with that occupation which the crazy poet declares to be more enjoyable than even love-making.

Elbert Hubbard, the Sage of East Aurora and author of the famous "Message to Garcia" once made a modest confession which has fairly endeared him to me. It was just this delicious

admission: "Several things I do not know". Paraphrasing this, I may remark that after a good many years of hay-making, there are still "several things I do not know". It is true that the job has been helped out a great deal by mechanical invention, yet I see no remote probability but that until the end of time men will continue to grow weary and horny-handed in the use of that simple tool, the three-tined steel pitchfork. At the same time I am comforted to know that on most farms such jobs as pitching off big loads of hay through a little window hole on the sunny side of the barn has been relegated to the limbo of

*"Old forgotten, far off things
And battles long ago."*

In my boyhood now forty or more years in the past, haying on this farm was a bigger task than now. To begin with, the old barns were very much less convenient and we had no hay-loader and in my earlier years used no horse fork although a discarded horse fork of the 1850's lay up overhead in the shed. Then too, our acreage of hay was much larger than now. Before the coming of the silo we grew a few acres—say four to eight—of the little yellow "State" corn. This was planted in hills in rows three feet apart, worked both ways, hoed at least twice and "hilled up" at the last hoeing. This corn being early and thoroughly acclimated was usually hard and ripe by mid-

(Continued on Page 9)



There were three or four years where we used the hay loader very little but this year we went back to it again.

Unfavorable Weather Has Damaged Beans

Some First-hand Observations About Saving Labor On This Crop

By D. C. MORRIS

IT will soon be time, in so far as the bean crop is concerned, to bring home the bacon. For many western New York farmers the bean harvest will be an unprofitable and unpleasant task. About fifty per cent of the acreage never recovered from the effects of the heavy rainfall last June. These fields are spotted, yellow or badly smothered with grass and weeds in the row which secured a start when the weather prohibited the use of the cultivator right at the critical time. Some are stunted and short from the same cause. I have had experience with short beans and know what it is to wish five and drum corps could be used to call them together instead of a five-tined fork. But the fork works the best and about all you can do about it is to work backwards to keep from watching the end of the row.

On the other hand, there are some mighty fine looking, clean beans here in western New York which give every promise of lining pockets with some very acceptable cash. However, I have heard Dad say that the only time or place to figure on a bean crop was the bank when the teller was counting out the cash. Perhaps Dad was a bit pessimistic. You see I happen to know of three or four times when we grew a little anxious at Twin Elms and put up some beans on the soft order. There was some question about them; you could stick your thumb nail in them but the weather was threatening so Dad took a chance. We drew them soft, threshed them soft—and then fed them, cooked, to

the hogs and cattle. I have been raising beans or helping to raise them as long as I can remember and my observation has been that they represent the quickest and easiest money and at the same time the most uncertain money, with the exception of peas, that a farmer can try for. They furnish pleasant, profitable work in good weather.

Growers are learning a few tricks of the trade from the hard school of experience. They are taking some of the hard labor and uncertainty out of the bean harvest. They have learned to

eliminate two thirds of the labor cost in producing clean beans at harvest time, by using the side delivery rake. It is a good step because when we cut down on the overhead more remains for the mortgage, the radio or electric lights. The side delivery rake is used by setting in the big wheel on the delivery side and pushing four puller rows together instead of three. However, in catchy weather it is best not to pull and rake too far ahead without shaking them out for where the puller bunches the vines, the rake has a tendency to deliver dirt into the windrow. In case of a rain the beans in this dirt will spoil. Some beans pull so nice with a good, efficient puller that this condition does not bother.

In Michigan a few years ago I saw several farmers who had left their beans in the windrow. When the beans needed turning they took the side delivery and rolled them over. When they were ready to draw they loaded them with a hayloader.

I was very much surprised so stopped and talked with several. They not only assured me but convinced me that the loader caused no excessive shelling. Such a practice was not only giving the overhead an additional jolt and speeding up harvest during favorable weather but was also refuting that time worn argument that all that is required of a farmer is a strong back and a weak mind. I do not know that all loaders will work but have tried several makes and



" * * * Beans represent the quickest and easiest money, and also the most uncertain money, with the exception of peas, that the farmer can try for."

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Greetings

WE have just returned from a very pleasant two days spent in the heart of the intensive farming section on Long Island. To most persons, even in New York State, Long Island is a little known or understood country. Many of us are apt to think of it as just an urban section and suburb of New York City, but, as a matter of fact, it is probable that no section in America not actually on muck land grows more valuable products to the acre than do many parts of Long Island. After you get a few miles from New York City it is just as rural as any other old farming section.

Long Island is about 20 miles wide and 100 miles long so it is quite a state in itself. Of course, everyone knows that the Island is famous for its large production of high quality potatoes. To most of us, to whom five or ten acres of potatoes on an ordinary up state farm is a big acreage, it certainly is a sight to see on the Island field after field containing from 10 to 75 acres, and it is a bigger sight still when these potatoes are being dug to see them turn out from 200 to 500 bushels per acre.

Potato growing, however, is by no means the only farm enterprise. Long Island ducks are famous the country over, and the Island is a very heavy producer of all kinds of poultry products. It excels in the production of sweet corn, cabbage, cauliflower and many other products too numerous to mention.

More interesting than the crops are the farmers who grow them who have all the fine qualities that you see in farm people everywhere. The A.A. has the advantage of having a Household Editor living right in the midst of this land of plenty in a typical Long Island farming section, and just let us whisper to you that she is well able to practice what she preaches when it comes to cooking. Talk about the table groaning! That's just what it did, not only in the home of the Household Editor, but also in the fine farm home where we were also guests, where lives the lady who tests all of the new A.A. recipes before they are published in our columns.

Our New Serial Starts in This Issue

OUR new serial, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" begins on page two of this issue. In selecting this story we used the same high standards that have guided us in the past. It is not so difficult to find stories that

are entertaining but it is a task to find one that also has literary merit and that the entire family can read with interest and profit. In this issue, beginning on page 2, we are giving you two entire pages of this absorbing story. We hope you will read the first installment. If you do we know you will read the entire story. It gets better with each issue.

Grange Studying Tax Problem

GRANGE lecturers from the eastern states recently meeting at Ithaca devoted a session to the important problem of farm taxation. One of the groups at this meeting recommended:

First, that the income tax be substituted for the property tax.

Second, that the assessors come from the districts in which they work;

Third, that the amount spent for the transportation of children to school should not be reduced;

Fourth, that less money be spent on state highways and more be spent on the rural roads which are about impassable in the spring.

These recommendations by no means make up an entire tax program to correct all the evils of farm taxes, but if they were put into effect it would certainly do a lot of good. We like very much the increasing tendency in Grange meetings to study this farm problem of taxation. It never will be any better until the farmers themselves do study it and then take intelligent action based on right information. A.A. has much printed data and information for the help of those who wish to devote a meeting program to tax study and discussion. Write for it.

The Warfare Against Bugs

MORE than 600 scientists, representing 30 countries of the world, met at Ithaca recently in the Fourth International Congress of Entomology. There is no work in the world which is more important than that of the economic entomologists who spend their lifetime in finding new ways and means of fighting harmful insects.

It is estimated that insects consume at least 10% of all the world's crops and in spite of the fight that man is waging against them and of the millions of dollars that have been spent to control them their ravages are constantly increasing. Any farmer of middle age or over can name dozens of "bugs" which afflict agriculture now that were unknown even 40 or 50 years ago. A common and outstanding example is the potato bug which did not become a serious pest until after the Civil War.

Some of the species of insects are germ carriers, spreaders of disease. Others burrow into cattle and torture their victims. Still others make life miserable for us by their bites and stings, and an untold number live on valuable plants and crops.

The Indians used to say that the white man brought the weeds. It is equally true of the insects. The constant carrying of all kinds of animals and plants from one part of the world to another also brings the pests which afflict them. Thus the pests of one locality tend to become universal.

As an illustration of how "bugs" spread, it is interesting to know that in Australia, blackberry bushes rapidly cover the land and drive out the farmers. What a paradise for the berry pickers! To combat these bushes scientists are trying to find insect pests that will destroy them. Yet in other parts of the world blackberries are a cultivated crop, and the helpful insects of Australia may in time, if imported, become the harmful pests of other lands. Thus, it is easy to see why the scientists are worried about the advancement of the great insect army, and are wondering if man is going to be able to hold them in check in the future.

Added to the danger is the fact that many of these "bugs" are physically better equipped to

survive than is man himself. There are for instance insects that refuse to die after being exposed to deadly gas for several hours, which would snuff out the life of man in thirty seconds. As one of these scientists expressed it, "Our only hope lies in the fact that man has a brain and the insect does not."

When one begins to think of the problem, he sees the importance of the profession of entomology. These great scientists and their meetings and work are not spectacular. Their doings do not often find their way to the front pages of the newspapers. Nevertheless, there have been few more important gatherings in recent years than the recent meeting of the Congress of Entomologists at Ithaca, and one would travel a long way before he would find a world-wide gathering of men more devoted or more necessary to the real welfare of mankind.

"Be Prepared"

WE join all Boy Scouts in honoring Paul Siple of Erie, Pa. who has been selected to go with Commander Byrd on his trip to the South Pole.

Who would not accept the opportunity to take such a voyage with the world famed leader of the expedition. There was no lack of applicants and the selection of Scout Siple is explained by the Boy Scout motto "Be Prepared". Paul Siple became a scout in 1921. He is now nineteen years old and in addition to his routine work in scouting he has won fifty-nine merit badges, has acted as Scout Master and, last year, attended Allegheny College as a freshman.

Paul will be more than a passenger. He will have his duties and we have no doubt but that he will discharge them well. We say "All honor to him and to the Boy Scouts of America who made it possible for him to "Be Prepared" when the chance came".—H. L. C.

Has Your Telephone Saved You Money?

WOULD you miss the telephone if you should be deprived of its convenience? The last twenty-five years have seen many changes that save time and labor in farm work and we believe the telephone is far from the least important from a purely business standpoint.

If your telephone has helped you sell crops, livestock, or other products to good advantage, or if you have used the telephone to save time or money in buying supplies, we believe that our readers will be interested in your experiences.

For the best letter on this subject we will pay \$5.00, for the second best, \$3.00, and for all others that we print, \$1.00.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHAT a fine idea a lady must have of my chestnut corner when she sends in a whopper like the following and innocently asks: "Will this yarn qualify for Eastman's Chestnut corner?" I can lie some, but judging by the quality of the mail intended for my chestnut corner lately, there are several of our readers who have me stopped forty ways.

A man hunting in the mountains discovered one morning that he had only one bullet left, but decided to try to get something with it, so started off. Soon he saw a deer standing on a ledge of rock and near it a bear. The man shot at the deer, but his aim was not good and the bullet hit the rock and split it, one half hitting the bear, the other half the deer, which fell off the ledge and hit a rabbit which was hiding in the brush, and knocked it into the nearby creek. The man jumped in after the rabbit, caught it with one hand and a muskrat with the other. Before he reached the bank his hunting coat became so filled with fish that a button flew off and up into a tree hitting a wild turkey. The man then decided to call it a day and returned to camp!

Smith's Plans to Help Agriculture

Prohibition and Other Subjects From Acceptance Speech

SPEAKING in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol building at Albany on Wed., Aug. 22nd, Governor Alfred E. Smith gave his address of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. An immense crowd packed Albany to attend this event, and again untold millions listened in on the radio. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada travelled across America to make the speech formally notifying the Governor of his nomination.

In the following columns we have summarized the Governor's speech, giving his exact words on prohibition and plans for the relief of agriculture.

"Upon the steps of this Capitol where twenty-five years ago I first came into the service of the State, I receive my party's summons to lead it in the nation. Within this building, I learned the principles, the purposes and the functions of government and to know that the greatest privilege that can come to any man is to give himself to a nation which has reared him and raised him from obscurity to be a contender for the highest office in the gift of its people.

"Here I confirmed my faith in the principles of the Democratic Party so eloquently defined by Woodrow Wilson: 'First, the people as the source and their interests and desires as the text of laws and institutions. Second, individual liberty as the objective of all law.' With a gratitude too strong for words and with humble reliance upon the aid of Divine Providence, I accept your summons to the wider field of action.

"Government should be constructive, not destructive; progressive, not reactionary. I am entirely unwilling to accept the old order of things as the best unless and until I become convinced that it cannot be made better. * * *

Appeals to People

"Likewise, government policy should spring from the deliberate action of an informed electorate. Of all men, I have reason to believe that the people can and do grasp the problems of the government. Against the opposition of the self-seeker and the partisan, again and again, I have seen legislation won by the pressure of popular demand, exerted after the people had had an honest, frank and complete explanation of the issues. Great questions of finance, the issuance of millions of dollars of bonds for public projects, the complete reconstruction of the machinery of the State government, the institution of an executive budget, these are but a few of the complicated questions which I, myself, have taken to the electorate. Every citizen has thus learned the nature of the business in hand and appreciated that the State's business is his business.

"That direct contact with the people I propose to continue in this campaign and, if I am elected, in the conduct of the nation's affairs. I shall thereby strive to make the nation's policy the true reflection of the nation's ideals. Because I believe in the idealism of the party of Jefferson, Cleveland, and Wilson, my administration will be rooted in liberty under the law; liberty that means freedom to the individual to follow his own will so long as he does not harm his neighbor; the same high moral purpose in our conduct as a nation that actuates the conduct of the God-fearing man and woman; that equality of opportunity which lays the foundation for wholesome family life and opens up the outlook for the betterment of the lives of our children. * * *

Unfair Wealth Division

"In the year 1926, the latest figures available show that 1-20th of 1% of the 430,000 corporations in this country earned 40% of their profits; 40% of the corporations actually lost money; ¼ of 1% of these corporations earned two-thirds of the profits of all of them. Specific industries are wholly prostrate and there is widespread business difficulty and discontent among the individual business men of the country.

"Prosperity to the extent that we have it is unduly concentrated and has not equitably touched the lives of the farmer, the wage-earner and the

individual business man. The claim of governmental economy is as baseless as the claims that general business prosperity exists and that it can exist only under Republican administration.

"When the Republican Party came into power in 1921 it definitely promised reorganization of the machinery of government, and abolition or consolidation of unnecessary and overlapping agencies. A Committee was appointed. A representative of the President acted as Chairman. It prepared a plan of reorganization. The plan was filed in the archives. It still remains there. After seven years of Republican control the structure of government is worse than it was in 1921. It is fully as bad as the system which existed in New York State before we secured by constitutional amendment the legislation which consolidated more than one hundred offices, commissions and boards into eighteen coordinated departments, each responsible to the Governor. In contrast with this, the Republican party in control at Washington when faced with the alternative of loss of patronage for the faithful or

then be for the people and the representatives in the National and State legislatures to determine whether these changes shall be made.

No Temperance Under Prohibition

"I believe in temperance. We have not achieved temperance under the present system. The mothers and fathers of young men and women throughout this land know the anxiety and worry which has been brought to them by their children's use of liquor in a way which was unknown before prohibition. I believe in reverence for law. To-day disregard of the prohibition laws is insidiously sapping respect for all law. I raise, therefore, what I profoundly believe to be a great moral issue involving the righteousness of our national conduct and the protection of our children's morals.

"The remedy, as I have stated, is the fearless application of Jeffersonian principles. Jefferson and his followers foresaw the complex activities of this great, widespread country. They knew that in rural, sparsely settled districts people would develop different desires and customs from those in densely populated sections and that if we were to be a nation united on truly national matters, there had to be a differentiation in local laws to allow for different local habits. It was for this reason that the Democratic platform in 1884 announced 'We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty,' and it was for this reason that Woodrow Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act.

What is Alcoholic Content?

"In accordance with this Democratic principle, some immediate relief would come from an amendment to the Volstead Law giving a scientific definition of the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage. The present definition is admittedly inaccurate and unscientific.

Each State would then be allowed to fix its own standard of alcoholic content, subject always to the proviso that that standard could not exceed the maximum fixed by the Congress.

"I believe moreover that there should be submitted to the people the question of some change in the provisions of the 18th Amendment. Certainly, no one foresaw when the amendment was ratified the conditions which exist to-day of bootlegging, corruption and open violation of the law in all parts of the country. The people themselves should after this eight years, be permitted to say whether existing conditions should be rectified. I personally believe in an amendment in the 18th Amendment which would give to each individual State itself only after approval by a referendum popular vote of its people the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be made only by the State itself and not for consumption in any public place. We may well learn from the experience of other nations. Our Canadian neighbors have gone far in this manner to solve this problem by the method of sale made by the state itself and not by private individuals.

Against Saloon

"There is no question here of the return of the saloon. When I stated that the saloon 'is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country' I meant it. I mean it to-day. I will never advocate nor approve any law which directly or indirectly permits the return of the saloon.

"Such a change would preserve for the dry states the benefit of a national law that would continue to make interstate shipment of intoxicating beverages a crime. It would preserve for the dry states Federal enforcement of prohibition within their own borders. It would permit to citizens of other states a carefully limited and controlled method of effectuating the popular will wholly within the borders of those states without the old evil of the saloon.

"Such a method would re-establish respect for law and terminate the agitation which has injected discord into the ranks of the great political parties which should be standing for the accomplishment of fundamental programs for the nation. I may fairly say even to those who disagree with me that the solution I offer is one based upon the historic policy

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Both Sides

IN our last issue we summarized the speech of Herbert Hoover, the Republican nominee for President, and gave in full what he had to say in regard to the 18th Amendment and prohibition and his plans for the relief of agriculture.

This week on this page we are doing practically the same with Alfred E. Smith's acceptance speech.

We wish there were room to give both of these speeches in full, but we think we have chosen and summarized the points from both of them of chief interest to our farm readers. We suggest that it would be a good plan for you to save these programs of both candidates for helping agriculture and see how well the one who is elected carries out his pledges.—*The Editors.*

more efficient and economical management of the government permitted the old order to continue for the benefit of the patronage seekers.

"If the people commission me to do it, I shall with the aid of the Congress effect a real reorganization and consolidation of governmental activities upon a business basis and institute the real economy which comes from prudent expenditure. I shall aid programs for the relief of unemployment, recognizing its deep, human and social significance and shall strive to accomplish a national well-being resting upon the prosperity of the individual men and women who constitute the nation. * * *

Attitude Toward Prohibition

"The President of the United States has two constitutional duties with respect to prohibition. The first is embodied in his oath of office. If, with one hand on the Bible and the other hand reaching up to Heaven, I promise the people of this country that 'I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,' you may be sure that I shall live up to that oath to the last degree. I shall to the very limit execute the pledge of our platform 'to make an honest endeavor to enforce the 18th Amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.'

"The President does not make the laws. He does his best to execute them whether he likes them or not. The corruption in enforcement activities which caused a former Republican Prohibition Administrator to state that three-fourths of the dry agents were political ward heelers named by politicians without regard to Civil Service laws and that prohibition is the 'new political pork barrel,' I will ruthlessly stamp out. Such conditions can not and will not exist under any administration presided over by me.

"The second constitutional duty imposed upon the President is 'To recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' Opinion upon prohibition cuts squarely across the two great political parties. There are thousands of so-called 'wets and dries' in each. The platform of my party is silent upon any question of change in the law. I personally believe that there should be change and I shall advise the Congress in accordance with my constitutional duty of whatever changes I deem 'necessary or expedient.' It will



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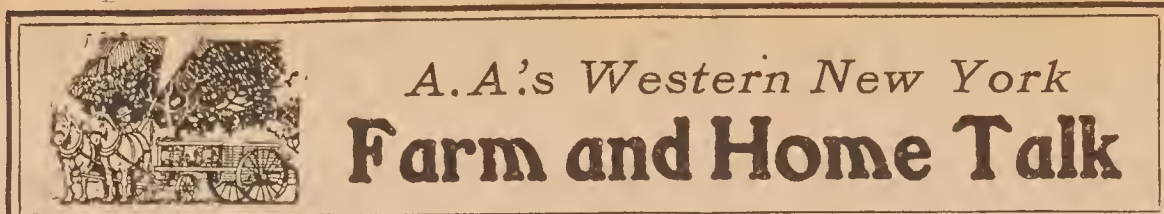
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Horticultural Society Has Summer Meetings

IF perfect weather, a good crowd and a strong interesting program can make a meeting a success, then the State Horticultural Society had a great meeting at Geneva on August 15, and at Peru on Lake Champlain on August 17. Except for a little too much heat, the weather was perfect on both occasions. The attendance of growers at Geneva was good and the number was swelled to a big crowd by the presence of about 600 entomologists attending the International Entomological Congress at Ithaca. Nearly 125 of these were from 37 foreign countries. Except for the tours of inspection and a word of greeting from their president, Dr. L. O. Howard of Washington, the two programs were separate.



M. C. Burrill

Discuss Apple Exports

The formal program which was held on the station lawn in the boiling hot sun, lasted only an hour and a half but was an exceptionally strong one. Mr. Edwin Smith, the representative of the United States Department of Agriculture for American fruit interests in Europe, discussed the future of American apple exports, and Mr. Thomas Byrd, extensive apple grower from Virginia, discussed the mutual interests and problems of the barrel apple states. Both gave much useful and very important information in their discussions and in response to questions afterward which every commercial apple grower ought to have and which there is not space to repeat here.

Perhaps the outstanding facts from Mr. Smith's talk were the condemnation of the poor packing and shipment of "junk" apples for export, the detailed and timely knowledge of the export market necessary for its successful use and the encouragement he gave to growers of Rhode Island Greenings and of good quality well packed, medium priced apples of the smaller sizes. From Mr. Smith's talk and other information which has come to hand recently, it appears that the English markets are through taking low grade, poorly packed, slack barrel, American fruit. If western New York persists in shipping it, we shall lose this market entirely to others. We have already injured our trade severely.

England Wants Medium Priced Apples

The English market wants large quantities of medium priced apples however, Mr. Smith said, apples that can be sold for six to eight cents per pound and leave the American grower a margin above cost. Most western box apples, in fact all except the smallest sizes, have to be sold at about twelve cents per pound which is too high for the ordinary English housewife. Their outlet is therefore limited accordingly. Because there are more of them to the pound and it is easier to weigh out even pounds the English buyer also prefers small apples of the red varieties. This is the opportunity for our Baldwins. But they must be well grown and tightly packed so as to avoid slack barrels. The Rhode Island Greening is very popular in the English market as a cooking apple, but when

there is a good crop in England of a green English seedling this tends to take the place of Greenings and to hurt its sale.

Mr. Thomas Byrd, apple grower of Virginia, brother of the famous flying Commander and the equally famous Governor of Virginia with characteristic family modesty, gave us his experiences in apple growing. He thinks that the barrel apple sections have similar problems though different in detail and that the basis of their solution is first the growing and then the packing of the best possible quality fruit. He was in England last winter and he supported Mr. Smith's view that poor quality and poor pack had less and less place there and that they were ruining the American market in Europe. He stated that his five year average cost of production was less than \$1.60 per barrel not including interest, depreciation and other overhead and that with the total cost of not more than two dollars per barrel he did not fear any competition. He gave it as his experience that one could not sell large quantities of the higher quality apples as easily and keep the price at the necessarily higher cost as he could of the standard sorts. He said that whereas the swing in Virginia had once been away from York Imperial and to Staymen Jonathan and similar higher quality varieties, it was now distinctly back toward Yorks and warned against the too hasty abandonment by New York of Baldwin and the overplanting of McIntosh.

A Chance to "Swap" Experiences

There was the usual inspection of Geneva experiments and orchards and much visiting and exchange of experiences which is one of the principal things most growers come to the meeting for. The larger, better growers, while they have small crops did not seem unduly discouraged with the outlook but much discouragement was reported at home among the smaller growers. Most growers realize however, that New York is facing a crisis in her apple industry and that she must rise to the occasion with a better quality and pack or abandon many of her orchards.

The eastern meeting at Peru in Clinton County under the auspices of the Champlain Valley Fruit Growers Association took the form of an orchard tour. Under the efficient planning of Mr. C. B. Burrill, fruit specialist in the valley and Mr. Amos Avery, president of the Valley Association, we saw most of the better orchards in Clinton County. The crop is lighter than usual here in most orchards and the quality while still good not quite up to its usual high standard. Poor pollination has been an important factor here. The use of nitrate of soda is becoming a common practice and especially on the lighter sandy soils is producing remarkable results. The McIntosh and Fameuse grow to perfection in size, color and flavor up here and constitute the bulk of the plantings which are mostly in large blocks. I shall have some further observations on this and other apple growing sections in subsequent notes.

Don't cut off the low limbs on young apple trees, for they bear one-third to half of the fruit right where it can be picked without a ladder.



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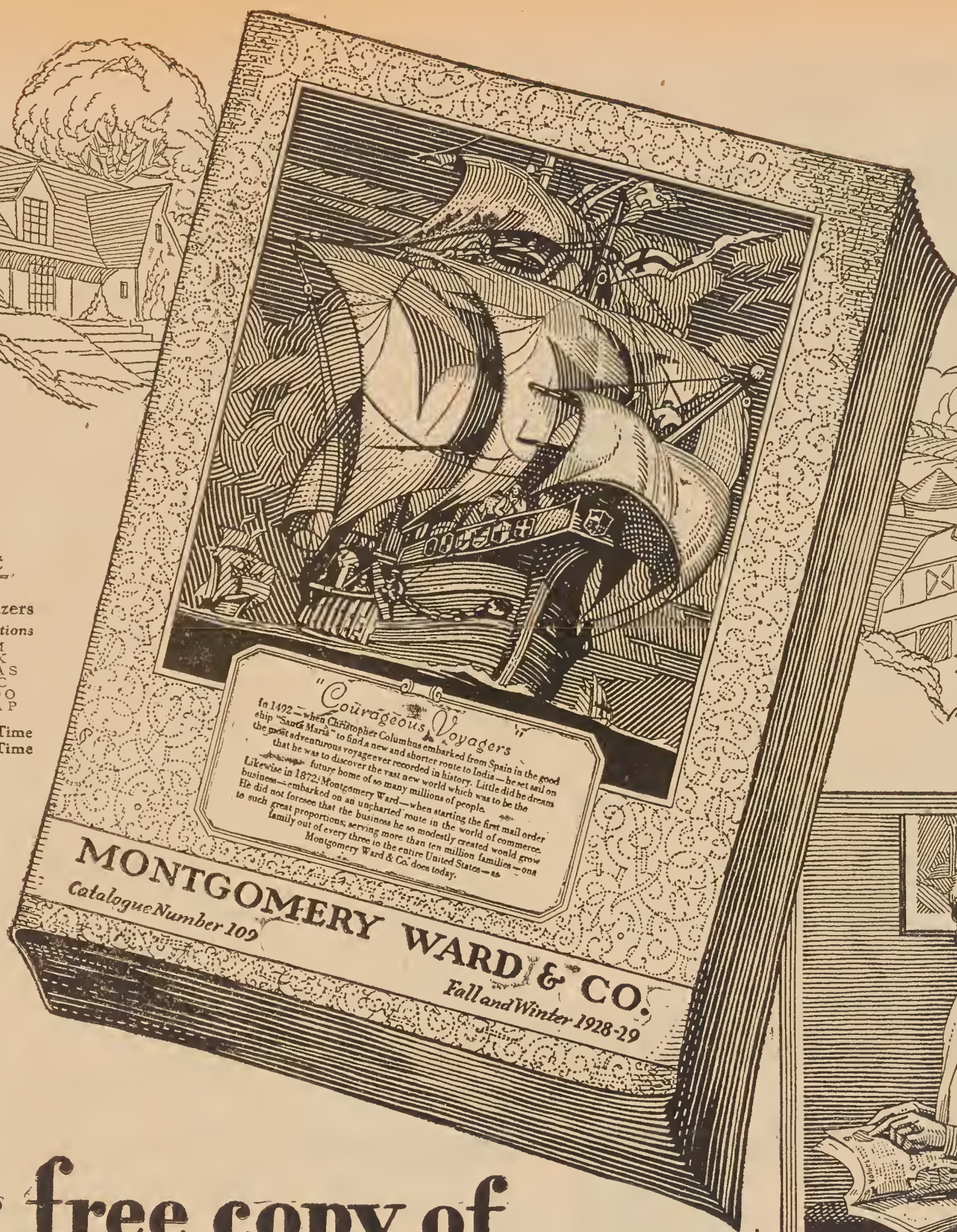


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Thoughts On the Milk Market Situation

By R. D. COOPER

ONE would perhaps be safe in saying that the prices which the various groups of producers and individuals have been receiving for milk vary almost if not fully as much as they did prior to the fall of 1916.

If those who made sacrifices and bore hardships in 1916 could have had a birdseye view of the situation in New York City the latter part of February this year, and could have seen the chaos and confusion as the result of numerous agencies seeking to contract the years' milk supply beginning April first, they would have felt that their sacrifices and hardships had been borne in vain.

One of the major things fought for in 1916 was the establishment of the contract period beginning October first, the reason for which is obvious.

Prices to producers vary greatly at different periods of the year. The reason for this price variation has never been satisfactorily explained nor do I believe

any one has been in possession of the information necessary to give a satisfactory answer, so the variation is looked upon by both producers and consumers with suspicion and distrust. The League price and the Sheffield price seem to be the standards by which prices are judged, yet these two prices converge and diverge greatly in winter and summer.

It is claimed that it costs so much to run the League. This may or may not be a major factor. It costs money to run any organization and apparently League members are satisfied to pay the cost. The critics of the League should bear in mind that the League does considerable in the line of advertising, conducts educational campaigns for increased consumption of milk and projects of a similar nature, to the cost of which no one outside of the League contributes although they receive a part of the benefits.

The Burden of the Surplus

Probably the largest and certainly the most uncertain question affecting the League's return to the member is whether or not the League is carrying the burden of more than its share of the surplus. I am certain that there is no definite information on this point but the fact that widest variation in price occurs in the surplus period is an indication that the League does carry more than its share of the surplus.

Certainly a search light that would show the various marketing methods, practices and factors determining returns to the farmer

would be very interesting and if this information could be thrown on a screen where it could be seen by all of our dairymen, it would cause some deep thinking and perhaps result in action.

How Can Satisfactory Prices Be Judged

The one who receives a greater price than the other fellow seems to be satisfied because he gets more and not because he is getting enough.

Ten years or more ago seven of the officers and directors of the old League were indicted in New York City for alleged conspiracy to raise the price of milk. The members wanted to shut off New York City's milk supply as a result of these indictments. We then had an organization of 85 to 90 thousand members. To-day we have less than half that number in the League. The other probable 60% belongs to other organizations or no organization at all. Where are the dairymen going from here, ahead or back?

Within the past five years we have seen the gigantic merger under the name of the National Dairy Products corporation. Within the past seven months we have seen the Borden Company acquire seven other large corporations, making it the largest corporation of its kind in the U. S. Within the past year we have seen the merger of the Kraft, Phenix and Southern Dairies. Now the South western Dairy Products merger is announced. A merger of seven of the largest and oldest manufacturers and distributors of dairy machinery and equipment has just been completed under the name of The Cherry-Burrell Corp. a \$10,000,000 concern. This does not complete the list in which the dairymen are vitally interested.

How long will it be before we hear of a merger of the League, the farmer owned plants and the thousands of dairymen who belong to no organization.

Mr. Dairyman will you join the League or some legally constituted group or a new organization that can merge with the others?



What Papa Saves Mamma Spends

Once More We Do the Haying

(Continued from Page 3)

September. It was then cut by hand and set up in "stouts". It would seem that the more common word "shock" was not in our local farm vocabulary. Sometimes we started the stout by using an uncut hill as a center, sometimes we used a corn-horse. The stout when completed was tightly bound with a band of rye straw and a few extra painstaking men finished off the job by carefully turning down the tops of the corn in such a way as to protect it from the weather and then bound the top with an additional straw band. All this was in a day when men still counted pennies very carefully but counted labor hardly at all. We have neighbors down in the Schoharie Valley, especially the men of Vroman's Land who dwell under the shadow of Vroman's Nose where the seasons are longer, the soil fatter than with us and where the growing of corn has been a major part of the farm scheme for these two hundred years. There a good deal of corn has been husked in the field. But with us corn was more commonly drawn to the barn before husking. It was a period when women frequently husked corn and when much husking was done of evenings by the light of kerosene lanterns. In October husking-bees were the order of the day although it happens that none ever took place on this farm—at least within my memory. The typical features were the husking of some corn, the telling of many stories and the consumption of incredible quantities of pumpkin pie, fried cakes and sweet cider.

When Haying Took All Summer

I make no profession to being an ancient graybeard but nevertheless, handling corn in the way I have outlined is a part of my boyhood memories. I wonder how much those hard, shiny golden nuggets would have cost per bushel if modern labor prices had been charged against their production. Since then we have learned to cut the corners in very many ways.

But I am straying from my subject. What I started in to say was this: that before the coming of the silo we grew only a few acres of corn. This meant in turn much less oats than now so that by far the largest part of the farm was in hay. I think that in bygone years we have made as much as 175 loads, providing roughage for a good-sized dairy and selling several car loads. Then haying always took from early June to mid-August and sometimes longer. At the last it got so ripe that timothy seed accumulated in a heap on the barn floor and especially along the door sill where hay was pitched through a window hole. Such hay was pretty nearly without value unless it be for horses, but old-fashioned farmers insisted that it would "feed further" than the early-cut article—a statement that was literally true.

This year, to be exact, we made 101 loads—most of them very large.

Regarding haying I must repeat Elbert Hubbard's confession "Several things I do not know." My father was a most careful and conscientious hay-maker of the old school and I was at least brought up right. Very little hay ever came to the barn that had not first been "put up" and allowed to cure in the cock.

A Man Who Loves a Farm

This father of mine was a man who loved the farm and all things pertaining to it and he used to insist that if he could choose two oil paintings to hang on the walls of our farm home, one would be of a sower striding across his brown field and scattering the seed in the spring sunshine and the other would be a field of heavy hay standing in cocks in orderly array just as the summer twilight was dropping down. Many a time together we looked on just such a scene.

As I have said my bringing up was

orthodox and to some extent the training of those years abides with me still but on the whole we have fallen from grace. I still insist that the ideal method of hay-making is to cut the grass, dry for a short time and then rake and cock it up before it has time to bleach in either sun or rain. I say that this is the ideal method but very frequently the exigencies of weather and the labor supply forbid this good orthodox procedure.

We have had a hay-loader for a dozen or more years. At first we used it enthusiastically. Then there was a period of years when I came to believe that in handling alfalfa (especially if pretty dry and a little too mature) the threshing action of the loader and the consequent loss of leaves outweighed any advantage of saving labor. So there were three or four years when the loader was used very little and I

came to describe it as one of the "modern inconveniences." However, at the worst, one can hardly object to the use of the loader in timothy.

But at any rate we have once more gone back to the loader. I think it is primarily because of new blood on the farm. There is nothing like youth when it comes to trying out new implements and strange methods. Two years ago my boy came back to the farm after four years in our State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. He has demonstrated his ability to climb on a hay-rigging with a tractor ahead of it, face a hay-loader and put on a smashing big load of hay with a skill and husky physical energy that neither his father nor the hired men could ever equal.

This miserable rainy season we have tugged only a little hay and have cocked up almost none. We have in

most unscientific fashion just mowed it, dried it as well as we could between showers, swept it into windrows with a side delivery rake and then loaded it with the tractor and loader. Moreover, I admit ungrudgingly that we have probably secured it, surely quicker and I think on the whole in better condition than if we had followed the method to which I was brought up. But if my good father was with us I fear he would shake his head in grave doubts as to the whole unorthodox operation.

Somehow or other in spite of a haying season which every one agrees was about as difficult as any that ever came within the memory of man, we finished earlier than usual. I believe that our plan—or perhaps better my boy's plan—was best.

But in any case, concerning haying, "Several things I do not know."

IT was good horse-sense to give the horse only the best oats. It is good motor-sense to give your car only the best gasoline and motor oil.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk...	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk...		
Soft Cheese...	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.99
Hard Cheese	2.40	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class I League price for August 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Has Its Ups and Downs

CREAMERY	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	Aug. 24, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra...	48 -48 1/2	48 -48 1/2	43 1/2-44
Extra (92sc)	47 1/2	47 1/2	43
84-91 score	43 1/2-47	43 1/2-47	37 1/2-42 1/2
Lower Grades	41 -43	41 -43	36 -37

At the close of the week ending Aug. 18th, a slightly easier feeling developed in the butter market, which however, gave way to a steadier feeling when the market opened on Monday the 20th. The general market, however, remained

quiet. Buyers that needed fresh supplies for current use did not hesitate to take the regular marks, but there was little speculative buying. On the 21st the market developed some weakness that was not entirely unexpected. There has been enough shifting of storage goods to make it appear that without further falling off of receipts there would be an accumulation of fresh stock. Buyers came back fairly good on the 22nd, and there was a full recovery of Tuesday's loss. Most houses reported a fair business, with some outside demand supplementing the local trade. Receipts have been falling off slightly and although conditions are reasonably favorable for production, some further shrinkage is to be expected. It doesn't look, however, that this is to be as sharp as the shrinkage during the last two weeks of August last year.

Cheese Market Firm

STATE	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	Aug. 24, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2	25 -26	25 1/2-27
Fresh Average		-24	
Held Fancy		25 1/2-26 3/4	27 1/2-28 1/2
Held Average			

The cheese market is showing a firm position with asking prices slightly higher on all styles of fresh cheese. Occasionally sales have been reported at an advance.

The market on June cheese is also firm. Cheese from western markets show slightly higher prices there. Recent indications are that storage stocks are being accumulated more rapidly than in August last year.

Egg Prices Improve Slightly

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	Aug. 24, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	46-49	44-47	48-51
Average Extras	43-45	40-42	45-47
Extra Firsts	37-41	36-39	39-43
Firsts	34-36	33-35	33-37
Gathered	34-39	32-36	30-41
Pullets	31-35	30-34	28-31
Pewees	26-28	25-27	20-23
BROWNS			
Hennery	41-45	39-43	39-45
Gathered	37-40	31-38	30-38

Advices from producing sections are somewhat conflicting. Some are reporting heavier collections than last year, others lighter. It appears that the total production is slightly heavier than it was a year ago. The demand however, seems to have been rather quiet, especially the demand for cheap stock from breakers.

During the week of August sixth to tenth, 37,000 cases were removed to storage compared with 138,000 removed during the corresponding week last year. The majority of receivers are anxious to sell arrivals promptly, although receivers hesitate to accept them before inspection as qualities show considerable variation.

Live Poultry Continues Strong

FOWLS	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	Aug. 24, 1927
Colored	30-33	28-31	26-27
Leghorn	28-30	22-26	20-21
BROILERS			
Colored	28-38	25-38	20-29
Leghorn	33	25-33	-25
DUCKS, Nearby		22-24	21-25

The live poultry market has been in an exceptionally strong position for some time. The chief problem on both buyers and receivers is to keep prices down to a reasonable level. The week closing August 18, buyers accepted the inevitable and agreed on a one cent advance. The market was so strong that the buyers would have difficulty in stopping a further advance if receivers insisted, but it is believed that failure to insist on this advance would act unfavorably on the market.

At the opening of business on Wednesday the 22nd there was some difference in opinion among receivers and buyers on the prices, but they later got together and agreed on the price quoted.

Fowls on the 22nd were in short supply and were snapped up quickly. Leghorn fowls are in extra demand and selling quickly at 30 cents. Broilers although the supply is heavy, are firmer than at the close of the previous week and sold at one cent higher. The market on old roosters is firm with no

advance. Ducks are strong and have advanced two cents.

Hebrew Holidays With Best Market Days

NEW YEAR—Sept. 15-16, 1928. Best market days, Sept. 10-11-12-13, 1928. Kinds most in demand: Fat fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese.

DAY OF ATONEMENT—Sept. 24, 1928. Best market days, Sept. 19-20-21-22, 1928. Kinds

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most in demand: All prime stock wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES—Sept. 29, 1928. Best market days, Sept. 25-26-27, 1928. Kinds most in demand: Fat fowls, ducks and fat geese especially.

FEAST OF LAW—Oct. 6-7, 1928. Best market days, Oct. 1-2-3, 1928. Kinds most in demand: Prime quality of all kinds wanted.

Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	Aug. 24, 1927
Prime	18.50-19.00	18.50-19.00	-17.00
Medium	13.00-18.25	13.00-18.25	13.00-16.50
Culls	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-12.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	15.00-15.25	15.00-15.35	12.50-13.00
Medium	11.00-14.10	11.00-14.00	11.25-12.25
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	6.50-7.00
Medium	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	5.75-6.00
Common light	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.25	4.00-5.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	6.00-6.25
Medium	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	5.25-5.75
Cutters	4.50-6.75	4.50-6.75	2.50-4.75
Reactors	5.00-9.75	5.00-9.75	3.00-5.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.00	14.75-15.00
Medium	12.50-15.00	12.75-14.75	13.00-14.50
Culls	9.00-10.00	9.00-12.00	8.50-12.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.	11.00-11.50	10.25-11.25	11.50-12.50
150-200 lbs.	11.25-12.00	10.75-11.75	11.25-11.50
Over 200 lbs.	12.25-13.15	11.70-12.75	9.50-11.00
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20-.25	.15-.20	.22-.24
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.17-.24	.15-.25	.15-.25

Potatoes Continue Dull

The potato market continues slow. Southern potatoes are practically cleaned up and New Jerseys and Long Islands are beginning to come forward.

Southern potatoes are quoted at \$1.75 and \$2.00 per barrel, Long Islands at \$2.00 and \$2.10 per 150 lb. sack, and New Jerseys \$1.60 to \$1.85 per 150 pound sack.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	Aug. 24, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.09 3/8	1.11 1/2	1.37
Corn (Sept.)	.89 3/8	.86 3/8	1.10 1/4
Oats (Sept.)	.36	.36 3/4	
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.49 3/8	1.53 3/8	1.50 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.22 1/2	1.14 5/8	1.27 1/8
Oats, No. 2	.51	.51	.55 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	32.50	33.00	1927
Spring Bran	27.50	27.00	36.50
Hard Bran	30.00	30.00	31.50
Standard Mids	27.50	29.00	34.00
Soft W. Mids	36.00	36.00	40.00
Flour Mids	37.00	45.00	44.00
Red Dog	45.00		44.00
Wh. Hominy	39.00	40.50	49.00
Yel. Hominy	38.50	44.00	44.25
Corn Meal	42.00	43.25	44.25
Gluten Feed	43.75	54.25	48.50
Gluten Meal	53.50		38.00
36% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.00	46.50
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	51.00	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	52.00	53.00	40.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.00	50.00	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The Hay Market

There is very little first class hay on the market. One car which recently arrived brought \$27.00. Medium and undergrades are slow and weak with

the exception of small bales. On Aug. 18th Number One Timothy and Light mixtures were quoted at \$26.00 and \$27.00 for large bales with lower grades down to \$17.00 for large bales and \$16.00 for small bales.

Trend of the Farm Markets

(Special from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

The best side of the farm market as producers saw it at the end of summer, is the long swing upward tendency of live stock, butter, eggs and almost the whole list of leading animal products. The grains, vegetables and fruit in contrast made a poor enough showing and cotton markets are none too good. Farm products near the end of August were still selling higher than a year ago, but the difference has been cut down lately. Crop prospects and general business conditions continue fair to good.

Onions in bushel hampers from New Jersey sell at \$1.25 in New York City. Yellow varieties from the Middle West and Washington were reported mostly at \$2.15-\$2.75 per sack, but some arrivals from Kentucky brought only \$1.40 in Cincinnati.

Butter and Cheese

Cheese markets reported only moderate demand, with limited interest on late made goods, but quite active inquiry on June cheese. Late reports seem to indicate that output is just about holding its own.

With storage holdings of butter 25 million pounds lighter this season, but prices 3 cents higher, the situation probably hinges upon the volume of fall production, and consumer demand during the fall and winter months. As expected production continues to show seasonal decreases, this is clearly shown by receipts at the markets, reports of dealers concerning individual shipments, and the information issued by large producing organizations. Receipts as a rule have tended to be slightly less than at this season in 1927.

The firm egg market tone continues and there has been some tendency for prices to seek higher levels. This applies especially to the higher qualities. Supplies of these have been none too great, and demand has been quite active at all times. Poultry markets continue firm.

The Outlook of Wheat

The wheat and rye markets became somewhat firmer after the middle of August, following the sharp declines earlier in the month, but increased offerings of oats and barley and favorable prospects for the new crop caused a continued weak market for those grains. About the usual acreage of winter wheat is intended in the Atlantic Coast States with a substantial increase in Montana and the States to the West.

Timothy hay markets were showing considerable firmness for top grades, which moved readily into consuming channels at firm prices. In the background of the feed market are several weakening factors, such as cheap oats, prospects of a large supply of feed grains, favorable weather bringing good pasturage, moderate volume of mill activity and a tendency towards hand-to-mouth consumption. The market for linseed meal and cottonseed meal continued weak and inactive.

Hog Prices Advance

Further sharp advances in hog values the middle of August carried prices to as high a level at Chicago as had been reached previously since November, 1926. There is a well sustained market on well finished corn fed steers, continued demand for stocker and feeder material as conditions throughout the Corn Belt gave promise of bumper crops of corn and rough feeds. A downward slant appeared in the market on the lower grades of slaughter cattle and fat lambs.

Corn and forage crops are nearing maturity with every indication of large yields and everything is suggestive of a broad demand throughout the late summer and fall for cattle suitable for winter roughing and feed lot performance.

Sheep and Lambs

The more abundant supply of sheep and lambs in mid-August made possible a reduction in live cost to killers amounting at Chicago to 25 to 50 cents as compared with a week earlier, with range lambs declining most. Fat sheep, in meager supply, held steady and a materially broadened demand for feeding lambs permitted a clearance of light fleshed range lambs on a basis largely 25 cents higher, although feeder ends to the range delegation were more conspicuous than previously this season.

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We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.
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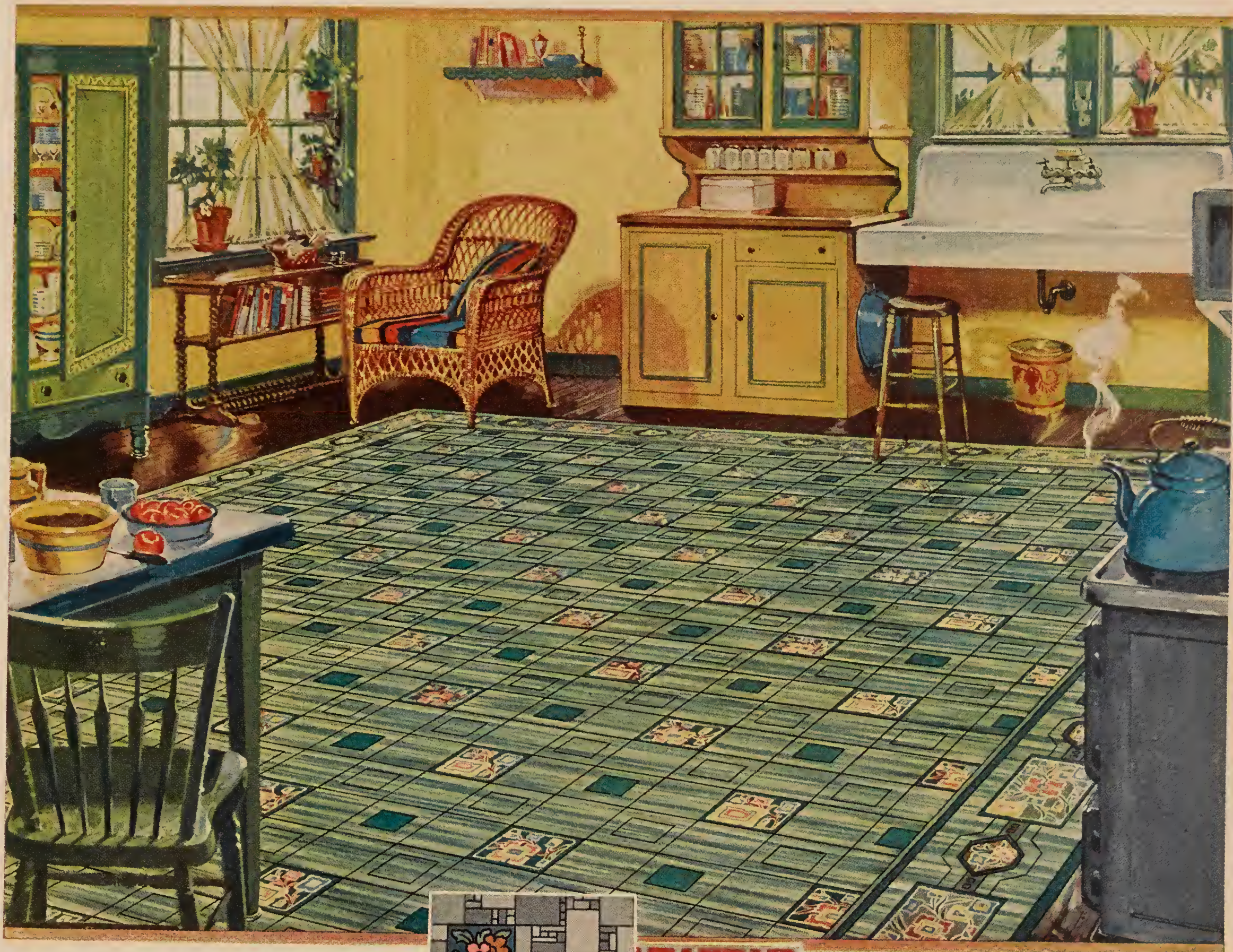
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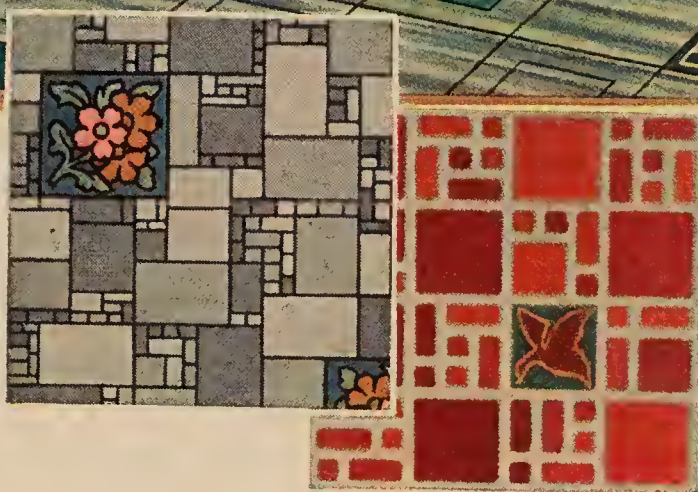
KITCHEN FLOORS ?

above all things they should be easy to keep clean

WRITES HAZEL DELL BROWN



RIGHT: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum, Pattern 8415—a particularly practical and pretty design for hallway or kitchen.



LEFT: Armstrong's Arabesq Linoleum, Pattern 9001—in the popular handcraft tile design, suitable for any room in the house.

MANY of you can still remember (and it was not so long ago, either) when rag rugs or carpets covered the kitchen floor—if indeed there was any covering at all. In many cases it was the bare wood floor itself, ugly and splintery, and a slavey's job to scrub it!

Later, old-fashioned oilcloth came in. Oilcloth was not very practical, as it very soon wore out. But in spite of its faults, it had its virtues—it was easy to clean, and, after all, that is important.

Now-a-days, I think, nearly everyone has linoleum in the kitchen. It is perfectly suited for the purpose—not only is it easy to keep clean, but in addition, it is made in really pretty patterns and will give years of wear.

That is particularly true of Armstrong's Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs which are protected by the amazing new dirt-resisting Accolac finish. You will be just as pleased as I was, I am sure, when you first see this wonderful new lacquer-like surface. The rug illustrated is one of the new Armstrong patterns, No. 747—printed over genuine Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs
they wear and wear and wear

Armstrong's Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs with the new dirt-proof Accolac finish, as well as the cheaper Quaker-Felt Rugs, also with the Accolac finish, can be seen now in the stores. Ask to see the latest Armstrong designs.

For 10 cents in stamps, Mrs. Brown will send you a copy of her book, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration," beautifully illustrating in color the prettiest linoleum patterns. Write her a letter, too, describing your rooms, and she will gladly suggest the most practical and attractive floor. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1029 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

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the burlap back



for Economical Transportation



The New UTILITY TRUCK

Offering four speeds forward to meet every condition of road and load, equipped with powerful non-locking four-wheel brakes and incorporating numerous other advancements in design, this newest Chevrolet truck now provides for the farm a low-priced haulage unit of extremely wide utility.

Front shock absorber springs—air bound seat cushions—ball bearing steering mechanism—a greatly increased braking area—a heavier front axle and new channel front bumper are additional improvements offered in the New Utility Truck. Depend-

able operation and road stability are assured by a powerful valve-in-head motor and by semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the load. And outstanding features of convenience are its low loading height and generous road clearance.

Visit the nearest Chevrolet dealer for a thorough inspection of this remarkable new truck—available in a variety of body types for every existing farm requirement—and providing the world's lowest ton-mile cost for every conceivable type of hauling.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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The New
UTILITY
TRUCK

\$520

Chassis Only
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4 Speeds Forward 4 Wheel Brakes

News from Northern New York

Heatherington Will Represent St. Lawrence at Horseshoe Pitching Contest--County Notes

It isn't necessary to be a southern boy of dusky hue in order to be able to store away a watermelon in record time and wash one's ears in the bargain. Anyone who attended the St. Lawrence County farmers' picnic and watched the fourteen boys go after the prize for disposing of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a melon in the shortest amount of time are now well convinced of that fact. Vincent Huckle of Hanawa Falls was declared the county champion. Rev. Lawrence Heatherington of Rensselaer Falls proved to be the master of the horseshoe pitching contest, making the shoes twine around the pins in wonderful shape to win 10 out of eleven contests, and losing the eleventh by only one point. As a result of the victory, Rev. Mr. Heatherington will represent St. Lawrence County at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST state fair contest to select the state champion. Roy Moore of Canton will be the alternate as he achieved second place.



W. I. Roe

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Cheese and Butter Plant Changes Hands

er plant producing butter and has changed hands this week. A. Putnam of De Kalb has secured the plant at Parishville owned and operated for years by E. B. Thompson. The Dairy League plant at Potsdam is well way, and will be large enough to manufacture or ship 500 cans daily. They are planning to care for the milk from Eben, Winthrop and other points at Potsdam. Another change that has occurred this summer that we have not noted was the sale of 13 cheese factories owned by Adam Bickelhaupt of Redwood to the Karlen Cheese Co., of Rome. Mr. Bickelhaupt has for many years operated a large string of factories in Northern New York, specializing in making a high grade of Limburger cheese. So widespread was the manufacture and use of this cheese at one time that it was said that out of the county boys had to acquire a taste for Limburger before they could take any pleasure in kissing the buxom and blooming girls of this territory. Be that as it may, it is not known what kinds of cheese will be manufactured from now on.

Pennsylvania State Grange Master Speaks

Co-operation of, or inter-organization among, existing farm organizations is one of the most necessary things for farmers to develop to-day, according to Hon. John A. McSparran, past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, who gave what was characterized by many as one of

the best talks ever given to farmers in St. Lawrence County. Mr. McSparran believes that much more could be accomplished with all farm organizations combining to present a united front on many matters that affect all farm people, and future farm prosperity.

4-H Club members of the county made an excellent showing with 50 animals. This was under the direction of Prof. Wight of Canton and Harry Mason Knox of Heuvelton. E. B. Barney of Delhi was judge and no one envied him his job. Lack of space prevents giving the first prize winners in the different classes,

Gov. Smith to Speak at State Fair

JUST as we are going to press we learn that Governor Smith will speak at the New York State Fair at Syracuse on Thursday, August 30th at eleven o'clock. It is probable that the talk will be given in front of the grand stand, and we are sure that all of our readers who attend the Fair will want to hear it.

At two o'clock the Governor will dedicate the New York State Agricultural Museum, a new building which has been erected this summer to house a permanent exhibit of old time farm and home implements.

which embraced the four leading breeds. The best showmanship by girls was shown by Doris Porteous of Lisbon, with Lauretta Clark of Potsdam second, and Elizabeth Baum of Potsdam third. George Clark of Potsdam was first of the boys with Reginald Drake of the same place second and Barton Armstrong of Ogdensburg third. The St. Regis Valley 4-H Club won first place with their decorated float in the parade which preceded the other events of the day, with Rock Island Club second.—W. I. Roe.

Alleged "Poultry Trust" Under Fire

THE New York live poultry market is in a turmoil as a result of the investigation by U. S. attorneys of an alleged trust that has been charged with boosting prices to the retail dealers. Evidence gathered by representatives from the Department of Justice, Washington, who have been conducting hearings in Newark, shows that a certain group of wholesale receivers and jobbers of live poultry have been boosting prices to the retailers two cents a pound and maintaining a higher price than the market justified.

The investigation was started on the protest of several small retail dealers

that they were forced to pay tribute to the alleged trust or be barred from doing business. A large number of witnesses have been heard and the testimony presented by dealers who have been forced for years to pay tribute to wholesalers, resulted in the government starting a summary proceeding against 71 of the large dealers in live poultry which makes it possible to bring Federal offenders into court for trial without an indictment from the Grand Jury. As a result of such proceedings each of the defendants are now facing a three year term in jail and a fine of \$15,000 each.

Strong-Arm Methods for Objectors

The charges brought against the defendants include violations of the Sherman anti-trust act, intimidation, threats, violence, boycotting, illegal control and the manipulation of prices.

Evidence was presented to the investigators that they were forced to pay this two cent tribute to the trust. If they refused to pay, they were boycotted, it became impossible for them to buy any

poultry and in many cases they or their employees would be attacked and violently handled. Every strong arm method used by the racketeers and gangsters were used against those who refused to pay their tribute. It is reported on good authority that some of the gangsters were receiving as much as \$75,000 a year through the operations of the alleged trust.

Violence has resulted to several of the small retailers and independent dealers who supplied information to the Federal officers. They have been attacked and even their homes bombed, for the evidence they gave. As a result of bombings in the last few days of homes of the informants, the police of New York are watching them night and day to prevent destruction of property and possible life.

It will be recalled that a similar outbreak occurred fourteen years ago, when a poultry dealer was murdered and a number spent several years in prison for violating the Sherman anti-trust law and other crimes. In discussing the matter, market officials in the poultry centers state that this condition has existed for twenty-five years, with the independent dealers and retailers at last revolting against the practice that has cost them huge sums of money in the past.

New York County Notes

Allegany County—The weather has been hot and dry the past week and haying is nearly finished. Wheat is about all harvested and the second cutting of alfalfa has been made. Many prominent Alleganians attended the Pioneer picnic at Silver Lake, August 1st. The raspberry season is about over. Oats are nearly ripe. On the night of August 5, D. M. Peters of Canaseraga had five good cows killed by lightning and also a bull belonging to Harry Scott, a prominent auctioneer in western New York was killed. All were standing or lying under a tree. Very few fields of silage corn promise more than one-half a crop. The 2nd Farm Boys' Camp is being held this week at Camp Shenewana.—Mrs. O. H.

Genesee County—The Genesee County fair at Batavia, N. Y. will be held from the 21st to the 25th of August this year. The oat and barley crops are nearly harvested. Many are threshing right from the field. The yield is good while wheat yield was very poor. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Some have their ground ready for wheat again.—Mrs. R. G.

Cayuga County—Farmers are adjusting themselves to weather conditions. So many things have happened to them this year they are fighting on the defensive and taking advantage of every opportunity. Much hay is ripening in the fields uncut and some will be turned under for fall grains. Oats are mostly flat and are being cut with the mower. Some blight is appearing in the potatoes and if present conditions prevail I look for a bad infestation of rot. Corn is maturing rapidly and so is the fruit. Farmers in general are optimistic. Having pulled through many unfavorable seasons, they are not disheartened by present conditions.—A. D. B.

Wyoming County—Last week was a good one and every one did all they could at their haying or wheat harvest. Corn is beginning to tassel. Earley in the oats is ripe. Late oats will rust or blight on account of the extreme hot weather. Potatoes are coming fast. Some pastures are short. Considerable buckwheat was sown rather late but it is coming fast. There is a flood of picnics this year which hinders some. A welcome rain came Saturday night and Sunday.—O. F. R.

Tioga County—Recent wind, rain and hail storms were bad for farmers. Crops were laid flat and corn, some 6 to 7 feet high, was torn to ribbons and strewn on the ground. Oats were left headless and hay not housed was spoiled. Trees were uprooted and broken off and apple orchards suffered badly. One farmer had 11 acres of fine corn and also has 30 head of stock and the prospects are that some of his stock will have to be sacrificed. The Tioga County fair will be held on September 4, 5, 6 and 7 and a great program is in order, but it remains to be seen whether it can be carried out now, since so much damage has come from storms. Gypsies have not been allowed to camp within the precincts of Tioga County as the sheriff, Herbert W. Foote and helpers have met them and escorted them to the border of our county. Several bands passed through. The Bar Association of Tioga County had its first outing on August 4 with around 60 mem-

bers of the fraternity present, including 4 county and 5 supreme court judges.—Mrs. C. A. B.

Jefferson County—Haying is progressing very slowly on account of so much rain. Not too large a crop is being cut but in some places it is of very good quality. Quite a bit of old hay has been held over as the price in June was \$7 to \$8 and where farmers had room for the new crop, few sold. Milk brought \$2.15 for June, 3.5 per cent test. Cows are shrinking, some are feeding both hay and grain in an effort to keep up production. The F. X. Baumert Company are now making powdered skim milk at their plant here. Many farms will change hands this fall. Reliable help and tenants are hard to find. The price of eggs is advancing. The wet weather has caused many losses in chickens and turkeys. Poultrymen are beginning to plan on the fall shows. Members of the Jefferson County Association are making an extra effort to put on the poultry show at the Jefferson County fair. The turkey branch of the Jefferson County Poultry Association is making an effort to have 25 pairs of turkeys exhibited.—Mrs. C. J. D.

Columbia County—The hot days of last week enabled many of the farmers to get their oats harvested. They cut them and drew them immediately to the thrasher in the field. The local thrasher, B. Sigler of Gallatinville, moved his thrasher from farm to farm. Oats are reported as being a big crop. Another heavy rain Friday made the mowing of meadows impossible for the present. Hail stones a week ago injured many grapes and tomatoes in some parts of the county. Dutchess apples are \$1.50 a bushel, Gravensteins \$1.50 per bushel, peaches 50c for 16 quart basket, cucumbers \$2.75 per bushel, pickles \$4.50 per bushel, dills \$4.00. Some grape rot reported near Viewmonte. R. F. Gueldner of Linlithgo shipped a truck load of apples and one of tomatoes to New York City last Saturday.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Cumberland County—We have been having very freakish weather, hot, cold, wet, not much in the barns yet. It is too damp. Some plowing has been done. Threshing is going on. Wheat is of poor quality generally. Some places are yielding fairly well, others very poor. The prospects for apples are very slim. Potatoes are yielding fairly well but low in price. Hay is a very large crop and very low in price. Corn is looking good and is growing fast. Some places destroyed by hail storms. Many buildings have been struck by lightning and burned down. The Dairymen's Association is holding a meeting at Mountain View Park on August 22 and 23. Dr. C. G. Jordan is one of the speakers.—J. B. K.

With 35 million more people in the United States than 25 years ago, the United States Department of Agriculture says that there are about 22 million fewer beef cattle, sheep, and swine to provide meat for them.

Central New York Notes

THE fruit crop is fairly heavy all through central New York State, but the general quality is far from good. Apple scab, pear blight, grape rot, leaf skeletonizers, codling moth, and other injuries are more than ordinarily prevalent. This is probably due to the difficulty that growers have had in spraying and to the favorable weather condition for the development of plant diseases. Wealthys have made a good yield, and Dutchess and Greenings will be good, but Spys and Baldwins are light.

Beans, corn, and wheat have failed to make anywhere near an average crop. Hay is light and so much rainy weather has held up haying until the quality of much of the hay is low. Potatoes and cabbage look like a good crop, providing the late potato blight, which is appearing in some places, does not develop serious damage.

County fairs are not being attended as well as usual in this part of the state. Either farmers are too busy to go to the fair or else they prefer to take their holidays in the way of automobile excursions. Those fairs that are held so early in August that there are few farm products well enough along to be fit to exhibit, can hardly

expect to have much of an agricultural show except in live stock, which is too often a poor display compared with those that a person can see from the road in a day's drive through any of our dairy counties. There are too many interesting things going on in the world these days for many folks to get much excitement out of ringing canes or throwing lop-sided balls at a darkie's head.

It is surely an advanced age when the scientists who are spending their lives studying insects come from all over the world for an "Entomological Congress" and gather, several hundred strong, as they did at Cornell University last week, to lay out plans for fighting the age-old battle between man and the insect world. Our experiences this summer indicate that we need their help badly enough. Every known bug has seemed to be at his worst. I noticed by the paper that some professor from England said that there are eight hundred kinds of fleas and I believe our next neighbor, Will Nellis', dog must be a kind of a four-legged Noah's Ark and is trying to carry a male and female pair of every variety.—C. T.


 BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Anaemic Hens pay no profit

LISTLESS hens with pale combs never bring profit to their owner. Usually, these birds are victims of anaemia—they haven't the blood strength that makes for vigor, good digestion, and honest appetite.

Feed your hens Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and you eliminate anaemia. For this famous ration contains *cod liver meal*, known to science for its corrective and preventive value in treatment of anaemia. Cod Liver Meal strengthens the blood, keeps the tissues in better condition, thus preventing bleeding combs, blood clot eggs and other troubles due to weak blood. Do not confuse cod liver meal with cod liver oil. Each has its purpose and value.

Get Better Eggs and More of Them

Hens fed on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash are eager, consistent layers. Their eggs are large, uniform, and strong-shelled. Such eggs are unexcelled for hatchery purposes.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains in exactly the correct proportions just the things a hen needs to make eggs, and to keep her vital organs in fine condition. Oatmeal, nature's marvelous grain product, is the base of this mash. With the oatmeal are combined cod liver

meal, and valuable minerals. Hens relish this mixture, and it is economical to use because it does more and goes farther.

Keep your layers on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash this fall and winter and enjoy top profits. Your birds will come through in good condition; your spring hatches will be improved.

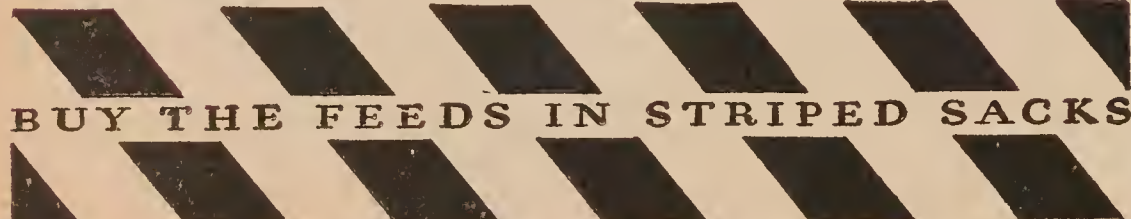
See the dealer in your neighborhood who sells the complete line of Quaker Feeds.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in the striped sacks


 BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS


With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Making a Burglar Alarm for the Henhouse

(Reprinted through the courtesy of the *Prairie Farmer*)

THE drawing on this page shows the details of the gong-type of alarm. Any ingenious farmer can secure the parts at the hardware store and make and install one for himself or they can be purchased without batteries for about \$7.00 or \$8.00.

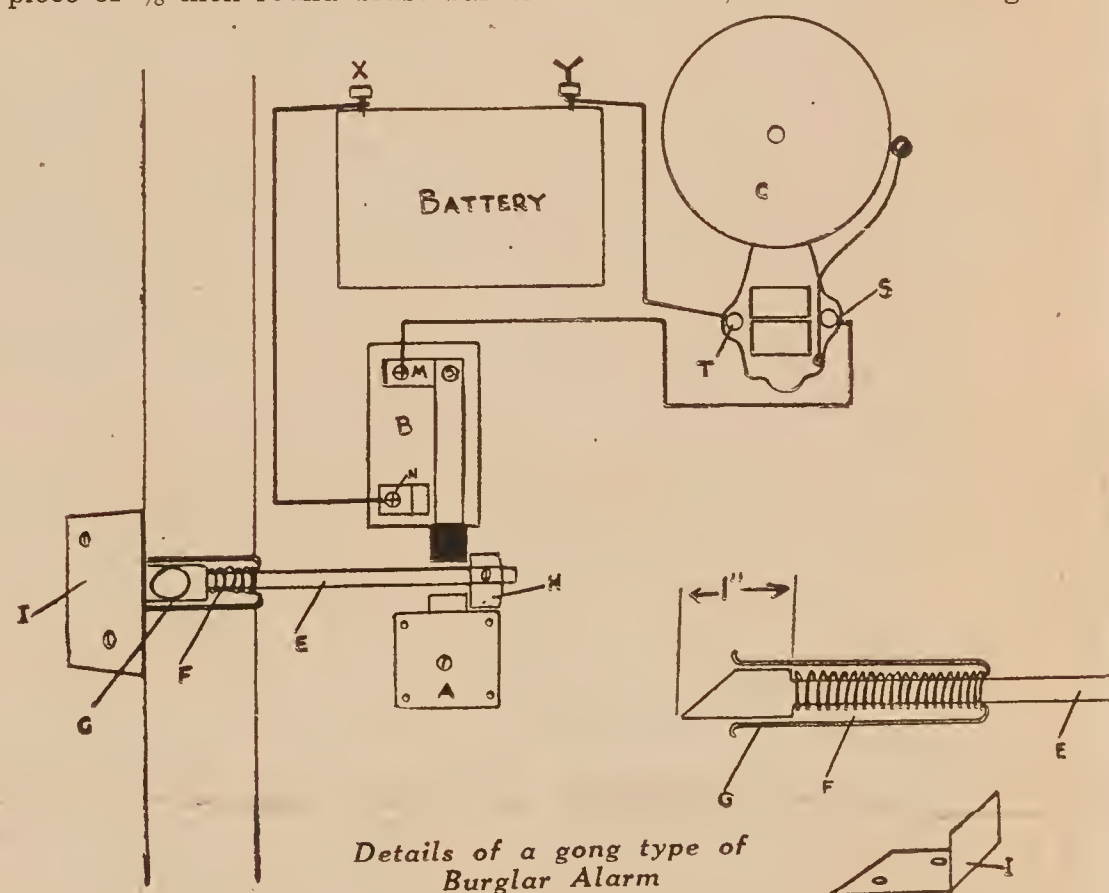
You may make your own burglar alarm by following these directions:

The materials needed are A, an ordinary brass drawer or desk lock about 1½ inches square in size; B, a flatknife switch; C, a 6 or 8-inch electric alarm bell; D, a three-cell dry battery; E, a piece of ⅜-inch round brass bar six

door. Insert the plunger housing G, hammering the flange flush with the outside of the frame. Insert the spring F and the plunger E. Slip the trip block H over the plunger rod and fasten in position with the set screw.

2. In case the plunger rod and trip block do not come flush with the inside of the wall boards, a piece of board about three inches wide, six inches long and just thick enough to permit the plunger and trip block to work freely across the surface, should be placed in position.

3. Next, set the brass angle where



Details of a gong type of Burglar Alarm

inches long; F, a ¼-inch compression spring 1½ inches long; G, a piece of brass angle 1½ inches long; H, a brass tubing 2⅝ inches long; I, a piece brass block ½-inch square by one inch long.

Parts E-F-G-H-I make up the trip that operates the alarm. As will be seen from the illustration it resembles an ordinary window stop, only it is made heavier and with a stronger spring. The ⅜-inch brass bar E should be turned in a lathe to 3-16-inch diameter for five inches from one end and the other end should be cut to a bevel.

Using a ball-peen hammer, a ⅛-inch flange should be turned out on one end of the ½-inch brass tubing and the other end should be hammered in, leaving only a ¼-inch wide hole. This will make the housing for the plunger E and will hold the spring in position.

A 3-16-inch hole should be drilled through the brass block H, a set screw placed in the top-side making it possible to set the block at any desired point along the plunger bar E.

I is a piece of brass angle used to fit over the door to prevent the plunger cutting into the wood. B is an ordinary flat-knife switch used to make the contact for operating the bell.

A is a brass desk or drawer lock so located that it will lock against the block H, permitting the door to be opened during the day without operating the alarm. The keyhole is cut through the outer wall of the building and the lock is opened or closed from the outside.

Installing the Alarm

This alarm system is very simple to install.

1. Bore a half-inch hole in the door frame either at the side or top of the

the plunger rod comes in contact with the edge of the door.

4. You are now ready to place the switch and lock in position. Turn the plunger rod so that the beveled end works smoothly against the brass angle on the door. Open the switch, setting the lever about ¼-inch from the contact plate. Then fasten the switch block in such position on the wall that the switch lever will be closed by the brass trip block when the plunger rod is released by opening the door. Care must be taken that the plunger rod does not interfere with the switch lever and that all parts work freely. The trip block H may be adjusted to the exact position desired by loosening the set screw. Next place your lock in such position that the bolt prevents the trip block and plunger being released when the door is opened. Before fastening the lock in place bore a hole through the outside wall of the building to allow the use of the key in turning the lock.

5. Your bell and battery may be placed in any convenient position. Wire with insulated wire from post M of switch to S of the bell—from N on the switch to X on the battery—from Y on the battery to T on the bell.

Thief Cannot Stop Alarm

6. The trip, batteries and bell should be protected with boards to prevent thieves stopping the alarm after entering the building.

Care must be taken to have all parts work freely. When the door is opened and the plunger rod released the switch lever will at once make a contact and start the alarm. If properly adjusted the switch will remain closed even though the plunger bar should be blocked back.

During the day the plunger bar may

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Forest Building in New York State

(Continued from Page 1)

Not long ago, I had the opportunity to stand in the midst of a forest of spruce in Central New York that was planted out in 1878,—back there it will be noted, when forest clearing was still the order of the day, and this spruce plantation stands there to-day, after 47 years of growth, a living monument to one man's vision and foresight. And the best part of it is that the owner has lived to see the little seedlings he put in almost half a century ago develop into these magnificent, clean-limbed trees, towering 70 feet in the air, and so close together that even at high noon not one ray of sunlight gets through to the needle-carpeted forest floor. In 1878, tiny seedlings no bigger than cabbage plants,—in 1925, 30,000 feet of lumber to the acre,—that is one answer of Nature and New York soils to the query, "Is forest building practical?"

There are a few other plantations about the State that had their beginnings in the 80's and 90's, but it was not until 1910 that planting really got under way with the establishment of forest nurseries by the Conservation Commission and the distribution of seedling trees at cost to landowners. From a modest output of a few hundred thousand trees during the first years, the distribution from the three state nurseries grew by leaps and bounds, with demand ever in excess of supply, until by 1926, the output had reached 20,000,000.

Combined Effort Necessary

As gratifying as these results seem, expressed in terms of millions of trees, a much clearer perspective of past accomplishment and the job ahead is obtained by consideration of acres planted rather than trees. Using the approximate converting factor of 1,000 trees to the acre, our 20,000,000 tree job for this year represents forest building on 20,000 acres, against an abandonment of cleared land, it will be recalled, of 200,000 acres. And in the meantime, there are the constantly accumulating totals of the previous years since 1880 lying idle, producing no return to the owner, their only function seemingly being to lie out-doors and hold the state together.

It is such significant figures as these that bring realization of the necessity of speeding up our planting program. An annual planting project of a hundred million trees by 1930 is not too high a goal to set. Divided among the 50 counties, where most of this idle land is to be found, the allotment per county would only be two million trees.

The question may well be raised—how will this vast program be accomplished? Assuredly the Commonwealth cannot do it alone, for it has title to only a scant portion of this land to be planted. Nor can the counties do it alone, though it is gratifying to record that already 15 boards of supervisors have established, or have plans under way for the establishment of county forest,—and the same may be said of a few townships. And most assuredly the average landowner who finds himself possessed of this non-income producing land can ill afford with present labor costs to shoulder the whole cost himself,—no matter how keenly he may appreciate the desirability of putting the idle acres to work producing a return. This state-wide project can only be achieved by the coordinated and combined effort of all private and public enterprise.

Scouts and Sportsmen Aid Farmers

Every dweller in our man-made cities, though he owns not a square foot of land, has a vital interest in this work, because the forest,—the basic resource on which the prosperity and welfare of the state rest, is so inseparably related to his standard of living and to his needs for relaxation and recreation.

As an example of how town and country can be brought to function in perfect harmony in this civic enterprise, the case of Cayuga County may well be cited, though it is only one among many such instances where

through the avenue of tree planting better understanding and appreciation has been brought about between city dwellers and country landowners in many parts of the State.

Here were 15 farmers, widely scattered throughout the county, who were glad to pay the ridiculously low price of \$2 per thousand which the Conservation Commission asks for its thrifty two year old seedlings, but had not the facilities to do the planting themselves.

Here were Boy Scouts in Auburn and other towns in the county, anxious to do a civic good turn and prove their allegiance to the principles for which scouting stands, and finally here was the Cayuga County Sportsmen's Association, keenly conscious of what forests meant to the perpetuation of their organizations and glad to strengthen the friendly relations with the farmers, without whose co-operation they would have no place to hunt or fish. And so the farm bureau manager, representing the farmers, the scout executive, and the chairman of the forestry committee of the Sportsmen's Association got their heads together, and, as a result, in one day 50,000 trees were set out. The farmers supplied the trees, land, and a good feed for the hungry tree planters, the Sportsmen furnished the transportation and the supervision, and the scouts did the planting.

When such instances are multiplied and extended to every section of the State, so that the endorsement and active participation of the majority of the citizens of the State are obtained, then will such a program of forest building, as has been outlined, be achieved.

Poison Bait for Cut Worms

Can you give us the formula for poisoned bait to be used for cut worms?—R. W., New York.

THE following formula is said to provide enough material for five acres: Bran, 20 pounds; paris green, 1 pound; cheap syrup, 2 quarts; three lemons; and 3½ gallons of water.

The bran and paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The syrup is then dissolved in the water and fruit mixture, and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroughly in order to dampen evenly.

If a smaller quantity is wanted, the amounts of the different ingredients may be reduced proportionately. It is recommended that the poison bait be applied in the evening, because the cut worms are night-feeders, and the bait will thus be in a fresher condition than if applied earlier in the day.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

be locked so that the door can be opened as desired without operating the alarm. At night close the door, and unlock the plunger bar from the outside. This leaves it in position to give an alarm should the door be opened.

We recommend attaching the alarm to the door only, although it can be wired to the windows if desired. It is better to bar the windows with strap iron bars or heavy wire screen, so that they can be left open in warm weather. If the poultry house has more than one door, bar one of them on the inside with a two-by-four.

The gong should be placed between the studding or rafters and boarded over. Wires leading from the trip to the gong should also be covered. Turning a key from the outside of the poultry house after the door is shut at night sets the alarm. Then if the door is opened the gong will start to ring. It will be necessary to remove the boards which are nailed over the gong in order to stop it.

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Why I Gave Up Doing Outdoor Work

A Farm Wife Tells Why She Believes Women Should Not Help With Outside Work

WHEN Jack and I were married we went to live with his mother. She was comparatively young and very energetic and a young unmarried sister also lived at home. Under these circumstances there was not sufficient work to occupy three of us in the house, so I gladly took over the task of doing many of the chores, such as caring for the poultry, milking the cows, working in the garden and doing any of the thousand and one odd jobs that require attention around a farm.

My husband was pleased that I took an interest in the farm work, and glad of assistance with the chores, as it

which gave my ideas a rude jolt.

Jack went to see an old friend on business. He was absent for several days but the children and I carried on the work without any help. It required considerable effort to keep things going, but we did our best and were well-pleased with results.

However, when Jack returned, he spoke not one word of praise but called my attention to this task, which had not been properly done and that one, which had been entirely neglected. Later on, as he hung his suit in the spare-chamber, he glanced deprecatingly around the shabby room and re-

labeled it a woman to do some of the hardest labor.

To make a long story short, I have never yet caught up with my work—not sufficiently, at any rate, to justify my undertaking to do the out-door chores again; and yet they are accomplished and the farm-work goes on as usual.

This has been my own personal experience, and I am convinced by it and by my observations in similar cases, that there is no advantage to be gained by working out, unless there is someone to attend to the housework. It is only at first that "the lords of creation" appreciate assistance; after that they simply accept it as their rightful due and are disgruntled if help is not forthcoming. Nor is one better off financially for their efforts, for neglected housework and waste are inseparable companions.

It is true that woman was created as a helpmate for man, but it is equally true that she can best fulfill this destiny not by going out with him to endure the burden and heat of the day, but by giving him pleasant companionship in a well-kept home, when that day's work is done.—A FARMER'S WIFE.

Give Baby the Right Start

(Article 2)

AS soon as pregnancy is suspected, visit your doctor. He can tell you, if it is your first pregnancy, whether normal delivery will be possible and if not he can prepare for a timely operation, thus saving a lot of last minute panic and danger. This knowledge is

invaluable, it may mean life or death to you and the child.

Urine needs examining at regular intervals, especially if headaches occur. Nausea or "morning sickness" can usually be relieved by a glass of milk or a cup of tea or coffee, and a biscuit before rising. If it persists and is severe your doctor can probably relieve it. The old way of enduring such discomforts without any attempt to alleviate them is foolish.

Likewise, don't believe that you can "mark" your baby—except in so far as clean healthy parentage can give him a good chance of health! Those who believe in and scatter this pernicious doctrine can always tell of instances where "marking" occurred, but don't listen to them at all. It is stated on the best medical authority, that the inability of a mother to "mark" her unborn child has been known for 200 years. Many doctors have taught that such marking is possible—unfortunately—but science disproves it.

True, some children are born with more or less disfigurements, actual deformities, or weak mentalities, but the mother didn't "mark" them so.

One woman of my acquaintance has some brown spots on her thigh and credits them to her mother's having been frightened by a rattlesnake during pregnancy. Other people bearing similar marks credit them to totally dissimilar causes. You can't mark your child, so do not even think of such a thing!

Avoid stair climbing and the use of the sewing machine for the last few weeks—or as soon as such work tires you. Too hard work may bring on premature labor, and this or a miscarriage is to be avoided at any cost if possible. They are more weakening and dangerous than normal labor and either may render one unable to carry a baby a normal length of time. Overwork is dangerous too, because it weakens the mother and may interfere with proper prenatal nourishment of the child.

Some young country people are woe—
(Continued on Opposite Page)



The American ideal is not to develop a peasant type of women—or men either—as is shown in this Old World photograph.

gave him more time for field work in summer and woods work in winter.

Time passed and circumstances changed, so that a few years later I was doing the housework without assistance, caring for a family of little ones, and still doing outdoor chores. Under such circumstances it was impossible for me to do justice to either my indoor or outdoor work, my family or myself. There was very little comfort in our home, for the house was generally in a hurly-burly, meals poorly prepared and poorly served, children untidy and untrained.

When friends came to visit there was very little pleasure and gradually they dropped off until our company was limited to a few near relatives and old friends who called occasionally rather as a duty than a pleasure. Jack did not miss them as badly as I, for he made frequent trips to the village and, as he knew the chores would be done, he never hurried home. So frequent and of such duration did his trips become that his work fell sadly behind.

Worse still we were going behind financially. "Bad luck", Jack said, but we knew that behind the bad luck was a story of loss of ambition, neglect of work and bad management. In my efforts to economize I dispensed with many things that really were necessities, begrudged the money required to keep things in repair, and put into practice many other mistaken ideas of economy, but things kept on going from bad to worse.

My husband grew morose and frequently scolded about my personal appearance, and my neglected housework. However, it never occurred to me that I was not acting wisely nor that my husband did not realize that I was attempting more than I could possibly attend to, until some things occurred

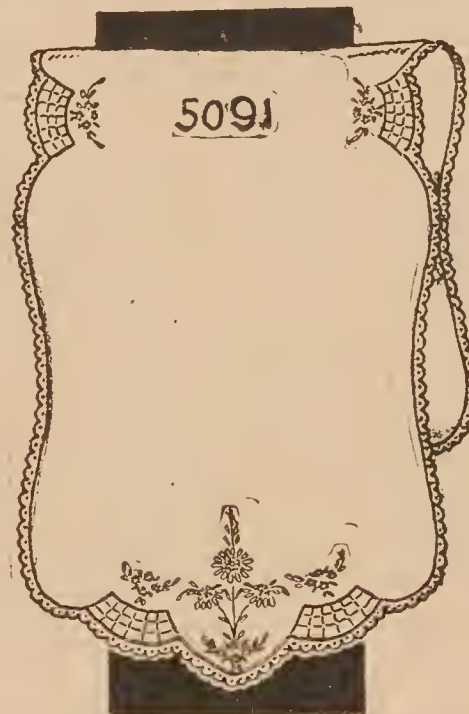
marked, "You should have seen the room I occupied at Bob's—everything in apple-pie order." It was the same with everything—the whole house, the meals, even our own dear baby was not so cunning or so pretty as his friend's child of the same age.

For the difference in our circumstances he made no allowance whatever. They lived in a house which had recently been re-decorated by a professional; their furnishings were practically new; they had much time-and-labor-saving equipment which our home entirely lacked; they had everything in the shape of good food and proper cooking utensils to prepare a good meal, and cutlery, linen and china to serve it properly; there was no outside work to be attended to; their family consisted of one child, while we had seven—of all these things my husband took no account.

The injustice of it all hurt me, and I was thinking seriously of it that evening when he again broached the subject. "Bob's wife is the smartest woman I ever saw," he finally declared. "She has a good chance to keep things in order", I replied. "Not a bit better chance than anyone else", he replied. His tone clearly implied that "anyone else" referred to his present company.

For a moment I could scarcely realize that Jack actually thought that I did less work than Bob's wife, whose life was a picnic compared to mine. Then my brain began to function again and I then and there resolved that if that was the kind of wife he wanted, he should have her.

I said nothing to anyone about my changed attitude, but simply stated that my work had fallen behind during Jack's absence, and all my time would be required to catch up. In fact I did not even try to do this alone, but hired



Scarf No. 5091 illustrates the artistic design which may be had for any of the principal rooms in the house. All of this material is stamped and hemstitched on finest quality Indian Head and will give most satisfactory service. It can be obtained in the following items at the prices quoted: Scarf 18 by 45 inches, 65 cents; buffet set, 3 pieces, 65 cents; vanity set, 3 pieces, 50 cents; centerpiece 36 by 36 inches, 95 cents; centerpiece 44 by 44 inches, \$1.45; centerpiece 54 by 54 inches, \$2. Lunch set consisting of one 36 by 36 inch square cloth and six 12 by 12 inch napkins, \$1.65; pillow cases 42 inch, \$1.45; pillow cases 45 inch, \$1.50. Napkins 12 by 12 inches, per dozen, \$2.50. The centerpieces for this design are all round shapes. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each piece. For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery" consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. Ten cents extra will bring you our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods. Address Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

How Another Reader Would Spend a Year if She Had it to Spend

DEAR AUNT JANET—I am enclosing a letter on what I would do with a year's spare time. I do not think it a prize winner but the subject was so near to my heart I just had to get relief some way so thought I would write it out. I enjoy your talks so much, I read them all, they are just what we want to cheer us up. It is so hard to always be cheery, even though we know it is best for all concerned. There are too many downhearted people in this world now.

What Would I Do With One Whole Year

MY heart nearly stopped beating at your question, I think I can honestly say that time is the only thing I ever envied anyone. Mother of seven healthy romping youngsters, with washing, ironing, cooking, sewing and innumerable odd jobs indoors and out (as we are farmers) time has been precious and spare hours far apart. I love our home and its cares and work, but for one year, what I would like to do follows.

Beginning with January, the first five months, I would spend sewing, weaving

rugs, doing a little fancy work and reading. June first, I would start on a pleasure trip along the great lakes and West to the Yellowstone National Park returning home about July tenth. I would turn our house into a summer resort for at least twenty little fresh air children, give them all the pleasure and goodies they could possibly crowd into six weeks. That over I would can and

danger of infection. Write to Aunt Janet for Rural Mother's address.—AUNT JANET.

Tested Recipes

Chow Chow (From Carolina)

Chop 1 head cabbage, 1 quart onions, 1 gallon green tomatoes. Add to this ½ cup salt, and allow to drain in bag for twenty-four hours. Then put in kettle with 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1 cup white mustard seed, 1½ cups celery seed. Cover with apple vinegar and cook 3 or 4 hours, adding last, one or two pods of chopped red peppers, just before sealing up.—ROBERTA SYMES.

This good Southern recipe is delicious when used with meats or vegetables or when mixed with cream cheese or peanut butter sandwiches.

Pickled Artichokes (Jerusalem)

Lay the desired quantity of artichokes in salt and water and leave for three days, then wash well and dry. Put into jar and cover with vinegar to which add a little mace, allspice and black pepper. Keep closely covered. These are crisp and excellent. (Also add a very delightful taste to an apple salad).—ROBERTA SYMES.

This is another good southern recipe.

Sun Cooked Peach Preserve

Peel and pit the fruit and cook ten minutes in a thick sugar and water syrup. Lift from syrup and put in granite or glass pie pans or on heavy plates and set in sun for three days, bringing in at sundown and keeping in cool place until morning. Turn fruit each day with a silver fork, being careful to keep each piece of fruit whole. Pack cold in jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.—L. M. T., New York.

Protect with fine screen or cheesecloth while exposing to the sunshine.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.

How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.

How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.

Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.

Sealing Wax Craft—10c.

Tables and Favours—10c.

Old-fashioned recipes (for 2 cents postage).

Helps for the Home Dressmaker

(Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing) price 60c.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

fully careless about this. An expectant mother has positively no right to milk cows. She should not climb in lofts or haymows to mow away hay or throw down fodder or hunt eggs. She should not paper or paint ceilings and perch, to do it, on a board laid across a barrel. She should not help get in hay, or do other heavy outdoor tasks.

I know a woman who had four mis-carriages because she did such things. It might happen to any woman attempting a man's work under such circumstances. Does it pay? No good husband would allow it if he realized the possible harm.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Editor's Notes—The following health pamphlets may be had by writing the Household Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Suggestions for Prospective Mothers. The New York State Baby Book.

Things to remember about eating before the baby comes.

Smartly Wearable Frock



2540



Attractive Front Closing



2554

PATTERN 2540 is especially good for figures whose lines must be carefully watched. It has the straight silhouette, yet has the graceful ripple so dear to the feminine heart. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting and ¼ yard of 1½-inch banding for vestee. It is stunning in crepe satin using reverse of crepe for trimming bands, printed and plain silk crepe, georgette crepe, crepe Elizabeth, shantung, and printed rajah. PRICE 13c.

pickle fruits and vegetables until October first when I would start another trip, this time from Maine to Albany, along the coast as much of the way as possible. Arriving home again, the balance of the year I would spend making Christmas presents not forgetting those who are less fortunate than myself.

* * *

ANOTHER rural mother has written saying she will be glad to have clothing which is suitable to make over for her children who are as follows: boy, age 9 wears 13 year sizes; girl, age 7 wears 9 year clothing; boy, 4 years old wears 8 year sizes; and child of 18 months wears rompers and suits for child 3 years old. Our inquirer says that she will be glad to pay postage on parcels which are sent. As before we must urge everyone to send only clothing which has been carefully washed and sunned as there is always

DRESS PATTERN 2554 with its cleverly scalloped front closing and its skirt pleats is well adapted to general wear. Tweed, the heavier silks or wool crepe and a matching suede belt would develop a highly useful and appropriate frock in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with 3 yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for the new Fall catalog and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

upstairs . . .
downstairs . . .
.. and in
my lady's basement

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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 2)

to think I'm a-complainin'—fer I ain't. Only hit does seem sort o' curious that You'd let me be down hyeh—with me a-keerin' fer nobody now, an' nobody a-keerin' fer me. But Thy ways is inscrutable—leastwise, that's whut the circuit-rider says—an' I ain't got a word more to say—Amen."

Chad rose then and Jack, who had sat perfectly still, with his head cocked to one side, and his ears straight forward in wonder over this strange proceeding, sprang into the air, when Chad picked up his gun, and, with a joyful bark, circled a clump of bushes and sped back, leaping as high as the little fellow's head and trying to lick his face—for Jack was a rover, too.

The sun was low when the two waifs turned their backs upon it, and the blue shadows in valley and ravine were darkening fast. Down the spur they went swiftly—across the river and up the slope of Pine Mountain. As they climbed, Chad heard the last faint sound of a cow-bell far below him and he stopped short, with a lump in his throat that hurt. Soon darkness fell, and, on the very top, the boy made a fire with his flint and steel, cooked a little bacon, warmed his corn-pone, munched them and, wrapping his blanket around him and letting Jack curl into the hollow of his legs and stomach, turned his face to the kindly stars and went to sleep.

II

FIGHTING THEIR WAY

TWICE, during the night, Jack roused him by trying to push himself farther under the blanket and Chad rose to rebuild the fire. The third time he was awakened by the subtle prescience of dawn and his eyes opened on a flaming radiance in the east. Again from habit he started to spring hurriedly to his feet and, again sharply conscious, he lay down again. There was no wood to cut, no fire to rekindle, no water to carry from the spring, no cow to milk, no corn to hoe; there was nothing to do—nothing. Morning after morning, with a day's hard toil at a man's task before him, what would he not have given, when old Jim called him, to have stretched his aching little legs down the folds of the thick feather-bed and slipped back into the delicious rest of sleep and dreams? Now he was his own master and, with a happy sense of freedom, he brushed the dew from his face and, shifting the chunk under his head, pulled his old cap down a little more on one side and closed his eyes. But sleep would not come and Chad had his first wonder over the perverse result of the full choice to do, or not to do. At once the first keen savor of freedom grew less sweet to his nostrils and, straightway, he began to feel the first pressure of the chain of duties that was to be forged for him out of his perfect liberty, link by link, and he lay vaguely wondering.

Meanwhile, the lake of dull red behind the jagged lines of rose and crimson that streaked the east began to glow and look angry. But that morning there was a hush in the woods that Chad understood. On a sudden, a light wind scurried through the trees and showered the mist-drops down. The smoke from his fire shot through the low undergrowth, without rising, and the starting mists seemed to clutch with long, white fingers at the tree-tops, as though loath to leave the safe, warm earth for the upper air. A little later, he felt some great shadow behind him, and he turned his face to see black clouds marshalling on either flank of the heavens and fitting their black wings together, as though the

retreating forces of the night were gathering for a last sweep against the east. A sword flashed blindingly from the dome high above them and, after it, came one shaking peal that might have been the command to charge, for Chad saw the black hosts start fiercely. Afar off, the wind was coming; the trees began to sway above him, and the level sea of mist below began to swell, and the wooded breakers seemed to pitch angrily.

Challenging tongues ran quivering up the east, and the lake of red coals under them began to heave fiercely in answer. On either side the lightning leaped upward and forward, striking straight and low, sometimes, as though it were ripping up the horizon to let into the conflict the host of dropping stars. Then the artillery of the thunder crashed in earnest through the shaking heavens, and the mists below pitched like smoke belched from gigantic unseen cannon. The coming sun answered with upleaping swords of fire and, as the black thunder hosts swept overhead, Chad saw, for one moment, the whole east in a writhing storm of fire. A thick darkness rose from the first crash of battle and, with the rush of wind and rain, the mighty conflict went on unseen.

Chad had seen other storms at sunrise, but something happened now and he could never recall the others nor ever forget this. All it meant to him, young as he was then, was unrolled slowly as the years came on—more than the first great rebellion of the powers of darkness when, in the beginning, the Master gave the first command that the seven days' work of His hand should float through space, smitten with the welcoming rays of a million suns; more than the beginning thus of light—of life; more even than the first birth of a spirit in a living thing: for, long afterward, he knew that it meant the dawn of a new consciousness to him—the birth of a new spirit within him, and the foreshadowed pain of its slow mastery over his passion-racked body and heart. Never was there a crisis, bodily or spiritual, on the battle-field or alone under the stars, that this storm did not come back to him. And, always, through all doubt, and, indeed, in the end, when it came to him for the last time on his bed of death, the slow and sullen dispersion of wind and rain on the mountain that morning far, far back in his memory, and the quick coming of the Sun-king's victorious light over the glad hills and trees held out to him the promise of a final victory to the Sun-king's King over the darkness of all death and the final coming to his own brave spirit of peace and rest.

So Chad, with Jack drawn close to him, lay back, awe-stricken and with his face wet from mysterious tears. The comfort of the childish self-pity that came with every thought of himself, wandering, a lost spirit along the mountain-tops, was gone like a dream and ready in his heart was the strong new purpose to strike into the world for himself. He even took it as a good omen, when he rose, to find his fire quenched, the stopper of his powder-horn out, and the precious black grains scattered hopelessly on the wet earth. There were barely more than three charges left, and something had to be done at once. First, he must get farther away from old Nathan: the neighbors might search for him and find him and take him back.

So he started out, brisk and shivering, along the ridge path with Jack bouncing before him. An hour later, he came upon a hollow tree, filled with doty wood which he could tear out

with his hands and he built a fire and broiled a little more bacon. Jack got only a bit this time and barked reproachfully for more; but Chad shook his head and the dog started out, with both eyes open, to look for his own food. The sun was high enough now to make the drenched world flash like an emerald and its warmth felt good, as Chad tramped the topmost edge of Pine Mountain, where the brush was not thick and where, indeed, he often found a path running a short way and turning into some ravine—the trail of cattle and sheep and the pathway between one little valley settlement and another. He must have made ten miles and more by noon—for he was a sturdy walker and as tireless almost as Jack—and ten miles is a long way in the mountains, even now. So, already, Chad was far enough away to have no fear of pursuit, even if old Nathan wanted him back, which was doubtful. On the top of the next point, Jack treed a squirrel and Chad took a rest and brought him down, shot through the head and, then and there, skinned and cooked him and divided with Jack squarely.

"Jack," he said, as he reloaded his gun, "we can't keep this up much longer. I hain't got more'n two more loads o' powder here."

And, thereupon, Jack leaped suddenly in the air and, turning quite around, lighted with his nose pointed, as it was before he sprang. Chad cocked the old gun and stepped forward. A low hissing whir rose a few feet to one side of the path and, very carefully, the boy climbed a fallen trunk and edged his way, very carefully, toward the sound: and there, by a dead limb and with his ugly head reared three inches above his coil of springs, was a rattlesnake. The sudden hate in the boy's face was curious—it was instinctive, primitive, deadly. He must shoot off-hand now and he looked down the long barrel, shaded with tin, until the sight caught on one of the beady, unblinking eyes and pulled the trigger. Jack leaped with the sound, in spite of Chad's yell of warning, which was useless, for the ball had gone true and the poison was set loose in the black, crushed head.

"Jack," said Chad, "we just got to go down now."

So they went on swiftly through the heat of the early afternoon. It was very silent up there. Now and then, a brilliant blue-jay would lilt from a stunted oak with the flute-like love-notes of spring; or a lonely little brown fellow would hop with a low chirp from one bush to another as though he had been lost up there for years and had grown quite hopeless about seeing his kind again.

The sun had dropped midway between the zenith and the blue bulks rolling westward and, at the next gap, a broader path ran through it and down the mountain. This, Chad knew, led to a settlement and, with a last look of choking farewell to his own world, he turned down. At once, the sense of possible human companionship was curiously potent: at once, the boy's half-wild manner changed and, though alert and still watchful, he whistled cheerily to Jack, threw his gun over his shoulder, and walked erect and confident. His pace slackened. Carelessly now his feet tramped beds of soft exquisite moss and lone little settlements of forget-me-nots, and his long rifle-barrel brushed laurel blossoms down in a shower behind him.

At the first spur down which the road turned, he could see smoke in the valley. The laurel blooms and rhododendron bells hung in thicker

clusters and of a deeper pink. Here and there was a blossoming wild cucumber and an umbrella-tree with huger flowers and leaves; and, sometimes, a giant magnolia with a thick creamy flower that the boy could not have spanned with both hands and big, thin oval leaves, a man's stride from tip to stem. Soon, he was below the sunlight and in the cool shadows where the water ran noisily and the air hummed with the wings of bees. On the last spur, he came upon a cow browsing on sassafras-bushes right in the path and the last shadow of his loneliness straightway left him. She was old, mild, and unfearing, and she started down the road in front of him as though she thought he had come to drive her home, or as though she knew he was homeless and was leading him to shelter. A little farther on, the river flashed up a welcome to him through the trees and at the edge of the water, her mellow bell led him down stream and he followed. In the next hollow, he stooped to drink from a branch that ran across the road and, when he rose to start again, his bare feet stopped as though riven suddenly to the ground; for, half way up the next low slope, was another figure as motionless as his—with a bare head, bare feet, a startled face and wide eyes—but motionless only until the eyes met his: then there was a flash of bright hair and scarlet homespun, and the little feet, that had trod down the centuries to meet his, left the earth as though they had wings and Chad saw them, in swift flight, pass silently over the hill. The next moment, Jack came too near the old brindle and, with a sweep of her horns at him and a toss of tail and heels in the air, she too, swept over the slope and on, until the sound of her bell passed out of hearing. Even to-day, in lonely parts of Cumberland, the sudden coming of a stranger may put women and children to flight—something like this had happened before to Chad—but the sudden desertion and the sudden silence drew him in a flash back to the lonely cabin he had left and the lonely graves under the big poplar and, with a quivering lip, he sat down. Jack, too, dropped to his haunches and sat hopeless, but not for long. The chill of night was coming on and Jack was getting hungry. So he rose presently and trotted ahead and squatted again, looking back and waiting. But still Chad sat irresolute and, in a moment, Jack heard something that disturbed him, for he threw his ears toward the top of the hill and, with a growl, trotted back to Chad and sat close to him, looking up the slope. Chad rose then with his thumb on the lock of his gun and over the hill came a tall figure and a short one, about Chad's size; and a dog, with white feet and white face, that was bigger than Jack: and behind them, three more figures, one of which was the tallest of the group. All stopped when they saw Chad, who dropped the butt of his gun at once to the ground. At once the strange dog, with a low snarl, started down toward the two little strangers with his yellow ears pointed, the hair bristling along his back, and his teeth in sight. Jack answered the challenge with an eager whimper, but dropped his tail, at Chad's sharp command—for Chad did not care to meet the world as an enemy, when he was looking for a friend. The group stood dumb with astonishment for a moment and the small boy's mouth was wide-open with surprise, but the strange dog came on and with his tail rigid, and lifting his feet high.

(To Be Continued)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



DOGS AND PET STOCK

TWO FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE cheap. Deer hunters accommodated. DAVID WOOD, Stony Creek, N. Y.

4 MONTHS PUPPIES \$5 Beagle Bull Terrier cross. Both parents trained on coon and squirrel, sire has caught 42 coons. L. M. DAVED, Phillipsport, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK, Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding care and breeding with symptom chart. POLK MILLER, PRODUCT CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS Cheap. Trial. Dog Supplies. Catalogue. KASKASKENNELS, SC61, Herrick, Ill.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

PUREBRED and GRADE HOLSTEIN cows, Accredited. Abortion free. W. R. PORTEUS, Portlandville, N. Y.

LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH—Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices. WILLIAM J. LILLIS, Owner, Schenectady, N. Y.

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality. The kind that give satisfaction. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—9 Hampshire yearling rams, 15 Hampshire ram lambs. ROBSON BROTHERS, Hall, N. Y.

DORSETS—WE ARE OFFERING choice yearling Rams, of good type, nice condition, suitable for crossbreeding, as low as \$35 each, while they last. All stock on approval. TRANQUILITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

POULTRY

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Grand-daughters of 290 egg sire having three generations over 250. Large eggs. Vigorous. March hatched \$1.50 each. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from N. Y. State. Certified stock. R. B. PEARSALL, Groton, N. Y.

PULLETS—WHITE LEGHORNS, Jersey Black Giants from free range, all ages, ready for shipment. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$10-100; White Leghorns \$8-100; Barred Rocks & Reds \$9-100; White Rocks \$12-100; Heavy mixed \$8-100; Light \$7-100. If not satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed \$8; Light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEGHORN PULLETS—15 weeks \$1.25 each, immediate shipment. F. A. SPENCER, Rexville, N. Y.

LEGHORNS 7c, Aneonas 8, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas 9, Wyandottes 10. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

FARM EQUIPMENT

RICH MAN'S CORN Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle typing attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kan.

Stanchions

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls. Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forrestville, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—90 Acre potato, poultry and dairy farm, comfortable 12 room house, large poultry house, barn, other buildings. Near good markets, schools and churches. RANDAL DAVIS, R. D. 1, Marathon, N. Y.

SALE—Choice dairy farm 172 acres; dark loam soil, spring watered. 48 head stock, 2 horses; all crops, tools. Nice 8 room house running water; basement barn. Only \$12,000. Reasonable payment. THEO. FULLER, Unadilla, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in buying a farm in one of the most fertile sections of New York State, where diversified farming has been carried on successfully for years; excellent blue grass pastures, and where the purebred cattle and thoroughbred horse industry is growing, write LEO M. ALLEN, Genesee, N. Y. "IN THE HEART OF THE GENESEE COUNTRY."

HELP WANTED

A TRAINING SCHOOL for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., September 10 to 22, 1928. Students should be about 20 years old and farm reared; those from vocational schools preferred. Address G. W. TAILBY, JR., Department of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofcoating, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

FOR SALE—12x24 spruce stave silo, \$207.80, complete with roof. Other sizes at proportionate prices. Prompt shipments. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, \$1 to \$15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU EVER considered weaving rugs at home to make money? An enjoyable business, now more profitable than ever. Our new catalog will interest you. Write for it today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. Improved selection Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER plants for September and October planting. 235 varieties of Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Irises, Columbines, Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Anemones, Mertensias, Hardy Lilies and other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer and every summer for many years. Also Roses, Pansies, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00. Box 50 Cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

TREE AND GRASS KILLERS

BO-KO-ENOUGH TO KILL 50 trees \$1.00. BO-KO CO., Jonestown, Miss.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Gun-metal, Grey, Beige, Nude, Black, Champagne, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME

ADDRESS

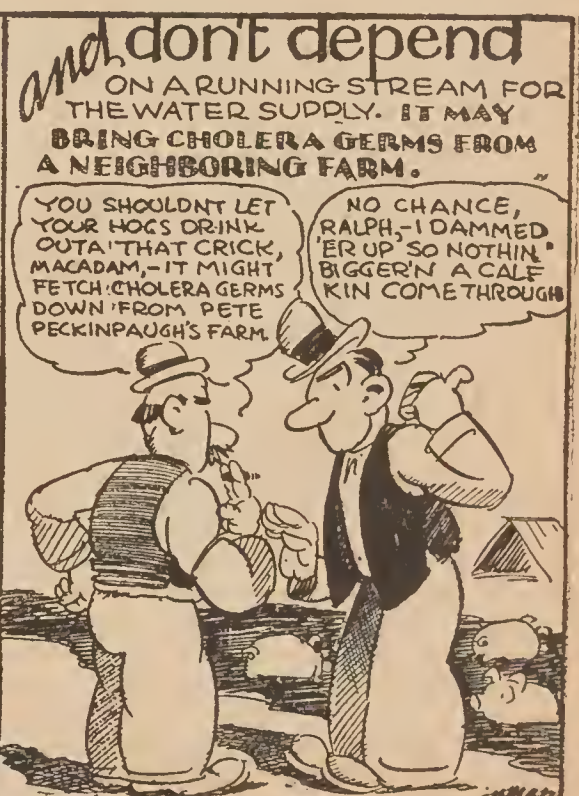
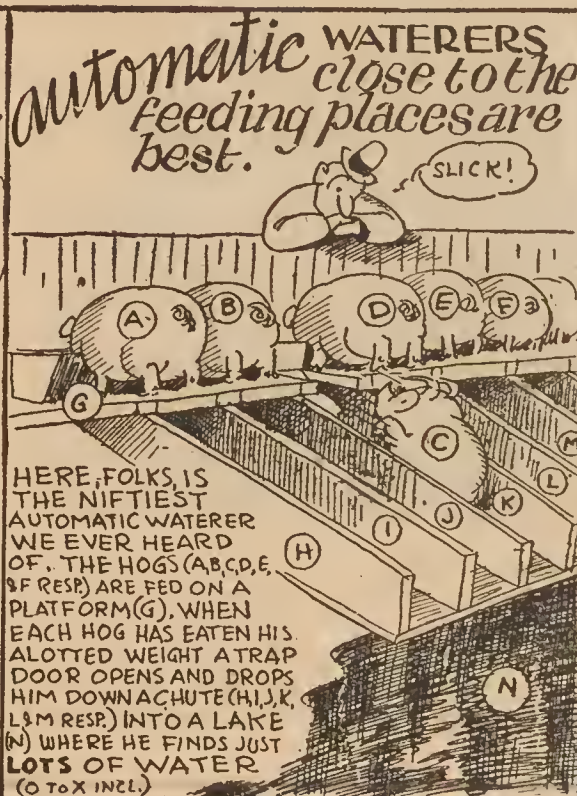
Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

Fresh Water Helps Hogs to Gain

By Ray Inman



Smith's Plans to Help Agriculture

(Continued from Page 5)

of the Democratic Party, to assure to each State its complete right of local self-government. I believe it is a solution which would to-day be offered by Jefferson, or Jackson or Cleveland or Wilson, if those great leaders were with us.

Distress in Agriculture

"Publicity agents of the Republican administration have written so many articles on our general prosperity, that they have prevented the average man from having a proper appreciation of the degree of distress existing to-day among farmers and stockraisers. From 1910 to the present time the farm debt has increased by the striking sum of ten billions of dollars, or from four billion to fourteen billion dollars. The value of farm property between 1920 and 1925 decreased by twenty billions of dollars. This depression made itself felt in an enormous increase of bank failures in the agricultural districts. In 1927 there were 830 bank failures, with total liabilities of over 270 millions of dollars, almost entirely in the agricultural sections, as against 49 such failures during the last year of President Wilson's administration.

No Fair Return Since 1920

"The Report of November 17, 1927, of a Special Committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities states: 'Incomes from farming since 1920 have not been sufficient to pay a fair return on the current value of capital used and a fair wage for the farmer's labor, or to permit farm people to maintain a standard of living comparable with other groups of like ability.' The Business Men's Commission on Agriculture said in November, 1927, 'Since the war, the prices of farm products have persisted in an uneconomic and unfavorable adjustment to the general scale of prices of other goods and services;' and 'the disparity between urban and farm incomes has emphasized the disparity in standards of living in the rural and urban populations.' 'The value of farm land and farm property decreased heavily in the post-war deflation' and 'large numbers of farmers have lost all their property in this process.' "

Agriculture Concerns All

"We have not merely a problem of helping the farmer. While agriculture is one of the most individualized and independent of enterprises, still as the report of the Business Men's Commission points out, 'Agriculture is essentially a public function, affected with a clear and unquestionable public interest.' The country is an economic whole. If the buying power of agriculture is impaired, the farmer makes fewer trips to Main Street. The shop owner suffers because he has lost a large part of his trade. The manufacturer who supplies him likewise suffers as does the wage earner, because the manufacturer is compelled to curtail his production. And the banker cannot collect his debts or safely extend further credit. This country cannot be a healthy, strong economic body if one of its members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death.

Tariff Ineffective

"The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus. Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which we produce a surplus. There has been government interference with laws of supply and demand to benefit industry, commerce and finance. It has been one-sided because business, industry and finance would have been helped more if proper attention had been given to the condition of agriculture. Nothing of substance has been done to bring this basic part of our national life into conformity with the economic system that has been set up by law. Government should interfere as little as possible with business. But if it does interfere with one phase

of economic life, be it by tariff, by assistance to merchant marine, by control of the flow of money and capital through the banking system, it is bad logic, bad economics and an abandonment of government responsibility to say that as to agriculture alone, the government should not aid.

Control of Surplus Necessary

"Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances. To accomplish financial stability, the Federal Reserve System was called into being by a Democratic administration. The question for agriculture is complex. Any plan devised must also be co-ordinated with the other phases of our business institutions. Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my State, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture. Farmers and farm leaders with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair minded leaders of finance and business must work out the detail. There are varying plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be economically sound.

"If I am elected, I shall immediately after election ask leaders of the type I have named irrespective of party to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming winter and present to Congress immediately upon its convening, the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books."

Views on Other Problems

In addition to the above the Governor gave his views at length on many other American problems. He promised no drastic changes in the tariff law. He bitterly criticized the Republican Administration's foreign policy with particular reference to our re-

lations to Nicaragua, Mexico and other Latin-American countries.

On the limitation of armaments Governor Smith said, "I believe the American people desire to assume their fair share of responsibility for the administration of a world of which they are a part without political alliance with any foreign nation. I pledge myself to a resumption of a real endeavor to make the outlawry of war effective by removing its causes and to substitute the methods of conciliation, conference, arbitration and judicial determination."

The Governor stated that he was in favor of the study of the whole subject of transportation regarding railroads, terminal facilities and inland waterways for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of transportation and distribution.

On conservation of natural resources he said in part, "I pledge myself to a progressive, liberal conservation policy * * * No nation in history has been more careless about the conservation of natural resources than has ours * * * " He was particularly bitter against the policy of private corporations gaining control of natural and public resources, and said he was in favor of public ownership and control of water power.

In concluding his address the Governor said:

Need People of Character

"While this is a government of laws and not of men, laws do not execute themselves. We must have people of character and outstanding ability to



The Question Box

Sow Fails to Breed

I have a sow that has failed to come in heat for some time. Is there any remedy for this condition?
F. D. Z., New York.

IT IS not a very common experience for a sow to fail to show oestrus, but occasionally this condition is known. In some cases the sow is either diseased or in some way abnormal internally and so it is a physiological impossibility for her to come in heat.

In many cases however the condition is brought on by lack of exercise and too heavy feeding on carbonaceous feeds. In the latter condition an open run and the use of feeds relatively high in animal protein and mineral matter are clearly indicated. Sometimes a sow has been brought in heat by following a period of low feeding

with another period of stimulation as above indicated. Certain it is that if the sow does not yield to this treatment you may fairly safely conclude that she is a failure as a breeder.

Sometimes these cases yield to veterinary treatment but often the expense involved is too great to justify such procedure.—R. B. HINMAN

Be Careful in Entering Newly Filled Silos

Is there any truth in the idea that it is dangerous to go into a silo just after it is filled.—B. W., New York.

YES, the fermentation which the corn undergoes results in the formation of carbon dioxide, a gas which suffocates. It is heavier than air and odorless, so that when a man enters a partially filled silo where the next open door is above his head he may suddenly find himself too weak to climb out and dies of suffocation.

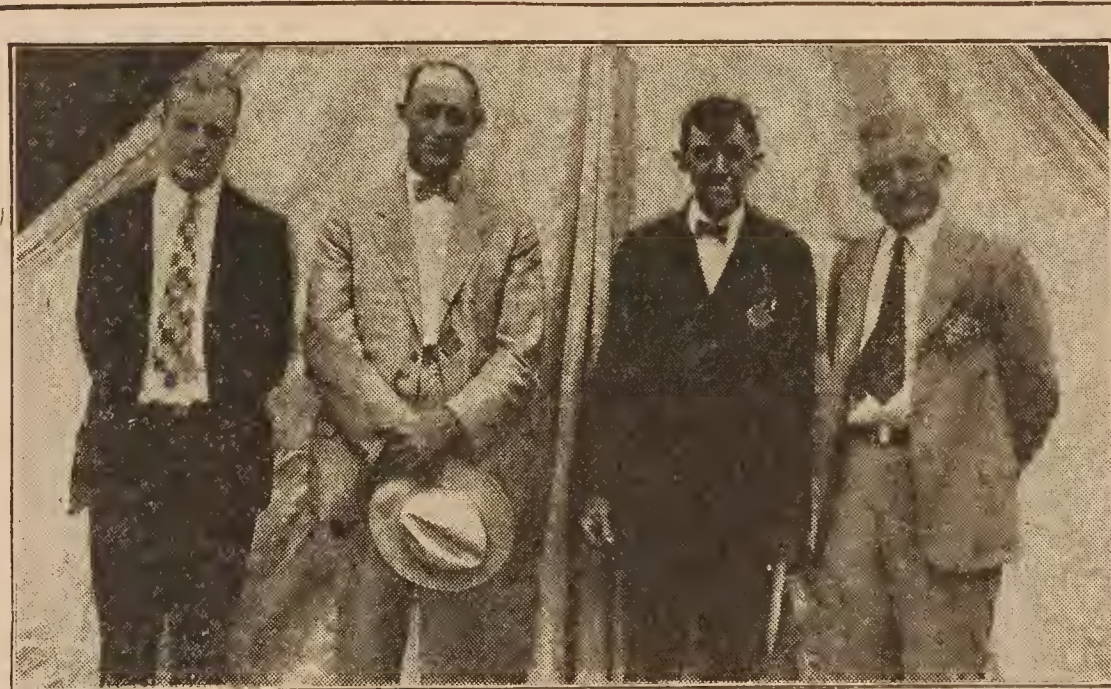
Starting the cutter for a few minutes before going into the silo stirs up the air and makes it safe.

Controlling Cabbage Worms

What is the best way to control cabbage worms? Is there any danger to the folks that eat cabbage if poison is used.—B. D., New York.

THE Geneva Experiment Station recommends a dust composed of 15 parts of powdered lead arsenate to 100 parts of hydrated lime. Inasmuch as the outer leaves are always removed there is no danger in eating cabbage dusted in this way.

Well placed groups of shrubs always go well in the general landscape. In group plantings, place the taller shrubs in the center. The group should then be banked down to the ground with a succession of shorter shrubs on the outside.



LOUIS Taber of Columbus, Ohio, national master of the Grange, was the speaker and the guest of honor at the annual picnic of the Allegany County farmers, held at Camp Shewanna, near Belvidere, N. Y. recently. Left to right: Milo E. Thompson, Allegany County Farm Bureau Agent; Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, master of the New York State grange; Alva Randolph, Alfred, president of the Allegany County Farm Bureau and National Grange Master Taber.



State Troopers Locate Stolen Car

A man who was working for me recently left without notice and took my car with him. I am asking if you can help me to find it. He took the car on July 23 some time in the night and had neither a driver's license nor a car license.

OUR subscriber included a complete description of the car and of the thief and we immediately forwarded this to the Albany headquarters of the state troopers where it was sent to each of the barracks in the state.

On August 9 we were very glad to

do this we would have little doubt but that the case would be dropped.

This only emphasizes the advice which is frequently given in the Service Bureau columns not to sign any paper until it is read and thoroughly understood. This agent was in a hurry for one reason only and that was to get action from our subscribers before they had the time to thoroughly consider the matter.

Chicago Portrait Company Active Again

Can you give me any information about the Chicago Portrait Company which has been working in this community. They offer prospects an opportunity to draw for a lucky card which entitled the person to an equivalent of \$30 or \$40 on a fine quality painting. The samples he carries are really good. My opinion is that the proposition is a fake.

OUR subscriber showed good sense in sizing up the situation. We have a number of complaints about this company from those who signed up only to be very dissatisfied with the painting when it was delivered. The scheme of drawing for a lucky number is bait. The prospect always draws the "lucky" number.

Although they are very free with threats, we have yet to hear of a case where this or similar companies instituted legal proceedings to collect in case our subscribers refused to accept the portrait. If you wish enlargements made, take them to your local photographer who will do a good photographic job at a reasonable price.

Radmoor Sales Cannot Be Located

I have seen many letters in the Service Bureau columns where you have taken care of people who have done foolish things and gotten stung. I am writing about the Radmoor Sales Association. About a year ago I bought one of their coupons, sent it in and received three. I sold two, but did not sell the third one so recently I sent it in with \$3.00 only

Another Reward Check Goes to New Jersey

JOHN Zuenko is serving 18 months in the New Jersey prison for stealing chickens and Mrs. Stephen Betts is \$50.00 ahead due to the payment of a reward for information furnished by her.

The case was first brought to our attention by our subscriber, Louis Ayers who was one of the several who lost chickens. Others who had hens stolen were Chester Wemple of Ellisdale and William Griggs of Jamesburg.

Sergeant E. C. Wilson of the New Jersey State Police stationed at Hightstown deserves the credit for making the arrest. Mr. Ayers in commenting on the case said, "Sergeant Wilson did a good piece of work as I was the ninth man Zuenko had stolen chickens from."

There was little evidence to go on but Zuenko was suspected as he had

to have the letter returned from the post office. Do you know what has become of them and is there any way in which I can recover the \$3.00 I paid a year ago to them.

ON various occasions we have commented on the endless chain method of doing business and stated our objections to it. While it may not be illegal it certainly is not an ethical method of doing business and we advise our subscribers to have nothing to

Appreciation

YOUR letter of July 9 containing your check for \$20.00 for two weeks' disability, for which please accept my thanks. I am on the road to recovery, but not entirely well as yet. I appreciate your promptness in forwarding my check so quickly. It will help pay my doctor's bill at this time.

Thanking you for your promptness and courtesy. I am

Very truly yours,

Miss Olia Beach,

South Fallsburg, N. Y.

P. S.—You can be sure of my renewal.

do with this company. We are sorry that there is nothing to do in this case as we understand that the Radmoor Association has moved and left no forwarding address.

Samuel Fisch & Co. Fails To Answer Letters

I have been doing work for several years for Samuel Fisch & Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. I sent them some work the second week in April and have written five or six letters but have received no reply. I am a poor woman and my health is bad. I need this money to pay doctor bills.

THIS case only emphasizes the advice we have so often given to have nothing to do with firms advertising work to be done at home. We have had several similar complaints and have written a number of letters to the company, but up to date have been unable to get any reply from them. After investigating hundreds of home work schemes we have yet to find one that we can recommend to our subscribers.

served a sentence in 1924 for chicken stealing. He was finally arrested on May 15 and after several hours of questioning, he confessed. Later Sergeant Wilson wrote:

"If the reward is paid I would respectfully suggest that it be given to Mrs. Steven Betts of Cranbury who was the one who first gave me the information that a Dodge car (the first four numbers of the registration were E3357, which we obtained through her) had been seen near a farm where chickens had been stolen. On a check-up we found this car belonged to John Zuenko and knew just who to look for."

Following this suggestion, Mr. Morgenthau mailed Mrs. Betts a check for \$50.00. Had any of the poultry stolen been marked with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST poultry marker it would have been much simpler to locate the thieves.

Reward Check Buys Hens

I RECEIVED the check for \$50. for getting a chicken thief. It comes in handy. Thanks ever so much. I used it to buy 40 hens. It seems as if the thieves will learn to stay away from those A. A. Service Bureau signs.

Yours truly,

H. S. Near,
Sherman, N. Y.

learn that the car had been recovered by some members of Troop B at Malone and returned to our subscriber. We feel that much credit is due to the troopers of the Malone barracks for the prompt action secured on this case.

Few Farmers Can Afford Speculative Investments

We have been receiving a letter every day from 60 Wall Street, New York City advising that I invest in the Aircraft Development Corporation. We have also received two long distance telephone calls from the same concern. Can you tell me anything about this stock.

AS a general proposition we feel that it is safe to avoid any stock which is sold in this manner. We are informed that money invested in this company will be used for further research in the problems of aviation. We believe it is extremely doubtful if any quick returns can be expected on it and there is no certainty that there will ever be any returns on it.

It is a new stock and as such can be only called "speculative."

Read Before You Sign

About three weeks ago a silver tongued young man came to the door and asked for the man of the house. He went back to the field and spoke to him. He said he wanted to get all the names he could in the neighborhood and if he secured enough names he would have a map of the county prepared which was regularly \$12.00 but in this case it would be only \$5.98.

He talked very fast and seemed anxious to get the names as soon as he could, so my husband signed the paper which nearly everyone in the neighborhood had signed. The man said that if he did not get the number of names he wanted, he would not come back.

Yesterday he came to deliver the maps. They were not worth half of \$5.98 and some of our neighbors refused to accept them. He threatened to put it into the hands of the lawyers for collection if they refused and rather than have him do that, many gave the money. My husband would not accept the map and would not pay for it and the agent became very abusive. We would like to know whether this agent can compel us to pay this money.

OF course, we do not know just what paper was signed but we assume that it was a legal and binding contract. However, we doubt very much whether the company will sue in a case of this sort. In cases like this we would like to see a number of our subscribers get together and hire a lawyer to defend them. If they would



It won't be long before the whirl of ducks overhead will make you long to get out the old shot gun and get your share of the game.

If you want a new gun of modern pattern to really enjoy this fall shooting, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store to talk "guns" . . . you will not only find a friendly welcome and a real interest in the subject, but you will find expert advice. Most all hardware men are real hunters themselves and the advice they give you is founded on personal and practical experience, as well as the technical knowledge of guns, ammunition and the right loads to use, that comes as a part of their business.

You will find these "tag" stores just the right place to get the best value for your money in ammunition, decoys and hunting and camping paraphernalia of all kinds. Why not come in now and get everything ready before the season opens?

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



NUMBER 19060	NEW YORK, N. Y. July 18 th 1928
Manufacturers Trust Company	
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<u>N. J.</u>	
	AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
	<u>Henry Morgenthau Jr.</u>

Unfavorable Weather Has Damaged Beans

(Continued from Page 3)

found them satisfactory. The double drum type, strange to say, is the most efficient.

But the weather will not always permit the use of a loader. They are good only in practicing the old adage about "making hay while the sun shines." My experience has been that it is better to enter bean harvest expecting curing weather and only take precautionary steps when they are needed. At Twin Elms we always left the vines in small loose piles or, if they were free from dirt, in the windrows giving as much chance as possible to cure while the weather permitted. If it started to rain we started piling them up, getting as many as possible off the ground. If it continued to rain we continued to pile. I have had the bunches very nearly shoulder high. The beans, of course, were heavy and wet, permitting high piling without being disturbed by the wind. After they have settled the wind does not tip them over very often while they are drying. When they were all piled up we forgot them until the sun started shining again and had them dried out. We never turned them. When beans are turned both sides of the bunch touch the ground and consequently the chances of having pickers are doubled, for touching the ground in wet weather is what colors beans.

When drawing the beans out of the big bunches we always leave the bottoms until the last. They are hauled separately, threshed separately and marketed separately—if they are worth it. If they are not we thresh them out and feed them to the hogs and cattle. I have had beans that were out very nearly four weeks from the time they were pulled until they were in the barn and then go for six and seven pound pickers.



Radio Frequency and Audio Frequency Defined

Please distinguish between radio frequency and audio frequency. Also between radio amplification and audio amplification. I have read and formed several distinctions in my mind but often read something that confuses me.—C. E. B.

THE difference between radio frequency amplification and audio frequency amplification is simple to comprehend if you will note the following:

The radio waves as they leave the broadcasting station are a form which the human ear cannot detect—that is, they are radio frequency. After they pass through the detector they become audible—that is, they are audio frequency. Hence if the radio impulses are strengthened before they strike the detector this is radio frequency amplification. If they are strengthened after they leave the detector that is audio frequency amplification.

My 5-tube receiver squeals when I try to receive stations below 50 on the dials although it seems good above that point. What remedy is there for this trouble?

SECURE a "non-inductive variable high resistance" with a maximum value of 100,000 ohms or over and have it inserted in the radio frequency "B" battery lead. If you cannot make this change, a radio man will do it cheaply. A fixed condenser of one mfd. capacity should be connected from the negative filament at any point convenient to the terminal of the resistor that connects to the "plate" coils of the radio frequency tubes. This change will allow far sharper tuning on short waves and will enable you to stop the oscillations.

Where Can You Beat This Oldfield Firestone Built Guarantee?

IT can't be done. No tire can be guaranteed for more than its life. That's the guarantee you get with Oldfields. No limit on time. No limit on mileage. These strongest, toughest, most durable of standard tires are absolutely guaranteed against any and all defects in material and workmanship—guaranteed perfect in quality for the life of the tire—or you get a new tire, paying only for the perfect mileage run.

Match Oldfield Tires against any and all standard tires at any price—match them for mileage, for toughness, for traction in mud, for durability under country driving conditions—and no standard tire in the world gives a better account of itself, for every dollar of its low cost.

Buy Oldfield Tires now at the lowest prices on record. Oldfields were once called "the rich man's tire"—motorists gladly paid an extra price for the extra quality. But today—with all the resources of Firestone back of them—and with the economy of distribution through 30,000 Firestone dealers—you can buy Oldfield Tires anywhere at *below the market!*



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First quality, long mileage tires are now sold at prices like these:

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31 x 5.25/21 BALLOON	\$13.90		

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Firestone Built

—the generously oversized, husky Firestone-built leader of the medium price field—gives long service and comfortable riding on country roads. Look at these prices:

30 x 3 1/2 CORD	\$5.55	29 x 4.40/21 BALLOON	\$6.70
31 x 5.25/21 BALLOON	\$10.95		



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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER... *Harvey S. Firestone*



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The Business Farmer's Paper Since 1842

\$1.00 Per Year

September 8, 1928

Published Weekly



"All Ready To Make Hogs of Themselves"

Results of State Horseshoe Pitching Contest — Page 5

From the Editor's Mail

When Something Bothers, Write A. A.

AS a Justice of the Peace I have to hear numerous complaints of trespassing on the part of city people who believe the earth is theirs and all that is found thereon.

I find that the trouble is increasing yearly. There is no let up. A family outing as a rule develops into a general raid on the farmer's property or crops, before the outing is properly qualified as a good one.

The first move the city fellow makes as a rule is to get a license of some sort, hunting, fishing, etc. This is at once considered to be a universal permit granting immunity against all liability of depredations, that may be committed by the holder anywhere in the State of New York.

I see only one way to overcome this trouble and that is to have the Legislature enact a law permitting each county as a unit to enact its own protective game laws.

The Legislature as a whole is overpowered by the urban representatives who will not willingly grant the rural members a chance to have proper laws with teeth in them enacted for the benefit of the farmer.

If each county was empowered to have its Board of Supervisors provide for the protection of its rural interests it would eventually prove to be a workable system. The farmer's land should be absolutely his own domain, and no one should be at liberty to enter thereon without permission of the owner, and at the same time when such permission is given there should be some guarantee against damage that may possibly be done by the permitted party.—C. V. H.

* * *

Milk Production Costs

IN these modern days of such stiff competition, in nearly all lines of endeavor, one is apt to think of the poor dairy farmer, who it would seem has practically nothing to say in the fixing of the price of his principal commodity, which in this great dairy section of the North country, commonly known as the New York milk-shed, of course undeniably is milk; but to the writer it would seem that if the cost of production could be reduced to an appreciable extent, it would help out immensely and believe much could be accomplished, if the right machinery, properly oiled was put into operation.

But the forming of so many different organizations, to work in direct opposition to each other, as has been done in recent years never will attain the coveted goal: but an organization that was nearly 100% strong, presenting one solid front, would come nearer

hitting the nail on the head and burying the hatchet for all time, is another factor that would enter quite prominently, into the final reckoning.

We used to sow a sizable field to oats and peas, then in late July, when the pasture became dry and parched, we'd have available plenty of green roughage, then later a small field of sweet corn would fill in the gap; we also had a buck-board and top buggy, but weren't ramming all over, the way many of them do nowadays on rubber tires, we found work to do at home usually and believe it paid.

By the addition from time to time, of the latest types of improved farm machinery, stable equipment, etc., much can be accomplished, in the way of lowering cost of production and it all figures in, in the final reckoning, for one must always bear in mind, that overlooking the small leaks, is what helps put the balance on the wrong side of the ledger and this should be guarded against, most assiduously.

Much could be written at length on this topic, but in closing would say, that a thorough system in keeping the farm accounts is time well spent and should be closely followed.—C. L. S.,

* * *

Hastening Maturity

IT is a well known fact that if the hours of daylight are artificially shortened, after a plant has been growing for some time, maturity is hastened. Greenhouse men and florists use this method to make flowers bloom before they would under natural conditions.

About twenty-five years ago I saw tomatoes perfectly ripe in early September. They had come up from seed that had found its way into the seed corn. Usually, in this locality, it is a race with frost to get early varieties ripe when plants are started in the house. We are 1600 feet above the sea.

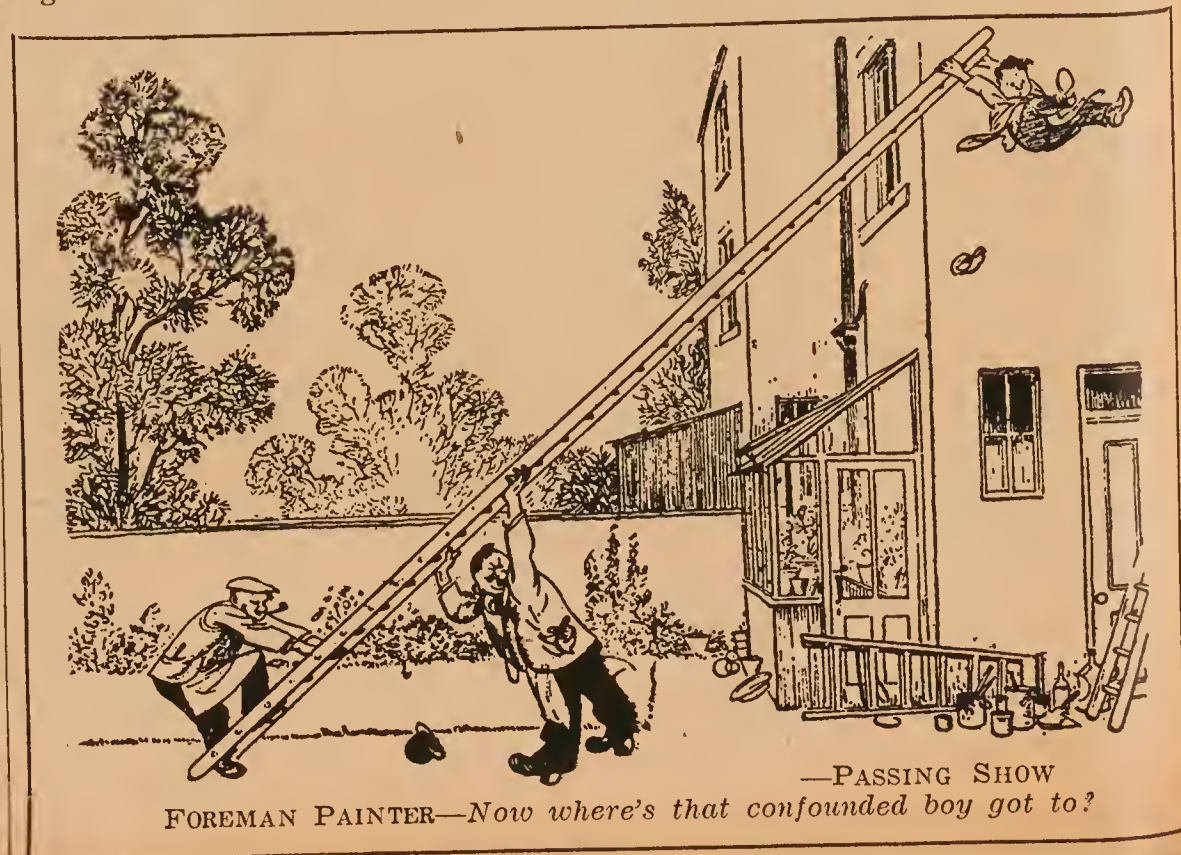
I now think the growing corn shortened the hours of daylight as it grew larger and did what the greenhouse men and florists "discovered" and applied twenty years later.—R. C. J.,

* * *

New Jersey Gets Service

I LIKE very much those articles by Dr. J. W. Holland. He sure touches the spot many times.

New Jersey has no room to complain either for the hand you are giving it. It seems good to see a paper shooting out from another state and hitting all around your own home.—H. V. K., New Jersey.



—PASSING SHOW

FOREMAN PAINTER—Now where's that confounded boy got to?



When the production of some cow in your herd goes below normal, and you get disgusted because you know this slump in milk is costing you money, she'd like to broadcast the truth about her physical condition.

If she could talk you would hear a story of an off-feed condition—she'd tell you cows have indigestion the same as men; she'd tell you of stomach aches—constipation—fever—any one of which lessens the ability to produce at her best—every one of which makes great inroads into dairy profits. That's why it is so important to select your dairy ration from the health standpoint.

There can be health without maximum production but maximum production is impossible without health.

Larro is the dairy ration that is built to safeguard the health of your dairy herd. For sixteen years a great army of Larro users—thousands upon thousands of dairymen who have fed Larro continuously—are outspoken in their statements that Larro keeps cows in the best of health and milking condition; that Larro avoids off-feed conditions, constipation, udder difficulties, ruined teats.

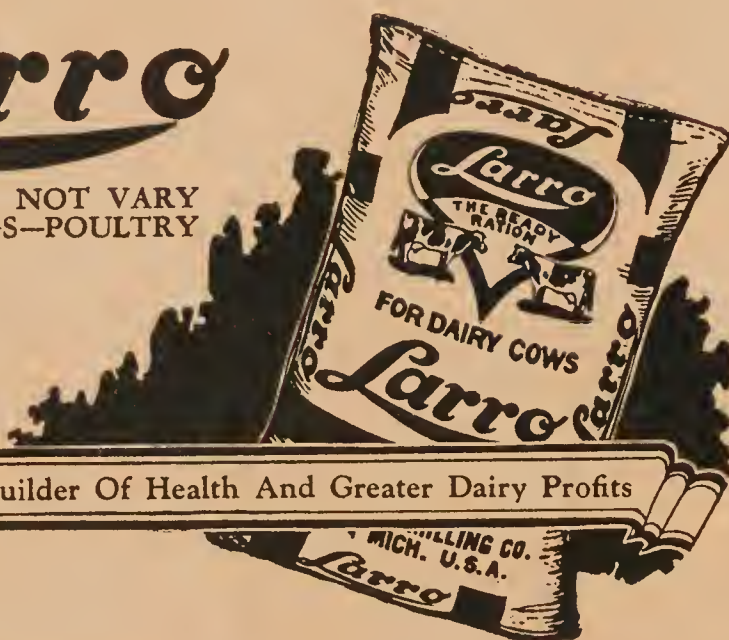
This ability of Larro to put cows into the best milking condition and to keep them there is another reason that it is the one feed that leaves larger profits after feed bills are paid than any other ration.

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Fall Chores for the Fruit Grower

Suggestions About Spraying for Leaf Curl and Gassing Borers

PREVIOUS to the discovery of the chemical, paradichlorobenzene, control of the peach tree borer was a slow and difficult process. This substance is a fine, white crystalline product resembling sugar and when put around the base of a tree slowly gives off a gas which kills the borer.

The treatment, which is usually given sometime during September or October, consists of clearing the brush and weeds from around the base of the tree and distributing the crystals of paradichlorobenzene in a narrow, continuous band on the soil around the tree about two inches from the trunk.

This chemical is not usually advised for trees less than three years old and should be used when the soil is quite dry. An ounce of chemical is used on full grown trees and from one half to one quarter of an ounce on trees from 3 to 5 years old.

After the chemical is distributed around the tree it is covered with a cone shaped pile of soil to a depth of about 3 inches. The dirt should be removed in from 2 to 6 weeks, depending on the age of the tree.

* * *

How to Prune Bush Fruits

A NUMBER of letters have come in recently asking questions about pruning of bush fruits. At this time of the year the first thing, in case it has not already been done, is to cut out the canes which bore this year's crop. They will be of no further use to the plant and if not removed they may serve to spread injurious insects and diseases.

With red raspberries, little or no pruning is usually done the first year they are set out. Cut-

ting back the canes seems to result in sending up more canes rather than causing those which are cut back to send out laterals. In the spring the canes which are to bear the fruit the coming summer can be cut back to about four feet in case they grow too rank.

Black raspberries and purple cane varieties do not send up shoots from the roots and can be headed back during the first season. This will result in sending out a large number of laterals and many growers start this cutting back when the canes reach a height of about 2 feet. The following spring, the laterals are in turn cut in about one half or more, depending on their vigor.

Gooseberries and currants are usually pruned by cutting the number of shoots coming from each crown to 6 or 10 and by removing all wood that is four years old or older.

* * *

Spray This Fall for Peach Leaf Curl

ALTHOUGH peach curl can be controlled early in the spring it is generally considered safer to spray early in the fall sometime between the time the leaves drop and freezing weather. This disease lives over winter on the tiny hairs which are found on the buds and as soon as it becomes warm in the spring the disease begins to grow. Consequently it is necessary to spray before the buds have started to swell and in the spring conditions frequently make it impossible to get the spray on in time.

The spray usually used for peach tree curl is 7 gallons of lime sulphur in 93 gallons of water. In order to control the disease it is im-

portant that the buds be thoroughly covered. Where the spray is put on in the fall one of the important details is to apply the spray during the middle of the day so that it will have time to dry off before night, as freezing while the trees are damp is likely to result in some injury.

* * *

How to Brace Weak Fruit Trees

THREE methods of bracing weak trees are suggested by the New York state college of agriculture. Braces should be placed four feet or more above the weak crotch in order to be effective, and this may be done any day in the year before the tree comes into heavy bearing.

In two methods the materials used are No. 9 galvanized wire or small wire cable, wood screws, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, with eyes, preferably welded. By one method the screws or bolts are fastened into the main branches of the trees, then wire is fastened to these and stretched directly between the branches. In another the wires are fastened with screws or bolts to the main limbs as before but are all fastened to a heavy harness ring in the center, held in place by the wires.

The third method illustrates the use of natural braces. Watersprout growths are intertwined at the prescribed distance above the crotch. As the trees grow these remaining intertwined, form natural grafts, and furnish a strong living brace.

The college says the cost of any of these methods is small as compared with the value of a bearing tree.

Good Corn Silage is One of Our Best Dairy Feeds

Suggestions for Reducing the Cost of Harvesting this Crop

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is a timely subject and deals largely with midwestern practices. We know of a number of men who have reduced costs by buying a small cutter or using the labor of neighbors. We believe however, that some of the methods described by Mr. Dickerson can be utilized on our eastern farms to a very good advantage. Letters giving the experience of dairymen with these or other practices will be appreciated.

FEW dairymen doubt the value of silage as a milk producing feed nor that this is the most efficient way of utilizing as large a proportion of the corn crop as can be taken care of in the silo. Many farmers, however, have found that the power and horse and man labor required, make silo filling rather an expensive operation, especially since it comes at a time when farm help is scarce and high priced.

The standard method now is to cut the corn and bind it into bundles with a corn binder, pick the bundles up by hand and load them on a flat rack with a man on the rack to take the bundles. The load is then taken to the silo and unloaded into the cutter by hand, the cut silage being tramped by two or three men in the silo. Often the binder must start a day or so ahead of the wagons, and if a rain comes before the bundles are picked up, much sand and dirt may be washed on to them, making a poorer quality of silage and dulling the cutter knives very quickly. How can this method be improved is a problem that has faced dairymen for years and one that they have tried in many ways to change. One big improvement is to replace

By I. W. DICKERSON

the usual high rack with low-down ones, which can easily be made at home from material on almost any farm. The short underslung rack is most commonly used and is made from an ordinary wagon gear and two poles or 4 by 6 timbers about 18 feet long, with cross boards and end pieces. The main timbers are suspended below the wagon axles and the floor is only about 12 to 15 inches from the ground. One man can load this easily and quickly, thus saving one man. It is but little if any harder to

pitch from these racks to the cutter than from the higher ones. If the distance to haul is greater, another type may be preferred. This is a little more difficult to build but holds considerably more. The rear wheels are old mower wheels, and the axle may be the mower axle or a piece of gas pipe of the proper size. The main support is a 4 by 6 about 20 feet long, with 2 by 12's about 16 feet long along the sides. All three of these are clamped to the iron axle, bolts through the axle holding the wheels at the proper place.

Another big labor saver is a bundle elevator on the corn binder, to elevate the bundles to the rack as the wagons are driven along with the binder. This saves much labor even with the high racks, as the load can be half put on without picking bundles off the ground; but with the low racks, the load can be put on completely from the elevator.

Elevators of this type can be had with most corn binders at reasonable prices. About the only objections to them are the slightly increased draft and the tendency of the top to sway in rough ground, but with proper support this latter objection is not serious.

Even better as a labor saver is to pull both corn binder and low down wagon rack with a tractor. This gives a steady motion for the whole outfit, enables the man on the rack to load easily, and allows the teams to spend their time hauling to and

(Continued on Page 10)



A low rack in the place of the high one shown in the picture would have saved the labor of one man in the field. Where a farmer has current available and owns his own cutter the motor is a convenient source of power.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 122 September 8, 1928 No. 10

Farmer Versus City Taxation

FARM values have decreased in seven years from 79 billion to 56 billion dollars—a shrinkage of 23 billions, approximately 30 per cent. Other national values have grown from 550 to 600 billions—an increase of 50 billion dollars. The income of the average farm family, according to the Department of Agriculture, is now only \$500 a year, or about \$125 per person, while the industrial wage-earner family averages \$1375 a year.

In spite of these decreasing farm values and earnings, the system of taxing farm real estate remains just the same. One-third of the property is paying two-thirds of the taxes, and the farmers' property is all in the one-third class. While farm values are going down and city values going up, there has been no reduction or change in the system of taxing the farmer while the whole emphasis of the politicians is to reduce the income and other taxes on business and city enterprises.

These facts are the reason why AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is fighting for an adjustment of farm taxes, and they are the reason why we claim that the first and most practical way of bringing relief to agriculture is to relieve the farmers from the present grossly unfair system of taxation.

Worth Considering

ACCORDING to the Ohio State University, Ohio farmers spend too high a proportion of their income for food. This statement carries no accusation that farm folks eat too much but rather that they do not produce enough of what they eat on their own farms.

We believe this suggestion deserves consideration. We do not suggest that we should go back to the ways of our grandfathers and make each farm practically a self-supporting unit. Times have changed and farmers must produce and sell farm products in order to buy the many necessities that so short a time ago were luxuries.

On the other hand the things we buy are at present on a higher price level than the things we sell. Therefore it is good business to buy as little as possible. We have a few definite suggestions to make:

1—Use milk for food freely. It is cheap, healthful food and it is poor economy to restrict its use.

2—Produce and eat more vegetables. Many

times it is felt that there is no time to "bother with a garden", but there is a lot of evidence that a garden pays better than other crops for the time put on it. It is too late to do anything with a garden this year but it is not too early to lay plans for next year. In addition to the annual crops usually grown why not plan to set out some perennials such as asparagus and "pie-plant?"

3—Grow and eat more fruit. Berries bought on the market cannot compare with those picked at home. There is no section in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory that cannot grow some varieties of fruit for home use.

We believe that our folks are entitled to all the comforts available but here is a case where you can have better than is available in the city and save money at the same time.—H. L. C.

More Aid For the Home Bureaus

THE women folks in the A. A. family who are interested in Home Bureau work will be glad to know that the last Congress passed, and President Coolidge signed, the Ketcham Bill appropriating nearly a half million dollars to aid further Home Bureau extension work. Each of the forty-eight states will get approximately \$20,000 additional money for this work immediately, and \$500,000 more will be made available for the whole country in 1929.

We have been glad to see the way in which the women have taken hold of and supported the work of the Home Bureaus. The work is bringing together the best that goes into making a home and citizenship, and the movement has progressed by every woman contributing her ideas and co-operative support. Immense progress has been made in actual home making but we have always thought that the best result of all from Home Bureau work was to impress both men and women with the truth that home making is the finest and most important occupation in the world.

Money From Waste Products

CHEMISTS meeting with the American Chemical Society in Chicago recently made the statement that there are 10,000,000 tons of agricultural wastes such as cornstalks, corn-cobs, grain straws, sugar cane bagasse, cottonseed and peanut hulls, and other substances produced annually on the farms of the United States that should be and could be turned into useful articles of value in commerce. The chemists agreed that more chemical research should be made by the federal and state government to aid farmers by finding ways to turn these waste products into money.

Progress has already been made by the manufacture of paper and other cellulose products from cornstalks. There is no doubt that the time is coming when it will be possible to utilize these waste products from the farm with much the same efficiency as is shown by the great packer companies whose motto is that they save everything from the hog but the squeal.

Russian Farmers Raise More and Eat More

THE A. A. office had a very pleasant visit the other day from M. Mikhailoff-Meller, a representative of a great farm paper published in Russia. This paper has a circulation of 1,200,000 among Russian peasant farmers, and it was interesting to know that one page of advertising in the paper costs 4200 rubles, which corresponds in actual purchasing power to \$4,200. Owing to the great expense and difficulty in getting paper in Russia, this farm journal contains only eight pages.

Some idea of the renaissance of learning and general awakening and interest of farm people in knowledge can be had when we know that this

one farm paper in Russia received last year over 900,000 letters from its subscribers. We asked about the use of farm machinery in Russia and were told that it was being imported and used at a very rapid rate and that there was a tremendous increase in the use of new scientific agricultural practices. We made the statement to our visitor that this would undoubtedly result in a large competition for American farm products, and he said no, that the peasants were raising their standards of living so that they were consuming practically all of the extra surplus and would continue to do so for years to come.

Milking Machines Are Replacing Hand Milkers

IT takes a long jump of the imagination to bridge the gap from the falling waters of Niagara to milking the cows in thousands of farmers' barns, yet someone has figured that Niagara Falls is milking the cows for 20,000 farms in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and probably as many or more on the American side of the line.

Electricity and the milking machine do the trick. Because of its great convenience and labor saving qualities, the milking machine, driven by a gasoline engine or electricity either from the high power lines or the individual farm plants, is rapidly taking the place of hand milking in the larger dairies.

You Are Missing Out If You Don't Read A. A. News

WE think one of the best part of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the news section, and no time and expense have been spared in getting this live, up-to-the-minute news and boiling it down for quick reading. One of the things we insist upon from correspondents is human interest and local color. Even though you do not live in the locality covered by the news, if you get into the habit of reading it you will never miss any of it. In particular, if you want a good laugh, do not miss the central New York notes each week by C. A. T.

Eastman's Chestnut

READ the following letter about my chestnuts and weep:

"I have long been interested in your chestnut department and will not soon forget an experience I had with your chestnuts several years ago. I met a local long distance weather prophet and asked him as to the kind of a winter we might expect. 'Open,' sez he. 'The squirrels have not been able to lay in a food supply and the Lord always tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. But I have not made my announcement, as a friend of mine has just told me that a New York editor is gathering up all the old chestnuts he can find and making some new ones out of grey matter and printer's ink and sending them in bundles through the mail all over the New England and Middle Atlantic states. I am waiting to see what effect they have on the squirrel food supply.'

"'Oh,' sez I, 'we will have a mild winter as I saw in last weeks' A. A. that the blight had struck his grove and there would be no more chestnuts.'

"But the great northeaster struck me before I had my ear lugs sewed on my summer hat. You see, I had taken your blight story as honest-to-goodness truth and not as one of your regular chestnuts. Thought of writing and asking you to hold up a week or two that I might prepare for the storm, but decided that it would be of no use as you would rise to remark: That all signs fail in a dry time or country, and that you do not believe that the shearing of lambs has any effect on the wind for if it did you would have June weather in your own big town the year 'round."

Crowds Watch Horseshoe Pitching at State Fair

Championship Again Goes to Delaware County With Jefferson Second

By D. D. COTTRELL

(Secretary National Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America)

IDEAL weather greeted the contestants from the different counties of New York State that gathered at the State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, Tuesday morning, August 28 to compete in the Fifth Annual Amateur Horseshoe Pitching Tournament under the sanction of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America. This tournament is held under the auspices of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST assisted by the Farm Bureau and the State Fair.

Competitors came from the Northeastern County of Clinton, the southwestern County of Chatauqua and other northern, eastern, southern and middle counties throughout the state. Enthusiasm of the players and the thousands who crowded around and watched the games was greater than in any previous tournament.

Last year the championship was won by William Miller of Walton, Delaware County and this year by a 16-year-old boy, Walter Shackleton, from the same place and county who had been coached by last year's winner and Geo. B. Tweedie who won second place in 1926 and who has been one of the most popular players here in previous tournaments. Mr. Tweedie disqualified himself for playing in the State Fair tournaments by winning money in the professional state tournament at the Rochester Exposition.

The competition was keener in all respects than ever before and the quality of playing was such as would be a credit to many of the contestants in professional state and national tournaments. Every player by his action and play showed himself a credit to the game by the good sportsmanship he displayed.

The second place was won by A. J. Pooler, Adams, Jefferson County who won fourth place last year. The third place was earned by Stanley Drumm of Schenectady who won sixth place last year. The fourth place by Simeon Daughterty of Scottsville, Monroe County. The fifth place by Deforest Brain, Randolph, Cattaraugus County who won the same place last year. The sixth place by Foster Bult of East Palmyra, Wayne County and the seventh place by Rev. Dr. Lawrence Heatherington, a Methodist pastor, from Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County. The elimination contest on which each contestant pitched 50 shoes and which reduced the contestants down to 16 men was held Tuesday forenoon and resulted as follows:

Delaware County:

Walter Shackleton, Walton; points 87, ringers 23, double ringers 3.

George Coulter (alternate), Walton.

Chemung County:

Roland Rose, Horseheads; points 78, ringers 21, double ringers 4.

Wayne County:

Walter Bult, East Palmyra; points 78, ringers 20, double ringers 2.

Rodney Miller (alternate), Alton.

Jefferson County:

A. J. Pooler, Adams; points 76, ringers 21, double ringers 6.

M. F. Washburn (alternate), Adams.

Cattaraugus County:

DeForest Brain, Randolph; points 76, ringers 19, double ringers 3.

Leland Strickland (alternate), Cattaraugus.

St. Lawrence County:

Rev. Lawrence Heatherington, Rensselaer Falls; points 74, ringers 18, double ringers 2.

Roy Moore (alternate), Canton.

Monroe County:

Simeon Daughterty, Scottsville; points 72, ringers 18, double ringers 2.

Warren Tucker (alternate), Spencerport.

Tompkins County:

Harry Blauvelt, Trumansburg;

points 70, ringers 17, double ringers 1. Murray Beardsley (alternate), Trumansburg.

Chenango County:

Raymond Ingraham, Norwich; points 69, ringers 17, double ringers 3.

George A. Adams (alternate), Norwich.

Genesee County:

Ernest Bowen, Oakfield; points 68, ringers 15, double ringers 1.

Ralph Call (alternate), Stafford.

Schenectady County:

Stanley Drumm, Schenectady; points 67, ringers 17, double ringers 1.

Orleans County:

Burt Forder, Albion; points 63, ringers 16.

Gordon Swartz (alternate), Albion.

Oswego County:

R. E. Buck, Mexico; points 63, ringers 14, double ringers 2.

J. C. Baldwin (alternate), Central Square.

Wyoming County:

Elton Bean, Gainesville; points 62, ringers 14, double ringers 2.

Clark Drake (alternate), Gainesville.

Yates County:

Fred Egger, Penn Yan; points 61, ringers 14, double ringers 2.

George Barrett (alternate), Penn Yan.

Chatauqua County:

E. J. Turk, Fredonia; points 61, ringers 12, double ringers 2.

Steuben County:

W. F. Hibbard, Prattsburg.

Manley Millspaugh (alternate), Hammondsport; points 59, ringers 12.

Greene County:

C. C. Martin, Prattsville; points 57, ringers 14, double ringers 2.

Arthur Law (alternate), Maplecrest.

Seneca County:

Stuart McKelvie; points 54, ringers 13, double ringers 1.

Louis McCluen (alternate).

Albany County:

Earl Hummel, Albany; points 52, ringers 17.

Cayuga County:

Paul Pickard, Auburn; points 52, ringers 11. Bert Cornell (alternate), Auburn.

Oneida County:

John Kanzlarich, Rome.

Perry Smith (alternate), Waterville; points 47, ringers 5.

Erie County:

Fred Benning, Orchard Park.

Frank Neiman (alternate), West Falls; points 46, ringers 10, double ringers 1.

Madison County:

Herbert Coy, Brookfield; points 43, ringers 8, double ringers 1.

George Philpot (alternate), Murmansville.

Herkimer County:

Stephen Tereza, Frankfort; points 43, ringers 8.

Jacob Berberich (alternate), Frankfort.

Allegany County:

A. N. Schrader, Wellsville; points 40, ringers 6.

Fred Norton (alternate), Wellsville.

Onondaga County:

Joseph Kingston, Skaneateles; points 39, ringers 5.

Ernest Kingston (alternate), Skaneateles.

Sullivan County:

Carl Heidt, Kenoza Lake; points 36, ringers 6.

John Ponga (alternate), Kenoza Lake.

Clinton County:

Larney Seymour, Schuyler Falls; points 34, ringers 5, double ringers 1.

Everest Davis (alternate), Schuyler Falls.

Cortland County:

Marion Rainbow, DeRuyter; points 34, ringers 4.

Samuel Rainbow (alternate), DeRuyter.

Schuyler County:

Thomas Hosenfeld, Odessa.

David Love (alternate), Burdett; points 33, ringers 3.

Tioga County:

Marvin Bennett, Straits Corners; points 21, ringers 3.

Fred Anderson (alternate), Owego.

The contestants from several counties failed to appear to take part in the contest. It is hoped that they may be represented next year.

The 16 men who made the most points in pitching 50 shoes, counting each ringer 3 points and each shoe within 6 inches of the peg one point, as shown above entered the preliminary tournament and each pitched each other one 25 point game. This preliminary tournament began about 2 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 28, the 50 shoe qualifying round having been finished in the forenoon.

This year 40 counties signified their intentions to send contestants or one more county than last year. Last year a contestant had to make 57 points in pitching 50 shoes to be one of the 16 men in the preliminaries but this year the lowest number of points to qualify was 61 in pitching 50 shoes.

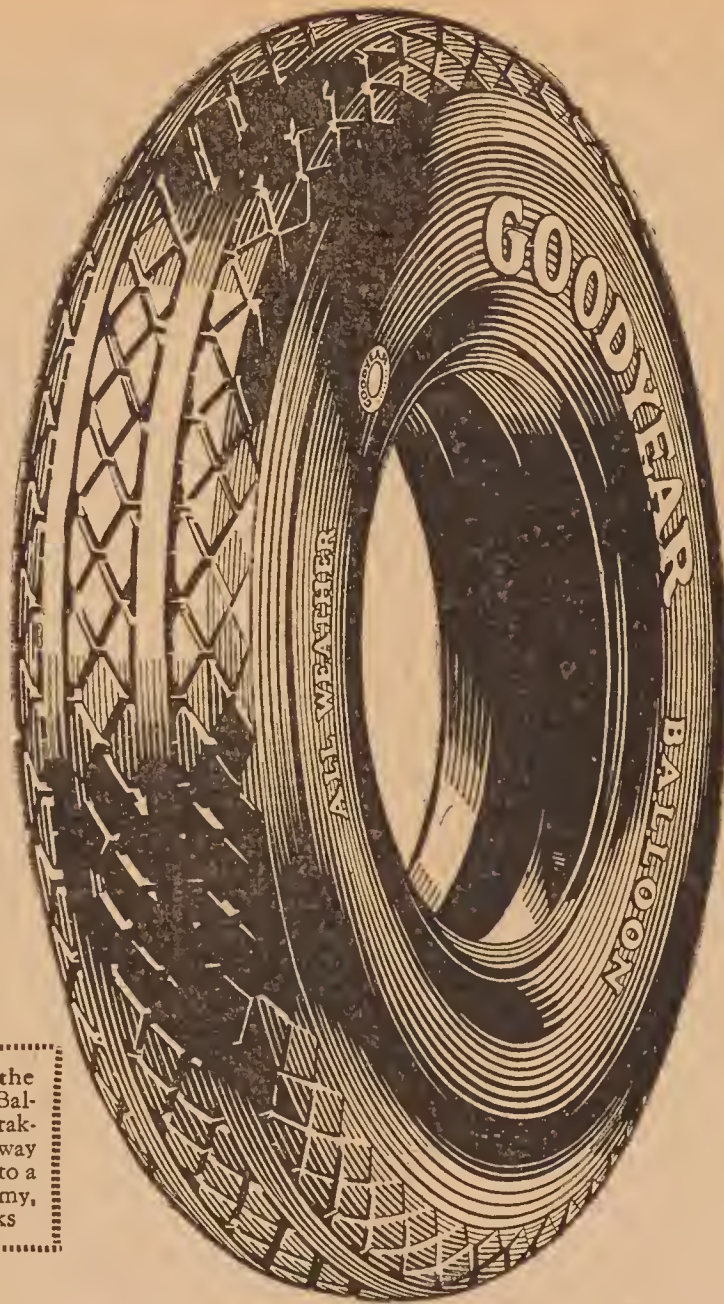
The results of the preliminaries and finals will be given in next week's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST together with a detailed story of the best games and the wonderful pitching of a good many of the players.



This medal was presented to Walter Shackleton of Delaware County, winner of the 1928 Horseshoe Pitching Contest.



An exciting moment in the 1927 American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at Syracuse.



The outstanding ability of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Balloon to translate engine- and braking-power into positive getaway and stop is a *plus value* built into a tire remarkable for its economy, dependability and good looks

"Service begins at home"

The Goodyear Dealer in your town believes that you will appreciate a square deal.

So he translates the vague word "Service" into action that pays you real dividends.

When you buy a Goodyear Tire from him he provides you the finest tire the world affords.

He sells it to you at a fair price, which gives him a living profit and you a good value.

He makes sure you get the right size and type of tire for your car, mounts it on the rim for you, fills it with air.

His service "begins at home" but it also goes along with you on the road until your tire has delivered you the last low-cost mile built into it at the factory.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

We Visit the State of Virginia

WHEN the history of American progress is written, a large place will be assigned to the automobile and its necessary co-partner good roads, for they have made the impossible possible, brought distant places—even distant states—into a neighbor relation and greatly widened all our horizons. When I was a boy Virginia was a long way off and a visit there would have entailed a several days' journey and large expense. Now our wonderful state roads and

By M. C. BURRITT

years, thousands of trees will be coming into bearing during the next ten years without corresponding reduction in old trees by death.



M. C. Burritt

dependable cars have made it possible to drive from western New York to northern Virginia and back with a day for visiting orchards and historic spots in three days and at small cost. Our party left home early Friday morning, spent most of Saturday in the orchards of Virginia, Maryland and western Virginia and were home for a good night's rest Sunday and back on the job Monday morning.

Virginia's Governor Grows Apples

About twenty-five western New York growers made the trip to Virginia at the invitation of Governor Harry Byrd and his brother, Mr. Thomas Byrd, large apple growers at Berryville near Winchester. The occasion was the annual summer meeting when Virginia's apple grower governor entertains his brother growers in his orchards. Nearly fifteen hundred farmers from most of the apple growing counties of Virginia were there. Our purpose was to observe the methods and the progress of the industry in this great competitive barrel apple area to learn what we could and to bring home information and inspiration.

Twenty-five years ago the Cumberland-Shenandoah region was hardly known as a factor in the apple trade. Now Virginia is almost as large a producer of barrel apples as New York. She has improved the quality of her fruit and pack wonderfully, successfully met our competition in domestic markets and become a dominant factor in the export markets of Europe. And we shall hear still more from this area. Approximately one-third of its planted trees are not yet in bearing and nearly all of the remainder are under thirty-five years of age, but one per cent being forty years old or older. While planting has been light during the last few

ing into bearing during the next ten years without corresponding reduction in old trees by death.

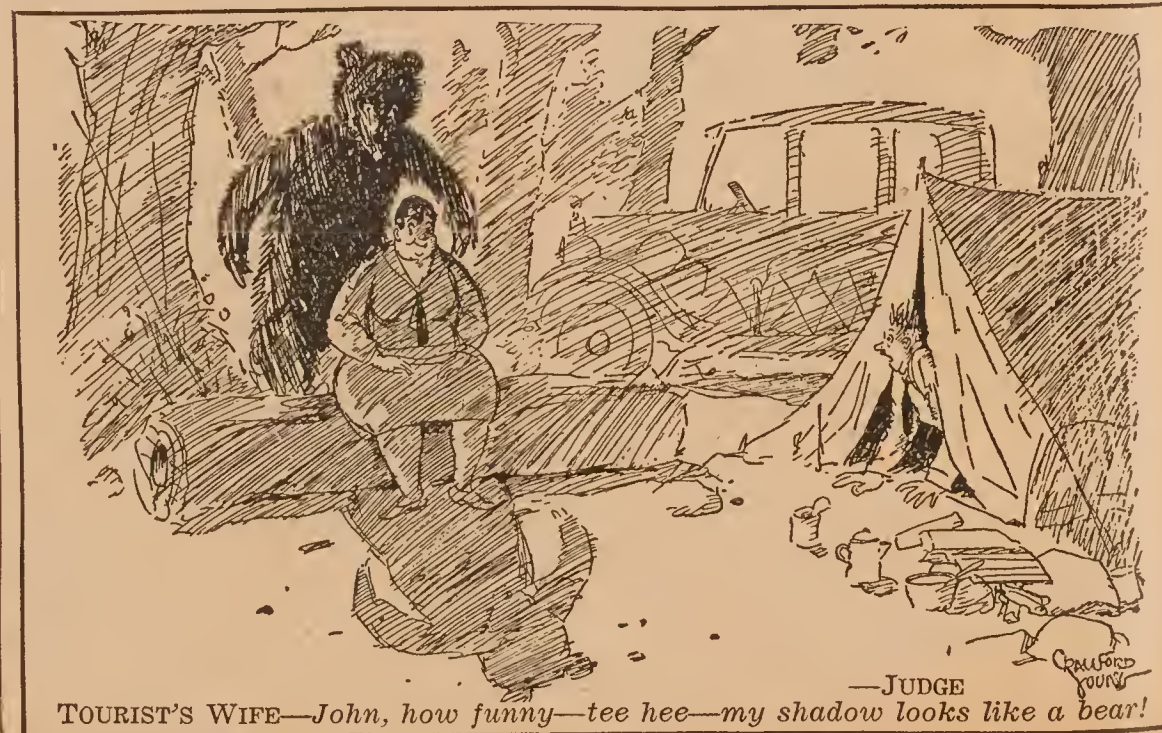
The region has many advantages. The growing season is longer. There is more sunshine than in New York. The trees are young, low headed and more easily and cheaply sprayed. The cost of production is probably lower except in years of very small crops. Orchards are more or less cultivated but the majority are in sod—often alfalfa sod—most of the time. The majority of the growers are growing apples mainly and in larger blocks and are therefore more keenly interested in their orchards and grow a rather better quality of fruit on the average.

Disadvantageous factors are the uncertainty of crops due to recurring cold weather in the spring. In five years the region had only one good and one fair crop, although the last three years have been better. Growers here have all their eggs in one basket. Their carrying charges have been heavy and they are heavily in debt to the banks. Trees are somewhat smaller when full grown and shorter lived than with us. There are three broods of codlin moth. Sooty blotch and bitter rot, which bother us but little, are troublesome. There is an inadequate outlet for cull and drop apples which bring only about half what New York growers get and local markets are generally much smaller and poorer.

Growers Are Improving Quality

The orchards average much larger than in New York and generally have a very good crop this year. They are a beautiful sight. The quality is fine. One can hardly find a codlin moth sting in a whole orchard and scab is well controlled. Virginia growers have greatly improved their pack and are gaining in favor with the buyers and in the primary markets. New York will feel this competition more and more keenly, especially if it does not wake up to the necessity of better care and culture and better packing.

No better apples are grown in this region than are grown by our better growers in New York but as a whole these southern apple growers are rapidly forging ahead of us. As their orchards grow older their troubles will multiply. Because we are older in the business we have learned much that they will have to learn. But the Cumberland-Shenandoah region is a challenge to New York apple growers to put forth their best efforts or suffer further from competition.



—JUDGE
TOURIST'S WIFE—John, how funny—tee hee—my shadow looks like a bear!



With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

Vegetable Field Day At Cornell

By PAUL WORK

ONE hundred and fifty vegetable growers attended the annual Summer Meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association at Cornell University recently. The visitors found many items of interest to keep



Paul Work

them busy throughout the day. A number of manufacturers were present to demonstrate tractors, dusters and other items of equipment and supplies. One item which has not been demonstrated in previous years was a transplanting machine for vegetables which automatically places the plants in the soil. Two workers ride on the machine and place the plants on moving brass hands which grasp them delivering them to a vertical wheel, which in turn releases them at the proper spot in the soil. At the same moment water is released at the root and earth is pressed about the plants to complete the job.

The varied experiments in progress at East Ithaca were described by Professor H. C. Thompson. Trials are in



A "Vegetable Caricature" made by Miss Charity Smith of Ithaca.

progress with paper mulch. These indicate some advantage in growth, but the question of whether this advantage is sufficient to justify the cost will likely remain open to be settled by individual cases.

Experiments dealing with running to seed in celery, cabbage and onions, and the pruning and training of tomatoes were also centers of interest.

The group was led in a tour of the extensive variety plantings by Professor Paul Work and visitors were interested in the Straight Neck squash, the Italian Sprouting Broccoli, which is attracting so much attention, and in a new Chinese vegetable, Han-Tsai, which supplies very tender and delicious greens in mid-summer after spinach is gone. Comparisons of many strains of the Crosby Egyptian type of

beets served to demonstrate what wide variations there are in different stocks of seed.

Miss Charity Smith of Ithaca, N. Y., was present during the day and demonstrated her "vegetable caricatures" which she has very ingeniously developed during the past several years, one of which is illustrated herewith. By means of many parts of different plants she has devised an almost bewildering variety of figures, many of which are most surprising not only in form but in expression and attitude. A crowd was about her table all day watching her make the various figures. Her art would seem to have most interesting possibilities for exhibitions and for handicraft work in schools.

Forest fires cost \$2,000,000 annually



6-Tube Battery-Type BANDBOX \$55

Crosley radio sets have always been good sets. In them the public always got the utmost value. They have always been sold on a very close margin of profit in order to keep the price low. This margin does not permit extensive advertising as is possible with other radios.

Crosley radio is well advertised but not extravagantly. The growth of The Crosley Radio Corporation is due more to word of mouth by satisfied users than prodigious claims in printers' ink.

Last winter Crosley was first to announce that the place to buy radio is in the home, first to encourage demonstration in the home, first to give the public an opportunity to try, test and compare before buying. The growth of Crosley sales since that time has been phenomenal. *The first six months of 1928 showed sales almost four times greater than any preceding year, because Crosley sets demonstrated in the home*



The Improved MUSICONE the fastest selling magnetic loud speaker at \$15

in comparison with other sets immediately proved themselves to be the greatest value in the radio world. Crosley dealers do not fear competitive demonstrations in any prospect's home — they

encourage them. Satisfied customers are the greatest asset Crosley can have.

The Crosley Dynacone — a dynamic power speaker at \$25, available for all Crosley models introduces for the FIRST time in the popular priced field power, volume, depth of tone and rich reproduction never before believed possible. Immediately Crosley radio became comparable to the highest priced receivers on the market. Crosley radio with DYNACONE gives an entirely new conception of radio.

Above is pictured the famous Crosley battery type radio that operates the DYNACONE, a power dynamic speaker, when 171-A tube is used on the last stage of audio with 180 volts on the plate and also 30 to 35 volts of "C" battery.

Crosley sweeps the field! Crosley outsells ANY radio on the market today! Crosley's 5 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER is closely imitated, but be sure you TEST and TRY a Crosley set against ANY OTHER. Such direct comparison is eye opening, for the superior Crosley receivers with this new wonder power speaker give an amazing performance.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORP.
POWEL CROSLEY, JR., Pres.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and West prices slightly higher. Crosley prices do not include tubes.



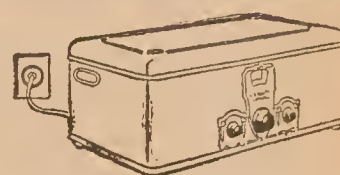
When college stars are shining...

"You're there with a Crosley!"

AC Radio.....Battery Operated Radio.....Dynacone.....
DC Radio.....5 DAY FREE TRIAL IN MY HOME.....
Name.....
Address.....

The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dept. 65.

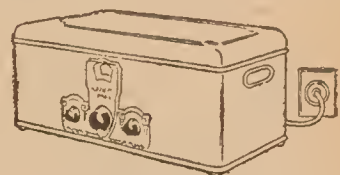
Please send me literature about your new radio receiver and the new wonderful DYNACONE.



8 tube SHOWBOX \$80

AC Electric

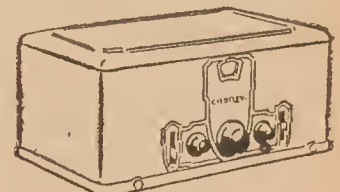
Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 2 stages audio (last one being two 171 push-pull power tube) and 280 rectifier tube.



6 tube GEMBOX \$65

AC Electric

Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycles AC house lighting current.



5 tube BANDBOX JR. \$35

Dry Cell Operated

Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates MUSICONE loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.

Insure Before You Tour

FREE: Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save \$4.00 to \$10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

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SAVING
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MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at
268 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say

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NEY

Insure Your Milk Profits

MILK profits may be lost in the labor and time spent clearing the barn of litter. A Ney Litter Carrier has insured the profits of many an enterprising dairyman. Their first cost is soon forgotten in the time and labor that they save. Mechanically simple and easy to operate. Easy in lift, worm gear in oil, no ratchets.


Whether it be a Ney Litter Carrier, a Ney Stall, Drinking Cup or Ney Hay Tool, it bears the responsibility of upholding a reputation of over 50 years for giving honest values in labor saving farm equipment. Your dealer can show you the complete Ney Line, or write for the Ney Catalog, No. 180 which gives illustrations and descriptions of Ney Barn Equipment.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO., Canton, Ohio
Established 1879 • Minneapolis, Minn. • Council Bluffs, Iowa



The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools, including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys and hardware specialties.

With the A. A. Dairyman



League Members Meet at Syracuse

MEMBERS from six districts of the Dairymen's League met in Syracuse on August 25 at a luncheon in the Hotel Syracuse. These six districts constituting 14 counties, operate 82 shipping plants or 36 per cent of all League plants, representing 7,800 members of 22 per cent of the total League membership and producing 35½ per cent of the total volume of milk produced in the 24 districts of the League.

This was the third yearly meeting called to celebrate the first attempt of dairymen back in 1916 to become a factor in setting a price on their own product. It was a worth-while get-together. In addition to getting a birds-eye view of agriculture as a whole and a judicial analysis of what has been done and should be done for dairying and besides sharing bread and other perquisites of a fine meal with neighbors half way across the state, those present enjoyed more than a dollar's worth of musical selections. The best part of this section of the program was that it represented talent that belongs to the homes and families of the dairymen of the section.

President Sexauer Speaks

For the first time many of the audience had the opportunity of hearing the new president of the League, Fred H. Sexauer of Cayuga County. For the first time they learned through Director H. H. Rathbun, chairman, how a leader of a great organization is developed from the inside of the organization. Nine years ago when League officials were combing the state for farmer leadership ability they heard of a young farmer of Auburn, lately arrived in New York state from Illinois. He had been but a few weeks married but his young bride consented to assume responsibility for running the farm and home in the absence of her young husband and later assumed the greater share of the responsibility of rearing a family.

Mr. Sexauer brought three books to the attention of his audience. If you will but read these and others of similar nature and act on the findings they contain, of business men, bankers and

country life students, agriculture will not long be in its present situation. The books were: "The findings of the Industrial Conference Board", set up by business men to investigate business, banking, labor and agriculture; "The report of the findings of the Business Men's Commissions", a commission appointed later by the same group; and "The findings and recommendations of the Land Grant Colleges' Commission to study agriculture", the latter being in pamphlet form.

Farmers Are Efficient

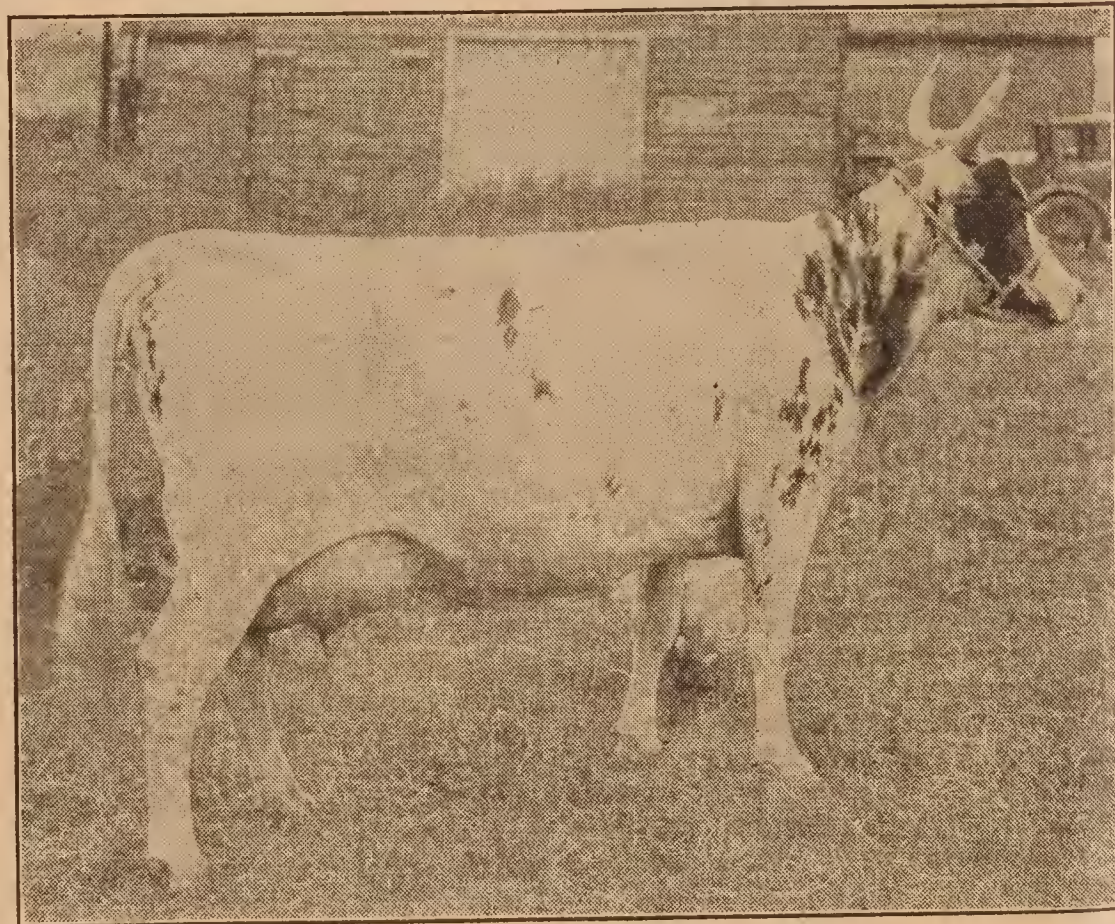
"Farmers have been accused of a lot of things", said President Sexauer, "including laziness, inefficiency and ingratitude. But from 1870 to 1920 agriculture doubled its output and has increased that output since. We now produce two and a half times as much per worker due to use of modern methods and machinery as do English, Belgian or other European farmers. Industry's output has seen no greater increase per worker, so we are absolved of the charge of laziness and inefficiency. Nor is our situation due to the use of too many automobiles, to wearing too good clothes or to going to too many shows. Why are not our returns as great as those of other industries, agriculture having produced as much wealth as any industry in the country?"

Briefly, he mentioned an ineffective tariff system, with only 16 out of 100 farm products even partially protected, and lack of organization as the causes of depression. In reality the fact that industry was organized accounts for its being able to secure real protection in the tariff.

Protective Legislation Secured

Stimulation of consumption, education, a fair system of taxation and legislation are, in this leader's opinion, some of the remedies. "Lots of legislation, you say, for agriculture? Yes, but for every one bill for agriculture I can show you 5 to 10 for industry."

A summary of past achievements showed that dairymen have achieved
(Continued on Opposite Page)



Hazel Lassie of Lowlands, owned by A. F. Spooner of Richville, N. Y. was the grand champion Ayrshire cow at the Gouverneur Show recently where more than 150 Ayrshires were shown by St. Lawrence County Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Chinese AUCTION

\$500.00

During the month of September we offer for sale a wonderful yearling bull at auction.

Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born Feb. 21, 1927

THIS YOUNG BULL is from a 21 lb. two year old daughter of a nearly 23 lb. three year old, whose dam made nearly 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

His sire is from a nearly 900 lb. yearly record four year old, that gave close to 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. He traces twice to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and twice to King Segis Pontiac, a nearly double century son of King Segis.

We will drop the price on this bull \$50.00 a month until sold.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices etc., write

Fishkill Farms
HENRY MORGENHATHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

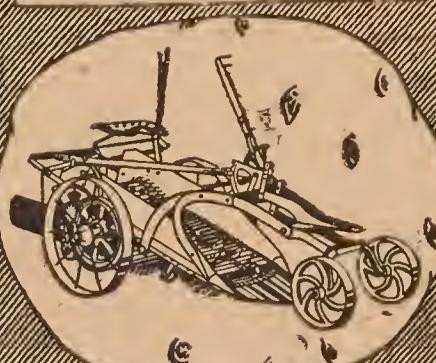
INCREASE PROFITS

The Farquhar Elevator Digger contains every modern device for rapid, clean digging. Puts the potatoes in a neat compact row, ready for easiest and quickest handling. They have been proven right by the hardest kind of field operation.

The Farquhar is the original rigid tongue digger—can be backed, held over the row when digging on hillside—and is light of draft. Built with broad front roller or two wheel front truck. May be equipped with level or hillside cleats; also road rim.

We also build the "Success Junior," the plow type digger for the smaller grower—the average farmer's choice. Illustrated Catalog sent to any grower.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
BOX 266 YORK, PA.



Disk Harrows for Every Purpose

For farm garden and orchard. Sizes for 1 to 8 horses and for every kind of tractor. Also special disk plows for new land, orchards etc. Write for illustrated FREE BOOK "The Soil and Its Tillage".

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO. 61 MAIN ST. HIGGANUM, CONN.



Cuticura Shaving Stick

Contains the medicinal properties of Cuticura. Freely lathering and sanative, it promotes skin health and protects the newly shaven surface from infection.

25c. Everywhere

Raising An Orphan Colt

Will you please instruct me how to raise a colt whose mother died as a result of an accident when he was 5 days old. Can it be done successfully? The veterinarian said I might as well kill him as a colt raised by hand was no good. I would go to any trouble to save him. The mother was in fine condition and he is also. He takes the bottle readily.—C. M., Pennsylvania.

YOU will undoubtedly find that it is a great bother to raise a colt whose mother died but it is not in any sense impossible. The following directions are taken from Feeds and Feeding by Henry and Morrison

"Choose the milk from a fresh cow, if possible and preferably from one giving milk low in fat. To a tablespoonful of sugar add warm water to dissolve, then 3 to 5 tablespoonsful of lime water, which tends to correct digestive troubles, and enough fresh milk to make a pint. Feed about one-fourth pint every hour for the first few days, always warming to blood heat. A satisfactory method of feeding the foal is to use an ordinary nursing bottle with a large nipple, though an old teapot may be used, over the spout of which the thumb of an old kid glove, pierced with holes by a darning needle, has been tied.

"Whatever utensil is used, it should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded before each meal. Such feeding means much bother, but many foals have been killed by neglect of these important details. As the foal grows the amount of milk may be gradually increased, the period between feedings lengthened and whole milk substituted.

"After a few days 6 feedings a day will suffice and later only 4. At 3 to 4 weeks of age the use of sugar may be stopped but it is well to continue the lime water. In 5 or 6 weeks sweet skim milk may be gradually substituted for whole milk and after 3 months the colt may be given all it will drink three times a day. If allowed to suck the attendant's fingers the foal will soon learn to drink from a pail.

"The bowels should move freely, but if scours occur at any time give 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil shaken up in milk, and stopping the feeding of milk for 2 or 3 meals, allowing instead only sweetened warm water with lime water added. At the earliest possible age the foal should be fed solid food, such as oat meal, crushed oats, corn, bran and a little oil meal and legume hay.

League Members Meet At Syracuse

(Continued from Opposite Page)

more protective legislation than any other group of farmers. Some examples given were the laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine, the filled milk law and others.

"But if you will each take over the burden of disseminating the need of organization among the dairymen of your own territory", said the speaker, "you will free our time and give us added strength to properly market your milk."

The presiding officer, Director H. H. Rathbun of Oneida and Herikimer counties urged the responsibility of individuals in giving information of the organization to their neighbors. "I believe that but 25 per cent of our membership have a real understanding of the aims of the organization", he said. "The reason the others are outside, is lack of understanding."

Miss Vera McCrea, head of the Home Department urged the common interest of all in making an income sufficient to support a wholesome and satisfying living. Showing the income of the average farmer to be less than that of the hired help she urged women to become bearers of information as to the business of the farm, as sought by leaders.—M. G. F.

"FARM WITH FARMALLS"

Trainloads East—South—Everywhere . . . That's How Farmalls Are Going Onto the Farms!

THERE was a time when a man bought a tractor to use *with* his horses; today he buys a McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor to use *instead* of horses—and word comes to us often that the Farmall plan is doing more for farm profit and farm happiness than horses and hired labor could ever hope to do. Every new horseless farm—offers new proof that this new farm power idea is a profit builder. The word of success travels fast, with the result that Farmalls are being put to work everywhere in rapidly increasing numbers.

Great, long trainloads slip away from the big Farmall Works at Rock Island, Illinois, to all points of the compass. Even so, it has been difficult to keep up with the cry for more Farmalls.

With all indications pointing to an even heavier demand next year, it becomes the part of wisdom to *order your Farmall now*, while the local McCormick-Deering dealer can make reasonable delivery.

Turn your horses and mules into money—there's no need to feed them through another winter—and prepare to enjoy the convenience and economy

of Farmall power for fall work and all work. The local dealer will show and demonstrate the Farmall *on your own farm* upon request.

Mr. Butler says:

Gentlemen: I have done all my work alone. Not a hired man or a horse on the place so far, which I claim is doing the work of two men and two 2-rows in planting and three men and three 2-rows in cultivating, and does it on one-half the feed expense. Must you ask if I am satisfied with my Farmall?

(Signed) J. A. BUTLER
Nunn, Colorado.
July 27, 1928.

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Easy To Operate

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk...	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk...		
Soft Cheese...	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.05
Hard Cheese	2.50	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1927 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Moves Higher

CREAMERY	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra...	48 1/2-49	48 -48 1/2	44 1/2-45
Extra (92sc).....	48	47 1/2	44
84-91 score.....	44 -47 1/2	43 1/2-47	38 -43
Lower Grades.....	41 1/2-43 1/2	41 -43	36 1/2-37 1/2

The outlook for the butter market is decidedly rosy. At present the quotations are running about four cents higher than at this time last year. Following Labor Day the vacation crowd will be returning to the city, which will undoubtedly result in a heavier demand.

It is also interesting to note that the withdrawals from storage are now

practically equal to the quantities going into the warehouses. Apparently buyers have confidence in the soundness of the situation and are willing to carry a good working stock.

The figures given by the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers for the week ending August 25 show an increase of 1.4% in production over the same period last year, and a decrease of 5.9% from the preceding week.

Cheese Prices Advance

STATE FLATS	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Fresh Fancy	26 -26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2-27
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	26 1/2-27		27 1/2-28 1/2
Held Average			

There is not much to report on the cheese market although the situation is very firm, and prices have advanced slightly. The supply of fresh and held State cheese is rather light and the demand is excellent. The advance in prices came on August 25th, and were due mainly to advances of higher prices in the west, as well as advance in replacement costs.

Egg Prices Climb

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Hennerly			
Selected Extras ..	50-53	46-49	48-51
Average Extras ..	46-49	43-45	45-47
Extra Firsts	40-44	37-41	39-43
Firsts	35-37	34-36	33-37
Gathered	35-42	34-39	30-41
Pullets	31-35	31-35	28-31
Pewees	26-28	26-28	20-24
BROWNS			
Hennerly	43-47	41-45	39-45
Gathered	32-42	37-40	30-38

Prices on eggs have again advanced, and the result has been to throw a considerable amount of the jobbing business into the storage end.

Fancy nearby white eggs cleared well on August 28th, but the advance in prices had a quieting effect on the trade. The receipts in New York show some increase over last year and the quality is running rather irregular.

Live Poultry Slumps

FOWLS	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Colored	27-30	30-33	24-26
Leghorn	20-24	28-30	17
BROILERS			
Colored	25-30	28-38	24-29
Leghorn	25-30	33	25-26
DUCKS, Nearby			21-25

There was a considerable amount of poultry carried over from the week ending August 24, and the market which opened on Monday the 27th had a decidedly weak tone.

On August 29 Leghorn fowls sold slowly at 24 cents, and broilers which made up a heavy proportion of the arrivals had an unsatisfactory sale with 31 cents being the top price for large colored. Leghorn broilers had little sale at 27 cents.

The express market on broilers was draggy and there was no disposition to ask premiums on Reds or Leghorns. Long Island Spring ducks sold at 26 cents, with Breeders at 22 cents, and met with a good demand.

It is generally believed that this slump is only temporary and that there will be some re-action before the close of the week, due to the large demand which is expected over Labor Day.

Potatoes Still Dull

There is little of an encouraging nature to write concerning the potato market. It is certainly decidedly dull. On August 29th Long Islands were quoted at \$1.25 to \$2.10 per 150 pound sack, with Jerseys at \$1.65 to \$1.85 per 150 pound sack. Reports from Long Island indicate that the late crop did not yield as heavily as was anticipated earlier in the season.

Fruits and Produce

On August 29 Duchess apples were quoted at \$3.25 per barrel for fancy stock, down to \$2.00 for poor. Wealthies were quoted at \$3.00 to \$4.00 for fair to fancy, mixed varieties \$1.00 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Pears from New Jersey were quoted at \$1.00 to \$2.25 per bushel for Clapps Favorite, \$1.00 to \$2.50 for Bartletts, \$1.50 to \$2.75 for Seckels.

Western New York yellow onions

\$3.50 to \$3.65 per 100 pound bag. Long Island yellows \$3.00 to \$3.35, with no receipts from Orange County.

Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Prime	19.00-19.50	18.50-19.00	17.00-17.50
Medium	13.50-16.50	13.00-18.25	14.00-16.75
Culls	10.00-13.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-13.50

STEERS (per 100 lb)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Best	15.25-15.25	15.00-15.25	12.50-12.75
Medium	13.50-14.80	11.00-14.10	11.25-12.25
Common	11.75-13.25	9.00-10.50	9.00-11.00

BULLS (per 100 lb.)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Best heavy.....	9.25-9.50	9.50-9.75	6.50-7.00
Medium	8.25-8.50	8.50-9.50	5.75-6.25
Common light.....	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.25	4.00-5.50

COWS (per 100 lb.)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Best heavy.....	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	6.00-6.25
Medium	7.25- 9.00	7.00- 9.50	5.00-5.50
Cutters	4.50- 7.00	4.50- 6.75	2.50-4.75
Reactors	5.00- 9.25	5.00- 9.75	3.00-6.25

LAMBS (per 100 lb.)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Prime	15.25-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-14.75
Medium	13.00-14.00	12.50-15.00	12.50-14.25
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	8.00-12.00

HOGS (per 100 lb.)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Up to 150 lbs.....	11.25-11.75	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00
150-200 lbs.....	11.75-12.25	11.25-12.00	11.25-11.50
Over 200 lbs.....	9.00- 9.50	12.25-13.15	10.75-11.00

RABBITS (per lb.)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Country dressed ..	.22- .25	.20- .25	.23- .25

VEAL CALVES (per lb.)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	Aug. 31, 1927
Country dressed ..	.15- .25	.17- .24	.12- .26

The Hay Market

Fancy hay is very scarce, but the market for medium and lower grades is rather poor.

The market for straw is irregular unless the receipts are very fancy. On August 27th Timothy No. 1 and light mixtures sold at \$27.00, with No. 2 at \$25.00 to \$26.00 and No. 3 \$18.00 to \$23.00 for large bales, with prices \$1.00 to \$3.00 less per ton on small bales.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22
Wheat (Sept.).....	1.10 1/4-1.14 1/4	1.09%
Corn (Sept.).....	1.02 -1.07	.89%
Oats (Sept.).....	.39 -41 1/2	.36

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Aug. 29	Aug. 22
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.53%	1.49%
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.25%	1.22 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	.52	.51

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	Aug. 27, 1927
Grade Oats	33.50	32.50	37.00
Spring Bran	29.00	27.50	31.00
Hard Bran	30.50	30.00	33.00
Standard Mids	29.00	27.50	39.50
Soft W. Mids	36.50	36.00	44.00
Flour Mids	37.00	37.00	44.00
Red Dog	43.50	45.00	49.00
Wh. Hominy	39.50	39.00	43.00
Yel. Hominy	39.00	38.50	42.00
Corn Meal	42.50	42.00	48.50
Gluten Feed	43.75	43.75	38.00
Gluten Meal	53.50	53.50	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.00	40.50
41% C. S. Meal	50.50	51.00	43.50
43% C. S. Meal	52.00	52.00	45.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	50.00	50.00	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Trend of the Farm Markets

The whole farm market was holding fairly steady around the first of September. Grain, cotton and potatoes seemed to have gone down as far as they could at the time, on the prospect of larger crops and were trying to come back a little. Hay held well, too, although mill-feeds still slanted downward. Butter, cheese, eggs and poultry were in good demand and acting well for the time of year. Cattle, hogs and wool continued strong features, selling near top figures whenever receipts fell off.

Kansas and Missouri potatoes advanced to \$1 to \$1.15 per 100 pounds. Shipping points in New Jersey still held around \$1. Nearly all the important northern potato shipping States are now becoming active; first shipments from Maine were reported at the end of August. Blight was reported rather serious in some of the north-eastern potato sections.

Western New York onions touched \$3 in one market and the general price on midwestern yellows was \$2.50-\$3.10. Crop news suggests much injury from disease and insects.

Rain in eastern producing sections has kept bees from making the most of the abundant clover flow, and only in occasional sections was a heavy yield obtained. An unusually heavy crop of buckwheat honey is anticipated, although this, too, will be spotted.

At the week's high spot in Chicago hog market, the \$13 top scored at best time the week previous was repeated. The price range between medium and heavyweight butchers narrowed, hogs scaling 320 pounds selling within 75 cents of the top and choice loads of 400 pound butchers within \$1 of choice 200 pound averages.

Quotations on the Boston wool market

remained fairly firm on medium and low grades, but on the finer wools prices slightly favored buyers.

The wheat market has been unsettled during the week ending August 25, influenced by reports of frost damage to Canadian spring wheat and relatively light movement of the domestic crop.

Feed grains turned firmer. Rye was rather unsettled, with wheat, but a firmer

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast at 11:30 standard time (12:30 daylight saving time) daily except Saturday.

tone generally prevailed in the market. The feed market, with the exception of wheat feeds and gluten feed continued weak and relatively inactive. Wheat mill feeds advanced \$1.50 to \$2.50 at the principal markets as a result of an improved demand, but production continued of good volume.

Timothy hay markets were generally steady, due primarily to the scarcity of good quality hay. Good hay, suitable for dairy purposes, was in active demand.

Good Corn Silage is One of Our Best Dairy Feeds

(Continued from Page 3)

from the cutter. Under most conditions it will not be necessary to keep a man on the corn binder.

It is very important if lost time is to be avoided that the corn binder be put in good shape and properly adjusted, that a tractor of sufficient power be used, and that the silage cutter be in good repair with an extra set of knives so a sharpened set be on hand all the time.

Is Tramping Silage Necessary

One of the hardest and most disagreeable parts of silo filling is tramping the silage as it is put into the silo, and now many farmers are filling their silos with scarcely any tramping, thus saving several dollars in the cost of filling. Some have a boy or man inside the silo to level off the silage, while others do away entirely with anyone inside the silo, removing all but two or three sections of distributor pipe and allowing the silage to fall and distribute itself. Very satisfactory results are obtained by both methods, the silage being as good in quality and as free from mold as by the time-honored method of three trampers.

For the last few years no tramping has been done in any of the silos on the Wisconsin Experiment Station Farm, and the College authorities are convinced that the method is thoroughly practical. With this method the silage should have plenty of moisture and the last few feet at the top should be well tramped to act as a seal. A little more settling can be expected and hence an extension top or refilling is necessary if the full capacity of the silo is to be secured.

Cutting Ensilage in Field

One of the newest developments in reducing the labor cost of silo filling is by cutting up the silage in the field. The field machine is pulled along the row by a tractor and the tractor power take-off drives the cutting knives. The stalks are cut up and blown into trucks or wagon boxes hauled along with the outfit, which are then taken to the silo and dumped into a tractor or motor driven blower which elevates it into the silo. This method does away with practically all the heavy labor, since boys can drive the wagons, and a man at the blower can help with the unloading. The chief objection is the rather heavy cost of the field equipment, but if several farmers go in together the cost will not be burdensome on any of them. The blower can also be used for elevating grain, drying corn, and so on. Quite a few of these machines are in use and are giving very satisfactory service.

FOWL — BROILERS — WANTED

For prompt and best returns on all kinds of live poultry, rabbits, etc. SHIP to the HOUSE OF SATISFACTION.

Write for tags, information, coops, etc.

SHIP Sept. 6-7-10-11-24-25 for the Holidays. Ship any day excepting Saturdays.

Do not wait for prices to go down. **BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,** West Washington Market, New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY. Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

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LIVE BROILERS, CALVES, EGGS

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.

Compare our sales with others.

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Hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, \$11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

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Farm News from New York

Committee Will Study Agricultural and Market Conditions

REALIZING that the future prosperity and well being of the North Country as a whole depends upon the co-operation of all interests in working out problems of changing agricultural conditions, marketing developments and demands, and transportation questions, the Jefferson County Farm Bureau Association has taken a great step in the right direction. At the annual committee-men's banquet held tonight at Calcium Grange Hall, Chairman Floyd W. Shimel of Lafargeville announced that a



W. I. Roe

committee representing farm organizations, business men's organizations and banking interests has been appointed to consider all the problems mentioned, and to work with the State College in developing a program that can be worked for over a period of years and will assure the proper attention being given avenues of endeavor that can be best looked to to provide an orderly progress of advancement.

The Members of the Committee

The committee as appointed are: Mr. Shimel for the farm bureau with B. J. Ives of Watertown as alternate; C. R. Smith of Perch River for the grange; S. K. Rodenhurst of Theresa for the Dairy-men's League with Geo. LaFave of Black River as alternate; Isaac B. Mitchell of Lafargeville for Sheffield farmers together with E. L. Pohl of Watertown; Dan A. Bannes of Watertown for the sheep growers with Enos E. Eastman of Ellisburg; Milton R. Lee of Pillar Point for the poultry association, with Harold Langworthy of Adams Center; Glen S. Robbins of Smithville for the Holstein club, with Rolla Van Doren of Three Mile Bay; Hudson C. Bull of Rutland Center for the Jersey club, with Frank M. Col-

lins of Mannsville; Leroy C. Keet of Watertown for the Beekeepers Assn., with A. A. French of Theresa; C. R. Sprague of Watertown for the business men's associations with O. E. Hinds of Watertown; R. P. Grant, Jr. for the bankers; and William A. Slack of Black River representing the board of supervisors. This committee will visit the college on September 25th for conference.

About 175 committeemen and their wives attended this banquet which was the fourth that has been held. The farm bureau this year has a membership of 950—the most since the period of financial depression in the years following the war. County agent Agne in an account of a marketing trip through New York markets emphasized the fact that the only product left to eastern farmers was milk, and that unless the closest attention was paid to this, western competition would become a serious matter. Mr. Agne hopes to get together some 25 or 30 farmers to visit these markets some time during the fall and winter.

Bad Weather for Fairs

Coincident with the beginning of North Country fairs this week just past, came a showery area and catchy weather that interfered with the finish of harvest and the beginning of threshing. Grain threshed thus far has turned out to be of very good quality and excellent per acre yield. David E. Landon of Omar told me tonight that he had a little better than a 60 bushel acre yield on his 17 acres of grain. This is the best so far for total yield. Corn is still uneven, but growing now. There will be a great many acres however that will not produce much in the way of ears. Talking with a miller who just came from Minnesota, he said that corn generally was looking good until he neared New York State, and bid fair for a good crop.

Many North Country farmers attended the State Fair at Syracuse last week.

Pennsylvania Notes

Dauphin County—We are having pleasant weather. Many farmers are plowing for wheat. Corn will be a very good crop. Oats were not quite as good as last year. Wheat is not running so

good. Potatoes are good but too cheap. Eggs are getting a little scarce. Prices are: wheat \$1.20, corn \$1.30, potatoes 75c to \$1.00, eggs 40c, sweet corn 25c to 30c per dozen. Health is good.—I. F. A.

Pennsylvania Law Requires Weed Cutting

THE law of Pennsylvania gives public officials the authority to cut and destroy two of our worst weeds,—Canada thistle and chicory and charge the cost to the owner of the land. Our suggestion is that you cut your own weeds, save officials the trouble, and keep the money for the work in your own pocket.

Canada thistle and chicory are not the only destructive weeds. The ox-eye daisy is spreading very rapidly in Pennsylvania and should be cut or dug out before the seed forms. Wild mustard is practically taking thousands of acres of land in our Commonwealth.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Cutting grain is the order of the day. A few have threshed. Haying is about cleaned up. That is, all that will be cut. Oats look good and corn better than expected. Potatoes look like a big crop and prices are stronger. They are retailing at \$1.00 a bushel. We had the pleasure of listening to a fine address by Jared Van Wagenen at the Big 4 Picnic, August 18th. He seemed to greatly please his audience.—A. J. N.

Cattaraugus County—Cattaraugus County's big Fair will be held at Little Valley, September 12-15. The county owns the grounds and buildings and have just completed a \$50,000 grand stand. Some 15 granges have exhibits every year. There is a special Baby Exhibition with a first prize of \$5.00 and a second prize of \$3.00. There is a stock judging contest for farm boys and girls and a special calf exhibit and a draft horse or mule team pulling contest with 4 prizes offered to winners in light and heavy classes.—M. M. S.

Genesee County—Directors and managers of Farm Bureaus of 5 Western New York counties, (Genesee, Orleans, Wyoming, Erie and Niagara) held an all day meeting in the court house (Batavia) Monday. State federation activities and activities of each county units were summarized and a plan was proposed for a new vigilance serve to stop petty thefts of farm crops.

Farm Bureau Manager, G. F. Britt and Assistant Manager Robt. Lee Payne who have completed a corn borer survey find 4 to 5 per cent infested corn which is about the same as last year.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Wyoming County—Near the central part of Wyoming County there is a cheese factory which has been running for 50 or

The morning glory is a real pest in many localities. Turn your hogs in. They will dig out the large juicy roots as they seem to like them almost as well as corn. Quack grass should be hoed out or mowed down before the seed forms. Destroy the devil's paint brush before it devils you to death.

Some New Books

HANDBOOK OF FERTILIZERS by A. F. Gustafson. Is an accurate up-to-date volume that is practical, concise, and especially useful for the amateur.

THE PEAR AND ITS CULTURE by H. B. Tukey. For those to whom this fruit appeals this book has been written chiefly to explain the most important facts and latest practices. It treats on starting the orchard, pruning, cultivation, combating diseases and pest control.

These books sell at the uniform price of \$1.25 per volume, postpaid from the Orange Judd Co. of New York.

60 years. A few years ago a fire destroyed the old plant but a new one was erected on a nearby site with everything new and they are still making dairy cheese that sells for a fair price. The patrons have the whey and are receiving about \$2.10 per hundred pounds for their milk which seems to be better than many others get. There is a large amount of grumbling about milk prices compared with the prices of feed and the cost of farm labor and excessive taxation it sounds very much like the coming of a storm.—O. F. R.

Onondaga County—A large number of farmers of the south end of Onondaga county deserted their farms and gathered at Otisco Lake for the 43rd annual picnic, August 16th. Although crops were slow in getting started the favorable growing weather of June and the first half of July gave promise of extra good crops. Since then continued heavy rains have delayed farm work and cut down prospects for even fair yields of grain, most of which will be very light. The prospects for an average cabbage crop are small due to club foot and wet weather. A considerable portion of last year's large crop was not marketed, yet about as many acres were set this year. Corn has made very rapid growth. Our boy just brought in an ear of silo corn nearly large enough to cook. It looks as though the corn crop was trying to make up for the short grain crop. With cooler weather it looks favorable for cleaning up the grain harvest.—E. E. W.

In Northern New York

Clinton County—The Clinton County Pomona Grange will meet at Saranac, Wednesday, September 19th. Fred J. Freestone, the Master of the New York State Grange will be the speaker. The annual Clinton County Fair will be held at Plattsburg, September 3-7. There is still a lot of hay and grain in the fields. Barley and oats are good. The dry hot weather the past 10 days has developed the corn crop wonderfully.—R. J. M.

Essex County—The state inspector was in this section last week and examined some potato fields for Certification. Potatoes are a great crop here. Prices are lower than in years before but are expected to pick up later. Eggs are 55 to 65c per dozen. White beans 15c a pound retail. Haying is done and silo filling well started. Some are done filling their silos. Rains are frequent but on these mountain farms the ground dries quickly. The wild blackberries are helped by the rains and promise a good yield.—Mrs. W. R.

Franklin County—The Franklin County farmer's picnic held in the Maple Grove, Burke, on August 22nd, was a splendid success, about 1200 persons being in attendance. The speakers were Rev. Mr. Woodley Malone and Rush Lewis of the Dairymen's League. A basket dinner was enjoyed at noon and sports and games in the afternoon. We have had considerable rain and warm weather the past few weeks. Haying is completed and farmers are busy harvesting and threshing. Corn and potatoes are making a rapid growth considering the lateness in planting. Cows are shrinking on the milk flow and are being fed quite liberally in the barns. New potatoes are \$1.00 a bushel and eggs 40c a dozen.—H. T. J.

Central New York Farm Notes

PLOWING for wheat has begun. Oat harvest is well along but many farmers are still trying to dry out the bundles that were soaked by the recent rains. Pastures are holding in excellent condition generally and bid fair to produce a good flow of milk this fall.

Plums are ripening and are a heavy crop and of good quality. Ensilage corn has recovered from a poor season's start sufficiently, in most of the hill section of central New York, to make a fairly heavy bulk of silage but the quality will be low on account of lack of maturity.

There is an unusually large crop of excellent millet this year. Many fields where the corn crop failed early were later sown to millet, and the excellent growing season during mid-summer has produced a good growth.

Weather has been most changeable. Last Tuesday morning (Aug. 21) there was white frost in places in Tompkins County but no damage resulted. Within the week following the temperature has hit 92° in the same places.

There are lots of people who are not able to handle power with intelligence. Much of the trouble of all generations has arisen from kings or others being intrusted with greater power than they had judgment to use properly. The foolish actions of those who possess newly acquired wealth has been the standard joke of the ages, and the fool and his money have soon parted company.

Power of any kind that is not balanced with judgment and intelligence has ever been a menace to the community, instead of a blessing. In past generations, great power has rested in the hands of only a few, but the possession of power in the form of automobiles and other high power equipment is common to great numbers today, and certainly the production of day, and certainly the production of brains to use it is not keeping up with

the rate of gas engine production. Every holiday our highways are made hazardous by drivers whose havoc resembles that of the proverbial "bull in a china shop."

The balance between mechanical power on one hand and judgment in its use on the other, is one of the greatest problems of the day.

We notice by the paper that a plow is at last invented that will go into the field alone and plow it, guided electrically by the operator who sits in the shade; that is our idea of real "farm relief."—C. T.



How ice cream made of skim milk solids is being used by health authorities in their fight against mal-nutrition in poor children was revealed at a picnic held for the children of Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago. The giant cone held 500 quarts of ice cream, enough to make 4000 small cones of the usual size. Are they happy? Just look.

Identify Your Hens

Mark Your Poultry with Your OWN Exclusive Registered Number and Positively Identify It

One reason for the great prevalence of chicken stealing has been the difficulty of positively identifying your property. Now it is possible, at a nominal cost, to mark every hen on your farm with a number that cannot be removed without mutilating her wing. The mark will still be there after the hen is killed and dressed.

The marker is patented and American Agriculturist has exclusive rights to its distribution in this territory. Only A. A. subscribers can get these markers with all the protection they afford. Your number will be registered and a complete list of numbers with the names and addresses of their owners will be sent to all sheriffs and State Police in this territory.

Use the order blank on this page and send for an A. A. Poultry Marker today.



This shows how the mark is made in the web of the wing. Needles in the marker are arranged to form the numbers. The needles penetrate the skin and the plunger, operated by the thumb, injects specially made ink into the tissue.

What To Do To Stop Poultry Thefts

1. Mark your birds so you can identify them. The A. A. poultry marker marks them permanently.
2. Lock your poultry house. This may not keep out the thief but it will make his sentence heavier when he is caught.
3. Have an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted so you will be eligible for a reward.
4. Notify the authorities immediately when you discover your loss and give them all possible information.
5. Write to the Service Bureau of

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

How To Win a Chicken Thief Reward

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers a reward of \$50 to be paid for the conviction of a chicken thief under the following conditions.

- 1: The reward is paid to the person or persons giving the information leading to the arrest and conviction of a chicken thief who steals from an A. A. subscriber.
- 2: An AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign must be posted at the time of the theft.
- 3: The thief must receive a prison sentence.
- 4: The person who claims a reward must be willing to aid the authorities by appearing in court to testify.



The Sign of Protection



The new poultry marker

ORDER BLANK

American Agriculturist,
461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Kindly send me the following, with complete directions for use:

.....A. A. Poultry Markers @ \$2.00 each..... (Check Enclosed)

.....Extra ink, 200 birds 65c, 500 birds \$1.....

I hereby agree to mark all my poultry with American Agriculturist poultry marker. I further agree that I will not sell or transfer this marker, or allow it to be used except on my own poultry and livestock.

Name

Address

Number of chickens and other poultry



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Two-story Poultry Houses

We plan on building a laying house this summer that will handle about 1500 layers but we are rather undecided as to what kind of a house to build, that is we do not know whether it would be best to build a house 28 feet by 100 or 28x50 and have it a two-story house. We are going into the poultry business for egg production only and want to get the most out of our birds. If we find that greater egg production can be obtained by keeping the birds confined the year round we would like to do it that way. What is your opinion on this. We would like to know what the disadvantages are of a two-story laying house, also the advantages.—C. S. M., New York.

AS regards the building of a two-story poultry house I can see no objection to it. There are a great many such buildings in use to-day, and I have heard of no serious objection. There are of course, one or two things that ought to be stressed. For instance your floor should be very tight to prevent dust and draft from the house below. The problem of feed and water is also something to receive consideration since there must be some suitable way of getting these on the second floor with as little labor as possible.

You do not state exactly the number of birds you expect to have in any given house. Unless your house is equipped with some sort of a ventilating system you will find it best not to crowd the birds too much, especially if you are going to confine them the year round. The general rule is this: the more floor space per bird the less labor in taking care of the floor and floor litter. I should certainly allow three or even four square feet per bird if it can be done. You will also find that it will save the floor litter a great deal if the pens are not too large. Hens have favorite spots, and they will generally bunch in this spot or that and wear the floor down more quickly in one place than another. With smaller pens there is a better distribution of birds and less wear in any one spot.

Cod Liver Oil for Hens When Confined

Since you are going into poultry just for eggs, I can see no harm in confining your birds the year round. By such confinement you will have a better chance of controlling their feed and making them eat what you want. With such confinement, however, I should use some sort of cod liver oil in my mash, and also supply the birds with some sort of green food.

The success of such an undertaking will rest very largely on the culling of your birds. This is true, to be sure, of any poultry plant, but with you eggs are the only consideration. That means that any bird that stops laying is a dead loss, and as such she must go. Cull your birds every day you are in the house, and I think you will come out all right.—L. H. Hiscock.

Individual Treatment With Iodine Vermicide

MANY poultrymen have heard something of the iodine vermicide treatment for worms. For the information of those who have not, and for those who hesitate to attempt an individual treatment on a large scale, the following explanation is presented.

The vermicide comes ready to use, except for a vigorous shaking up, which must be repeated at short intervals. The active principle is iodine, as the name implies. A dose of one fluid ounce, released in the gizzard, provides a satisfactory control for round-

worms and tapeworms, without apparent bad effect on egg production.

Since the gizzard is a matter of 12 to 14 inches away from the mouth of the bird, the drug is given with a catheter, which is simply a rubber bulb on the end of a metal tube. The bulb holds one fluid ounce (a dose), the tube is long enough to reach the gizzard; skill in giving the dose may be gained by practice.

The tube must be pushed down the bird's throat, past the crop, into the opening of the lower gullet, and on into the gizzard. At this point, nearly the entire length of the tube will be inside the bird.

Old Hens Easier to Treat

Let someone hold the bird firmly by the wings and legs, facing the operator, who grasps the head between the middle and ring fingers of the left hand, opening the beak by pressure of the thumb and index finger. Insert the tube, holding the bulb loosely in the right hand. With the left hand, stretch the bird's neck about in line with its back. If this position is maintained, it is usually possible, by gentle probing, to find the opening from the crop into the lower gullet, which is the only ticklish part of the procedure. Push the tube gently down until it apparently "strikes bottom," and release the dose by squeezing the bulb. Withdraw the catheter before releasing the bulb, to avoid drawing back some of the gizzard contents.

The novice, perhaps, would do wisely to practice first on a few yearlings, which will be found easier to treat than young pullets.—Locke James.

The Forty Second Week At Farmingdale

DURING the 42nd week of the sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1000 birds laid a total of 3000 eggs or 42.8%. This is a decrease of 95 eggs, or 1.3% from last week's production. Total production to date since November 1st, 1927, is 130,746.

High Pens for the Week

Rhode Island Reds, Pinecrest Orchards.....	55
White Leghorns, Viohn Farm.....	55
White Leghorns, Meadow-Lawn Poultry Farm.....	54
White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm.....	53
White Leghorns, E. C. Foreman.....	53
White Leghorns, E. E. Chamberlain.....	52

High Pens in Each Variety To Date

White Leghorns

Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.....	1900
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich.....	1818
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.....	1791
Meadow-Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O.....	1758
Barnes' Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.....	1757
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.....	1756

Rhode Island Reds

Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.....	1739
Jos. P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass.....	1734
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.....	1529
Foster D. Jameson, Waldboro, Me.....	1490

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.....	1160
Harvey Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.....	993

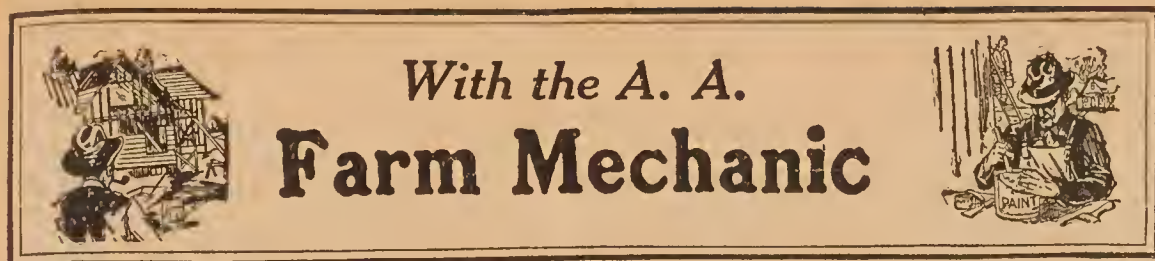
Barred Plymouth Rocks

Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.....	1565
Kerr Chickeries, Trenton, N. J.....	1383
Poultry Dept., O. A. C., Guelph, Vt.....	1364

White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass.....	1556
C. M. Christian, Horseheads, N. Y.....	1253

Sanitation as a means of control for diseases of both pigs and chickens, is being advocated as the nearest thing to "sure fire" that has yet been discovered.



With the A. A. Farm Mechanic

Three-horse Pole or Tongue Eveners

SO many inquiries have been received about satisfactory eveners for use with wagons, manure spreaders, and other implements with poles or tongues that perhaps a few suggestions on the subject may be of interest to our readers.

To give satisfactory service a three-horse pole evenner should meet these requirements:

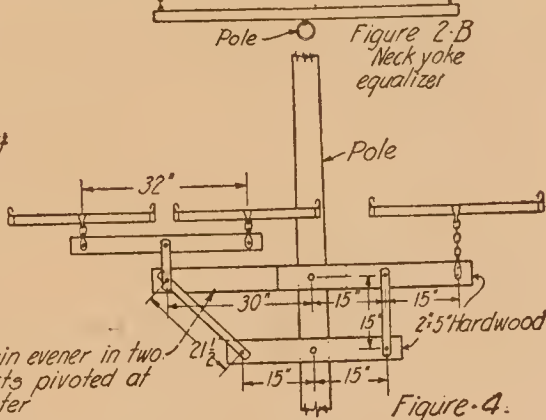
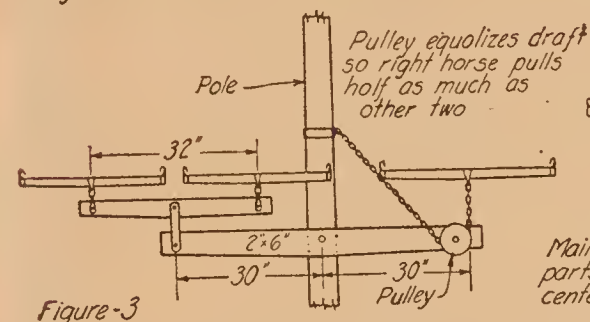
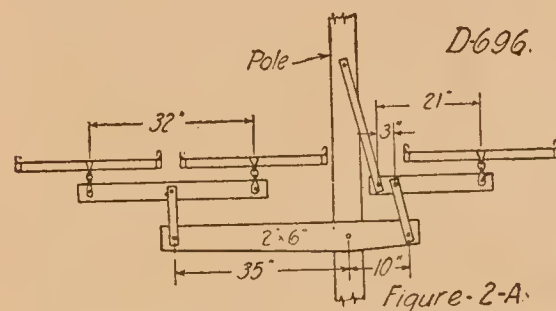
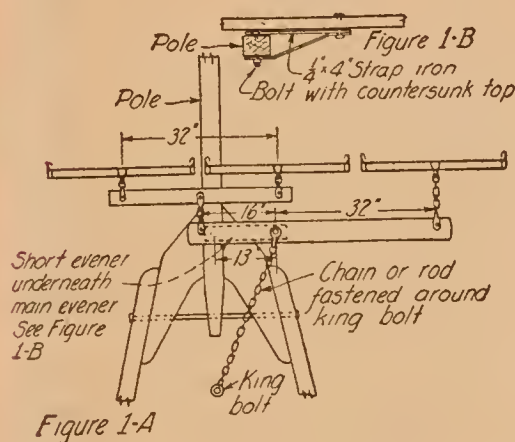
1. Should equalize the draft among the three horses, so that each pulls the same.
2. Should not crowd any horse and should allow each horse to pull straight ahead.
3. Should not throw undue tongue weight on either horse's neck.
4. Should produce the minimum amount of side draft or tendency for the wagon or other implement to run sideways.

The question of equalization is easily taken care of, since it is simply a matter of getting the proper lever lengths for the different horses, and all of the hitches shown are properly equalized. These also allow room for

It gives no trouble about lines, neck-yoke, and so on. The sidedraft is not excessive, and will be still less where the chain or cable is not fastened to the Kingbolt but is carried back and fastened to the reach or to the middle of the rear axle. Fig. 1-B shows the offset plate and the supporting iron under the pole. This has the advantage of being quickly changed back to a two-horse hitch or of easily being attached to another implement.

Another Type of Evenner

Fig. 2-A shows quite a different type of evenner, which is also said to give satisfactory service. In this case, the right hand horse will be a little farther from the pole than the middle one, and would need a little longer end of the neckyoke. Probably this would not make the weight too heavy on the middle horse's neck; but if so, the two left hand horses could use a regular



FOUR GOOD THREE HORSE EVENERS WITH POLE

each horse to work freely, and by using the proper neck yoke arrangement each horse can pull straight ahead and no horse have undue weight on his neck.

The Problem of Sidedraft

The matter of sidedraft is not so easily handled. Just as with a plow, hitching a team so the center of its pull comes to one side of the center of draft of an implement is bound to give the implement a tendency to run to one side. Usually the plow can be so set that an opposing side force will be developed and the plow will run straight; but to do so increases the draft, and this increased draft is called side draft. With a wagon, however, there is no very practical way of overcoming this tendency to run sideways, and about the only way to do away with the sidedraft is to put the middle horse between shafts or to set the pole off to one side enough so the middle horse can walk directly in front of the center of the implement. This is sometimes done with a disk harrow or a grain drill, but usually is not practicable with a wagon or spreader. The three-horse eveners shown, however, do not have enough sidedraft to interfere with their use.

In the diagram (D-696) Fig. 1-A shows a three-horse pole evenner which has given very satisfactory service with many readers and is probably about the best that can be designed.

neckyoke and carry one end of the long or main neckyoke, as indicated in Fig. 2-B.

Fig. 3 shows a pulley type of three-horse evenner which is sometimes used. Due to the pulley acting as a movable block, the right hand horse pulls just half as much as the other two and the pull is equalized. Pulley should be free acting.

Fig. 4 is also a common type of three-horse evenner, being known as the compound lever type, and resembles those put out by most implement firms. When figured through carefully, it will be found that the pull is completely equalized. This has the serious disadvantage of requiring considerable room on the tongue and of not being easily changed from one machine to another. Both Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 have one horse off a little farther from the pole and may need the double neckyoke.—I. W. D.

Blueprint Plans for Farm Buildings

THE Celotex Company has prepared a series of plans for farm buildings. Plans are available for the following buildings: Ice house, hen house, brooder house, hog house, roadside stand, garage, milk house. Any of them can be secured by writing to the company at 64 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The cost of plans and blueprints are 25c for each building.



This will help you!

Sometimes you find it hard to remember all of the little things that you constantly find need for around the farm and the home. The following list is made to help you pick the items that you have need for, tear out this page and bring it to your Farm Service store as a reminder. The blank lines at the bottom are for you to write in other things, for of course it is impossible to put down the thousands of useful, helpful articles that you find awaiting you in our "tag" stores.

CHECK THIS LIST

<input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum Bottles for children's lunch	<input type="checkbox"/> Towel Rack	<input type="checkbox"/> Mop Stick
<input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun Shells	<input type="checkbox"/> Halter Strap	<input type="checkbox"/> Sewing Machine Needles
<input type="checkbox"/> Silverware	<input type="checkbox"/> Cupboard Enamel	<input type="checkbox"/> Crowbar
<input type="checkbox"/> Collar Pads	<input type="checkbox"/> Staples	<input type="checkbox"/> Small Nails
<input type="checkbox"/> Copper Wire	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Wire	<input type="checkbox"/> Tin Snips
<input type="checkbox"/> Strainer	<input type="checkbox"/> Insulators	<input type="checkbox"/> Faucet Washers
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash Boiler	<input type="checkbox"/> Tool Grinder	<input type="checkbox"/> Stove Polish
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicken Feeds	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Screws	<input type="checkbox"/> Can Opener
<input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer	<input type="checkbox"/> Potato Masher	<input type="checkbox"/> Coffee Percolator
<input type="checkbox"/> Door Mat	<input type="checkbox"/> Padlock	<input type="checkbox"/> Alarm Clock
<input type="checkbox"/> Door Hooks	<input type="checkbox"/> Shoe Nails	<input type="checkbox"/> See About New Range
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes Line	<input type="checkbox"/> Rope	<input type="checkbox"/> Flour Can
<input type="checkbox"/> Ironing Board	<input type="checkbox"/> Ax Handle	<input type="checkbox"/> Milk Cooler
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes Wringer	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Batteries	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelf Brackets
<input type="checkbox"/> Chopping Knife	<input type="checkbox"/> Inside Barn Paint	<input type="checkbox"/> Hinges
<input type="checkbox"/> Lantern and Wicks	<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes Hooks	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Can
<input type="checkbox"/> Tar Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Weather Stripping	<input type="checkbox"/> Pie Tins
<input type="checkbox"/> Saw	<input type="checkbox"/> Stove Pipe	<input type="checkbox"/> Baking Dishes
<input type="checkbox"/> Dipper	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Mop	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipe Nipples and Plugs
	<input type="checkbox"/> Small Wrench	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside Paints

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

The Autumn Wedding

Lovely Color Schemes Are Possible at this Season of Beauty

NEXT to June, September and October seem to be the most popular months for weddings, and there are many flowers in fields and gardens, to say nothing of the gay foliage of the trees, to give a joyous note of color to the ceremony. Does the bride prefer yellow? A golden rod wedding is lovely. Rose color? What are more



This practical apron No. 5402 is stamped on finest quality unbleached muslin, light in weight, yet closely woven, and shows one of the latest designs of the season. Full instructions for completing the embroidery designs are printed on the material furnished. This apron will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of only 45 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery", consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. For 10c extra you may obtain the embroidery catalog. Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

charming than asters, dahlias, or later on, chrysanthemums. Violet? Asters again, whether from garden or wayside will give the artistic color note.

Nothing is more depressing than wilting flowers, so amateur decorators should always remember that cut flowers call for either water or damp sand, to supply the needed moisture. Handsome vases are not needed—in fact, flower-holders should be unobtrusive. Fruit jars do excellently, if concealed by vines, or foliage bent down. Tin cans painted dark green are useful, and in fact I have seen prize blossoms at a flower show, held in painted coffee cans! Dark buckets or tubs, all are good and very easily hidden.

If the wedding is to be at home, decorations should be simple, unless the rooms are very spacious. The house should not appear crowded and it is the easiest thing in the world to knock a vase or basket from a table, and spill water on somebody's best dress!

Potted palms or ferns or a bucket holding wildflowers may stand in the open fireplace, and a wad of newspaper should be slipped under the potted plants to tilt them so that they will "stand out" into the room. The mantel may be completely banked with flowers (all ornaments having been removed) or just two slender vases may hold one or two choice flowers.

If you would like to have the doorways transformed into pretty arches, lightly tack a strip of mesh wire, (such

as is used for poultry runs) on the frame work, and fill the meshes with vines or greenery. Wide mouth bottles may be securely tied to the meshes, filled with water, and a few flowers arranged in them, to give a note of color.

The same kind of mesh wire may be used as the foundation of a bridal arch, four slender posts being fastened to the floor and the mesh wire trailed over them. Then the wires may be twined with autumn foliage. A wedding bell is hung from the centre of the arch. This however, should only be used in a large room, and preferably in a bay window.

The autumn bride may choose for her bouquet asters, dahlias or chrysanthemums. If she wears a "going away" costume the bouquet is a corsage, but if she is in white with or without a veil a larger and more elaborate bouquet is carried.

There should, of course, be a flower centrepiece for the refreshment table, whether a breakfast, dinner, or buffet refreshments are served, and simple arrangements are considered preferable to elaborate decorations. White flowers with ferns may be arranged in a low bowl, or a basket may be lined with paraffine paper, filled with damp sand, and the stems of flowers thrust into the sand.

It's the day in a girl's life and should be a day of joy, light and loveliness, so let's "say it with flowers!"—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

What to Do in An Attack of Bleeding or Hemorrhage

1. Send for the doctor at once.
2. Wash your own hands with soap and water, clean your finger nails, and wash your hands again.

3. If bleeding can be controlled by firm pressure from a pad of gauze, plug the wound with strips of sterilized gauze, and apply a pad of the gauze and bandage to hold the pad in place. If sterilized gauze is not at hand, use the cleanest linen available.

4. If bleeding cannot be controlled in this way, apply a tourniquet between the wound and the heart. If you have no tourniquet at hand, a neck-tie, a shoe-string, a handkerchief, or a strong string will serve. Place a pad made of a piece of wood or a flat stone (dropped in boiling water, if possible, or a clean rolled-up handkerchief, over the injured blood-vessel two inches from the wound. Tie the band around the limb and over this pad. Insert a stick and turn it around, twisting the band and causing it to press the pad into the tissues over the bleeding vessel.

5. Do not keep the tourniquet tightened too long. If hours must elapse before the doctor is seen, loosen it occasionally, and if the bleeding stops, remove it.

Trouble With Lamp Chimneys Cracking

I am having great trouble with my lamp globes. I have a large kerosene lamp and I cannot buy globes fast enough. After I put a new globe on, my lamp will break it in about an hour. My lamp is in good condition and I buy the right kind of oil. Can you suggest any scheme I might try to prevent them from breaking?

Mrs. J. W., New York

IT IS not at all unusual for a lamp globe or chimney to crack occasionally, but something is evidently wrong where it happens so often. It must be due to some peculiarity in the lamp itself, to the way the lamp burns, to lack of proper ventilation, or to some current of air striking the glass.

First every new glass should be annealed before it is put on the lamp.

This is done by putting it into a vessel of cold water so that it is completely covered, bringing the water to a boil, and then letting it cool. This gives the glass a chance to expand slightly and to cool so that it is relieved of the cooling stresses which tend to crack it.

Then before putting it on the lamp, see that the prongs hold it loosely and not tightly and especially that there is not a tendency for the glass to be compressed. Also see that the flame of the lamp does not flare out so much as to come close to the glass. If the

flame is a little rounding at the middle the points will not come so close to the glass. And also be very careful that no draft of cold air strikes the glass when it is hot.

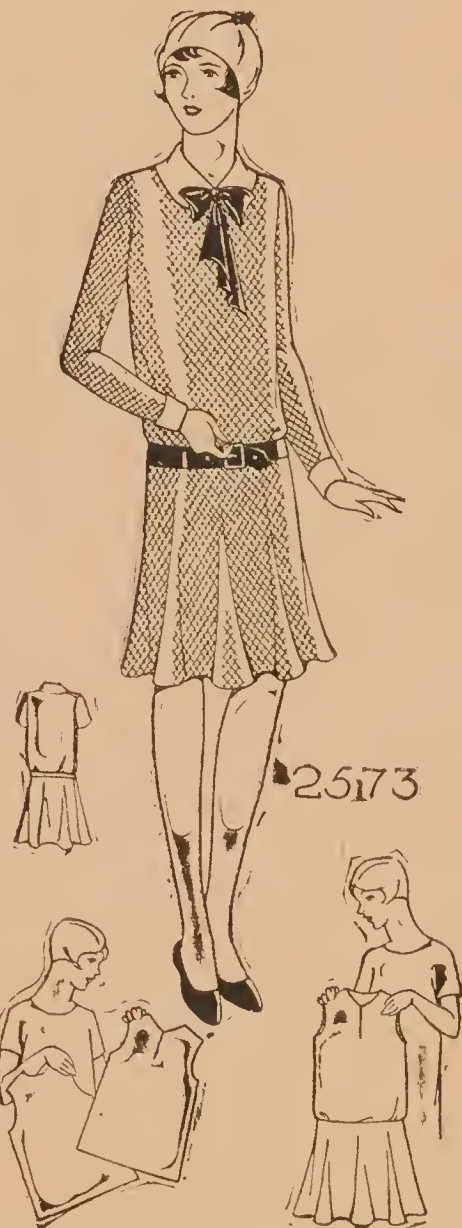
Another point to be looked after is the amount of air which comes up through the holes in the burner. Since the breakage does not occur for some little time, it may be that the globe overheats because not enough air comes up around the flame. As a last resort you might try making these holes nearest the center a trifle larger and see if this helps any. This should be done a little at a time so as not to overdo it. Or it may be found that too much air comes up through these holes, but I rather think the other will be the case. If any of our readers have had trouble of this kind, we should be glad to hear how they have remedied it.—I. W. DICKERSON

Shirt for Man or Boy



SHIRT PATTERN 2770 is a good standard pattern which any woman who can sew will want for her husband's or son's shirts. A good ready-made shirt costs enough that it pays a woman to make what her family needs in that respect. The pattern cuts in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck. Size 15½ requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. PRICE 13c.

School Girl Style



DRESS PATTERN 2573 is ideal for the young girl and her many activities. The boyish collar, flaring skirt, suede belt and matching tie are all items of interest in this attractive little frock. It lends itself nicely to silk, cotton or soft woolen materials. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting and a leather belt. PRICE 13c.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.

How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.

How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.

Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.

Sealing Wax Craft—10c.

Tables and Favours—10c.

Old-fashioned recipes (for 2 cents postage).

Helps for the Home Dressmaker

(Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing) price 60c.

Pictures You Want To See

(These selected pictures are recommended for our readers by the National Board of Motion Picture Review).

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age.

j—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile).

*—Especially interesting or well done.

j—SPEEDY—Paramount—8 rls.—Harold Lloyd—A mirth provoking comedy in the true Lloyd-esque fashion in which "Speedy", unable to hold a job himself, makes good by helping "pop" get a big price for his car rights. (Original screen story by Harold Lloyd).

j—SPORTING GOODS—Paramount—6 rls.—Richard Dix—Good comedy with clever subtitles. A young salesman for "elasto-twedo" golf suits gets into a peck of trouble on account of a girl but everything comes out O. K. (Original screen story by Ray Harris and Tim Crizer).

j—THOROUGHBREDS—Universal—6 rls.—Marion Nixon—Entertaining romance of the race track. Bribed to throw a race, a jockey is dismissed but is brought back by the girl he loves. (Original screen story by Gerald Beaumont).

hs—THE TRAIL OF '98—Metro—12 rls.—Ralph Forbes, Dolores Del Rio—Melodrama of the Klondike gold strike showing the long trek up to the mines with attendant hardships. The hero who is in love with the waitress heroine finally strikes gold and happiness triumphs over misfortunes. (Novel by Robert W. Service).

j—TWO FLAMING YOUTHS—Paramount—6 rls.—W. C. Fields, Chester Conklin—W. C. Fields is very funny as head of a decrepit circus. He is rival with the sheriff for the hand of the proprietress of a country hotel. They both raise the money to lift the mortgage on the hotel, only to find that the mortgage holder has married her in the meantime. (Original screen story by Percy Heath).

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

This Mother is Glad She Took Time to Enjoy Her Children

DEAR AUNT JANET—I have always looked forward to a time when I would not have so many demands on my time but I guess I am the kind who always will have a job for I can see any amount of things to do waiting around the corner. Just now I have two little boys from Ithaca and their nurse here and I am boarding a granddaughter, have had her on my hands for five years. She is a dandy little pianist, by the way, and can swim like a duck.

I took a course in nutrition through the Home Bureau and although she was delicate and below normal in weight, now she is wearing 14-year sizes and will be only thirteen next December. I find life interesting but full, I guess that is what makes it interesting.

I was much interested in your article in July 7th issue of the A.A. "Do you prefer comfort or progressiveness?" I used to think that it was just us women who wanted to improve things but since you speak of roads and public

buildings being built, I have to admit that after all the men do sometimes bestir themselves and make some improvements.

I remember when I was a girl keeping house for my father that he used to inquire "Why, oh, why, all this confusion and fuss?" I verily believe he would have sat contentedly in his chair beside the kitchen stove and smoked until the dirt reached his shoetops and the cobwebs his head; and after I was married, my husband never seemed to

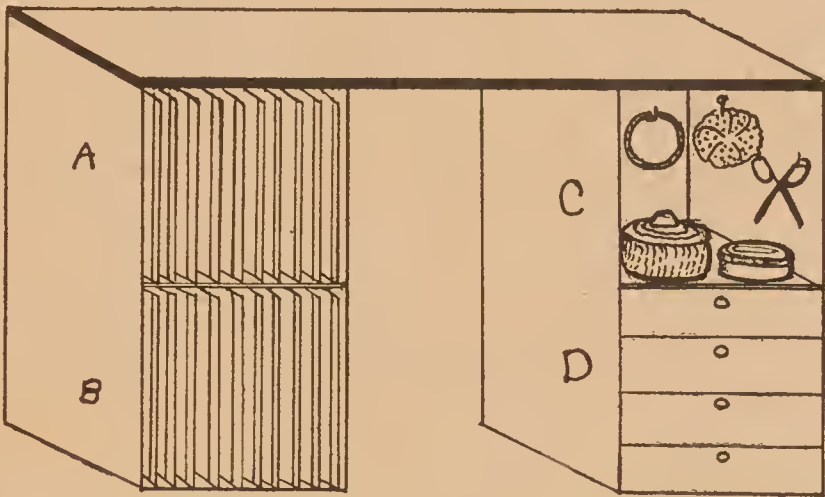
bloom they would all four climb up in the branches and sing together.

There is one point that I wish to call to the attention of mothers of children. It is this: when they are in the mood to practice *do not* immediately call their attention to some neglected duty. I presume our girls sneaked out of washing dishes more than once by practicing on the piano at the right time but they learned music and I liked to hear it so well that I was willing to make as little noise with the dishes as

To Make a Sewing Table

TAKE two orange crates and join together with smooth board, the width of orange crates and any desired length to form a cutting surface. Then go over the entire table thus formed with a coat of shellac. When thoroughly dry, paint or enamel it to harmonize with the other furniture. The drawers in section D are cigar boxes with knobs screwed in. These knobs may be purchased from the 5 and 10 cent store. The boxes slide in and out on runners of light weight strips. Section C has small nails or screws for holding scissors, embroidery hoops, pincushions, etc. It is also convenient as storage for button box or

work basket. Sections A and B hold cardboard files (also obtained at the 5 and 10) keeping paper patterns. Each file is labelled "baby", "12 year size",



"embroidery", etc. This is quite simple and makes an attractive piece of furniture which will prove a blessing to the woman who must improvise a sewing room.—F. W., New York.

think that any time of year was just right for housecleaning, but I do plead for a little time for culture and relaxation.

Why I sometimes hear women talking when I feel like offering them a last year's almanac to read. Why not Dad knock off work sometimes on Saturday afternoon and go swimming, hiking in summer or skating with the boys on winter days. I remember the look of surprise on the face of one of our neighbor's boys when I went out coasting with my son when I was well along in my forties. I am sorry to say that I can not swim but I belonged to an age when it was almost a disgrace for a woman to go into the water, but my daughters can swim and drive cars and romp with their children when suitably clad.

Knickers to me seem more modest or at least more suitable to have a good time in than skirts. In case of an accident one is always sure that there is not a display of underclothing that would be embarrassing.

We only have our children for a few years; the dishes will be right there if mother does sometimes pile them up and just forget them for awhile and have a little fun with the children either in the woods or some other place. Children's minds change just as fast as their bodies; hence the request, "let's go somewhere" is a perfectly normal craving.

Then music, we could not afford a musical instrument, but we could all sit on the porch together and sing songs. Later a cheap violin was procured for the eldest daughter and I remember her saying that by the time she had taken nine lessons she could play as many as ten tunes. Then an old fashioned piano was the next step and the second girl learned to play that and so on until all four could play some sort of musical instrument.

There is a large crab apple tree out in the yard and when that was in

possible. The point is they learned music and a new world, because the world of music was opened to them. Anyhow, there was still the dusting and lots of other things left for them to do.

Now the nest is empty and we are glad we took a little time to enjoy our children while we had them with us.—FIFTY-NINE.

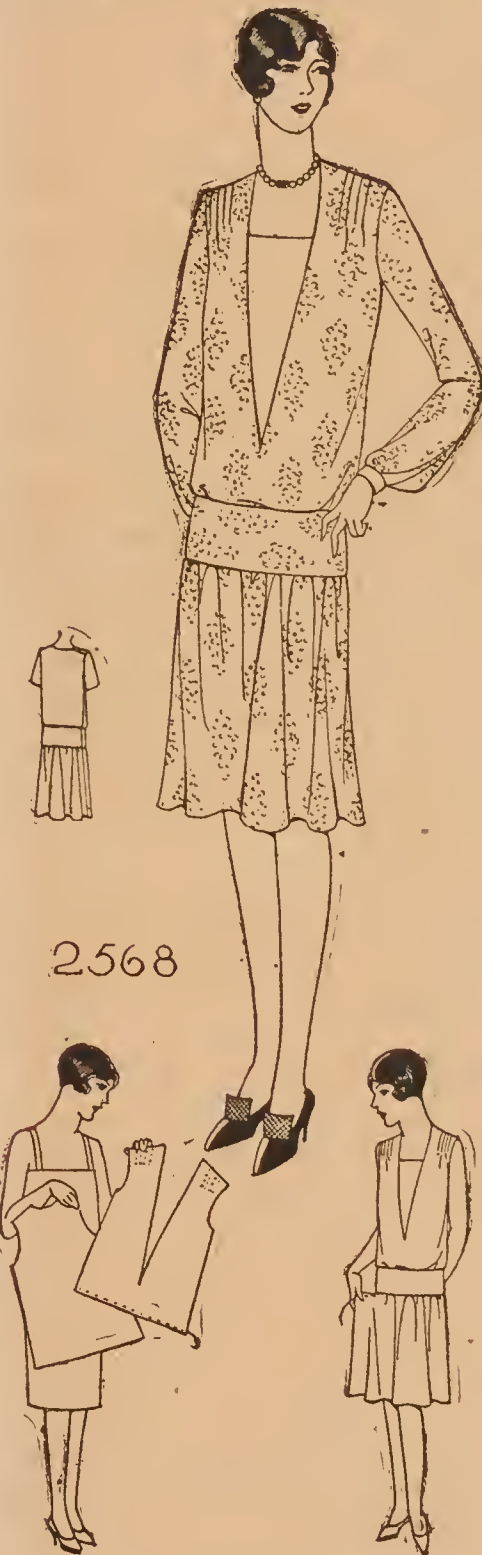
Pickle Recipe

Sweet gherkins

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 qts. small green cucumbers | 1/2 oz. whole cloves |
| 2 1/2 qts. boiling water | 1/2 oz. stick cinnamon |
| 2 cups salt | 1 tablespoon celery seed |
| 2 qts. vinegar | 1/2 oz. whole allspice |
| 1/2 cup white mustard seed | 2 lbs. sugar |

Select small cucumbers of uniform size and wash them. Dissolve the salt in the boiling water and pour it boiling hot over the cucumbers. Let them stand for 24 hours. Drain and cover the cucumbers with boiling vinegar. Let them stand again for 24 hours. Drain the pickles, saving the vinegar, and pack the pickles into clean hot jars. Add the other ingredients to the vinegar, heat it to the boiling point, and pour it over the pickles. Seal the jars, cool, and store them.

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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

"**B**EGONE!" said Chad, sharply, but the dog would not begone; he still came on as though bent on a fight.

"Call yo' dog off," Chad called aloud. "My dog'll kill him. You better call him off," he called again, in some concern, but the tall boy in front laughed scornfully.

"Let's see him," he said, and the small one laughed, too.

Chad's eyes flashed—no boy can stand an insult to his dog—and the curves of his open lips snapped together in a straight red line. "All right," he said, placidly, and, being tired, he dropped back on a stone by the wayside to await results. The very tone of his voice struck all shackles of restraint from Jack, who, with a springy trot, went forward slowly, as though he were making up a definite plan of action; for Jack had a fighting way of his own, which Chad knew.

"Sick him, Whizzer!" shouted the tall boy, and the group of five hurried eagerly down the sill and halted in a half circle about Jack and Chad: so that it looked an uneven conflict, indeed, for the two waifs from over Pine Mountain.

The strange dog was game and wasted no time. With a bound he caught Jack by the throat, tossed him several feet away, and sprang for him again. Jack seemed helpless against such strength and fury, but Chad's face was as placid as though it had been Jack who was playing the winning game. Jack himself seemed little disturbed; he took his punishment without an outcry of rage or pain. You would have thought he had quietly come to the conclusion that all he could hope to do was to stand the strain until his opponent had worn himself out. But that was not Jack's game, and Chad knew it. The tall boy was chuckling, and his brother of Chad's age was bent almost double with delight.

"Kill my dawg, will he?" he cried shrilly.

"Oh, Lawdy!" groaned the tall one.

Jack was much bitten and chewed by this time, and, while his pluck and purpose seemed unchanged, Chad had risen to his feet and was beginning to look anxious. The three silent spectators behind pressed forward and, for the first time, one of these—the tallest of the group—spoke:

"Take yo' dawg off, Daws Dillon," he said, with quiet authority; but Daws shook his head, and the little brother looked indignant.

"He said he'd kill him," said Daws, tauntingly.

"Yo' dawg's bigger and hit ain't fair," said the other again and, seeing Chad's worried look, he pressed suddenly forward; but Chad had begun to smile, and was sitting down on his stone again. Jack had leaped this time, with his first growl during the fight, and Whizzer gave a sharp cry of surprise and pain. Jack had caught him by the throat, close behind the jaws, and the big dog shook and growled and shook again. Sometimes Jack was lifted quite from the ground, but he seemed clamped to his enemy to stay. Indeed he shut his eyes, finally, and seemed to go quite to sleep. The big dog threshed madly and swung and twisted, howling with increasing pain and terror and increasing weakness, while Jack's face was as peaceful as though he were a puppy once more and hanging to his mother's neck instead of her breast, asleep. By and by, Whizzer ceased to shake and began to pant; and, thereupon, Jack took his turn at shaking, gently at first, but with maddening regularity and without at all loosening his hold. The big dog was too weak to resist soon and, when Jack began to jerk savagely, Whizzer began to gasp.

"You take yo' dawg off," called

Daws, sharply. Chad never moved.

"Will you say 'nough for him?" he asked, quietly; and the tall one of the silent three laughed.

"Call him off, I tell ye," repeated Daws, savagely; but again Chad never moved, and Daws started for a club. Chad's new friend came forward.

"Hol' on, now, hol' on," he said, easily. "None o' that, I reckon."

Daws stopped with an oath. "Whut you got to do with this, Tom Turner?"

"You started this fight," said Tom.

"I don't keer ef I did—take him off," Daws answered, savagely.

"Will you say 'nough fer him?" said Chad again, and again Tall Tom chuckled. The little brother clinched his fists and turned white with fear for Whizzer and fury for Chad, while Daws looked at the tall Turner, shook his head from side to side, like a balking steer, and dropped his eyes.

"Y-e-s," he said, sullenly.

"Say it, then," said Chad, and this time Tall Tom roared aloud, and even his two silent brother laughed. Again

panting, and rubbing his right eye which his enemy had tried to "gouge"; "but lemme at him—I can fight that way, too." Tall Tom held them apart.

"You're too little, and he don't fight fair. I reckon you better go on home—you two—an' yo' mean dawg," he said to Daws; and the two Dillons—the one sullen and the other crying with rage—moved away with Whizzer slinking close to the ground after them. But at the top of the hill both turned with bantering yells, derisive wriggling of their fingers at their noses, and with other rude gestures. And, thereupon, Dolph and Rube wanted to go after them, but the talk brother stopped them with a word.

"That's about all they're fit fer," he said, contemptuously, and he turned to Chad.

"What you from, little man, an' whar you goin' an' what mought yo' name be?"

Chad told his name, and where he was from, and stopped.

"Whar you goin'?" said Tom again,

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening they find a cow—evidence that a house is near—and as they follow her down the mountain, they suddenly come on a group of boys and a dog. Chad has no desire to meet the world as an enemy but it appears that trouble may be unavoidable.

Daws, with a furious oath, started for the dogs with his club, but Chad's ally stepped between.

"You say 'nough, Daws Dillon," he said, and Daws looked into the quiet half-smiling face and at the stalwart two wrinning behind.

"Takin' up agin yo' neighbors fer a wood-colt air ye?"

"I'm a-takin' up fer what's right and fair. How do you know he's a wood-colt—an' suppose he is? You say 'nough now, or—"

Again Daws looked at the dogs. Jack had taken a fresh grip and was shaking savagely and steadily. Whizzer's tongue was out—once his throat rattled.

"'Nough!" growled Daws, angrily, and the word was hardly jerked from his lips before Chad was on his feet and prying Jack's jaws apart. "He ain't much hurt," he said, looking at the bloody hold which Jack had clamped on his enemy's throat, "but he'd a-killed him though, he al'ays does. Thar ain't no chance fer no dog, when Jack gits that holt."

Then he raised his eyes and looked into the quivering face of the owner of the dog—the little fellow—who, with the bellow of a yearling bull, sprang at him. Again Chad's lips took a straight red line, and being on one knee was an advantage, for, as he sprang up, he got both underholds and there was a mighty tussle, the spectators yelling with frantic delight.

"Trip him, Tad," shouted Daws, fiercely.

"Stick to him, little un," shouted Tom, and his brothers, stoical Dolph and Rube, danced about madly. Even with underholds, Chad, being much the shorter of the two, had no advantage that he did not need, and, with a sharp thud, the two fierce little bodies struck the road side by side, spurting up a cloud of dust.

"Dawg—fall!" cried Rube, and Dolph rushed forward to pull the combatants apart.

"He don't fight fair," said Chad,

without a word or look of comment.

Chad knew the disgrace and the suspicion that his answer was likely to generate, but he looked his questioner in the face fearlessly.

"I don't know whar I'm goin'."

The big fellow looked at him keenly, but kindly.

"You ain't lyin' an' I reckon you better come with us." He turned for the first time to his brothers and the two nodded.

"You an' yo' dawg, though Mammy don't like dawgs much; but you air a stranger an' you ain't afeerd, an' you can fight—you an' yo' dawg—an' I know Dad'll take ye both in."

So Chad and Jack followed the long strides of the three Turners over the hill and to the bend of the river, where were three long cane fishing-poles with their butts stuck in the mud—the brothers had been fishing, when the flying figure of the little girl told them of the coming of a stranger into those lonely wilds. Taking these up, they strode on—Chad after them and Jack trotting, in cheerful confidence, behind. It is probable that Jack noticed, as soon as Chad, the swirl of smoke rising from a broad ravine that spread into broad fields, skirted by the great sweep of the river, for he sniffed the air sharply, and trotted suddenly ahead. It was a cheering sight for Chad. Two negro slaves were coming from work in a corn-field close by, and Jack's hair rose when he saw them, and, with a growl, he slunk behind his master. Dazed, Chad looked at them.

"Whut've them fellers got on their faces?" he asked. Tom laughed.

"Hain't you niver seed a nigger afore?" he asked.

Chad shook his head.

"Lots o' folks from yo' side o' the mountains niver have seed a nigger," said Tom. "Sometimes hit skeers 'em."

"Hit don't skeer me," said Chad.

At the gate of the barn-yard, in which was a long stable with a deeply sloping roof, stood the old brindle cow,

who turned to look at Jack, and, as Chad followed the three brothers through the yard gate, he saw a slim scarlet figure vanish swiftly from the porch into the house.

In a few minutes, Chad was inside the big log-cabin and before a big log-fire, with Jack between his knees and turning his soft human eyes keenly from one to another of the group about his little master, telling how the mountain cholera had carried off the man and the woman who had been father and mother to him, and their children; at which the old mother nodded her head in growing sympathy, for there were two fresh mounds in her own graveyard on the point of a low hill not far away; how old Nathan Cherry, whom he hated, had wanted to bind him out, and how, rather than have Jack mistreated and himself be ill-used, he had run away along the mountain-top; how he had slept one night under a log with Jack to keep him warm, how he had eaten sassafras and birch bark and had gotten drink from the green water-bulbs of the wild honey-suckle; and how, on the second day, being hungry, and without powder for his gun, he had started, when the sun sank, for the shadows of the valley at the mouth of Kingdom Come. Before he was done, the old mother knocked the ashes from her clay pipe and quietly went into the kitchen, and Jack, for his good manners, could not restrain a whine of eagerness when he heard the crackle of bacon in a frying-pan and the delicious smell of it struck his quivering nostrils. After dark, old Joel, the father of the house, came in—a giant in size and a mighty hunter—and he slapped his big thighs and roared until the rafters seemed to shake when Tall Tom told him about the dog-fight and the boy-fight with the family in the next cove: for already the clan-ship was forming that was to add the last horror to the coming great war and prolong that horror for nearly half a century after its close.

By and by, the scarlet figure of little Melissa came shyly out of the dark shadows behind and drew shyly closer and closer, until she was crouched in the chimney corner with her face shaded from the fire by one hand and a tangle of yellow hair, listening and watching him with her big, solemn eyes, quite fearlessly. Already the house was full of children and dependents, but no word passed between old Joel and the old mother, for no word was necessary. Two waifs who had so suffered and who could so fight could have a home under that roof if they pleased, forever. And Chad's sturdy little body lay deep in a feather-bed, and the friendly shadows from a big fireplace flickered hardly thrice over him before he was asleep. And Jack, for that night at least, was allowed to curl up by the covered coals, or stretch out his tired feet, if he pleased, to a warmth that in all the nights of his life, perhaps, he had never known before.

III

A "BLAB SCHOOL" ON KINGDOM COME

CHAD was awakened by the touch of a cold nose at his ear, the rasp of a warm tongue across his face, and the tug of two paws at his cover. "Git down, Jack!" he said, and Jack, with a whimper of satisfaction, went back to the fire that was roaring up the chimney, and a deep voice laughed and called:

"I reckon you better git up, little man!"

Old Joel was seated at the fire with his huge legs crossed and a pipe in his mouth. It was before dawn, but the household was busily astir. There was the sound of tramping in the frosty air

(Continued on Page 18)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER plants for September and October planting. 235 varieties of Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Irises, Columbines, Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Ane-mones, Mertensias, Hardy Lilies and other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer and every summer for many years. Also Roses, Pansies, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hamp-ton Bays, N. Y.

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BO-KO-ENOUGH TO KILL 50 trees \$1.00. BO-KO CO., Jonestown, Miss.

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WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Leadership

is NOT the result of
CHANCE

Each week in 1927 nearly 500 letters requiring a reply were re-ceived from subscribers by the editorial department of Ameri-can Agriculturist. This is double the number received five years ago.

Confidence in our editors caused readers to ask them ques-tions bearing on all manner of subjects.

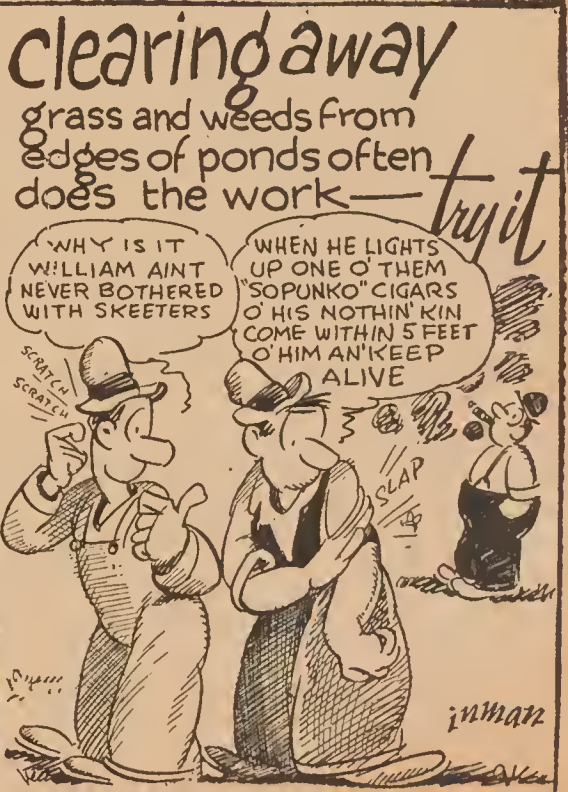
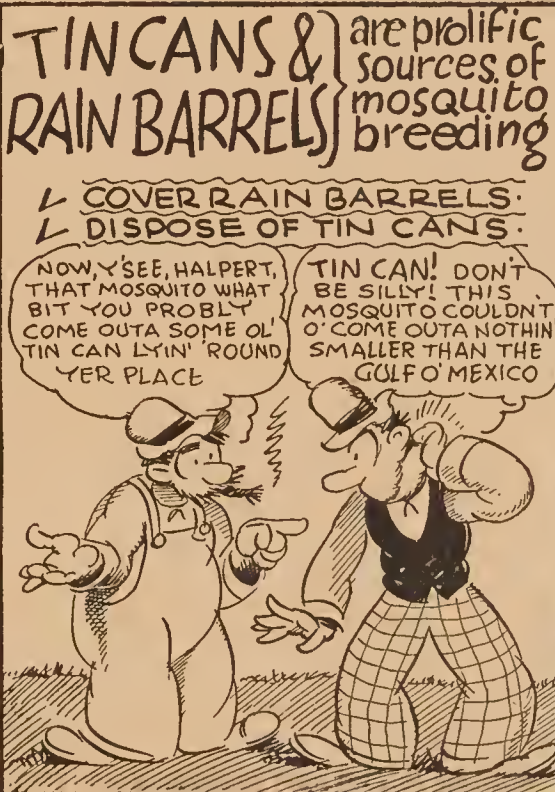
Confidence cannot be bought. It is the result of painstaking effort for truth, honesty and in-tegrity.

Confidence of over half a mil-lion readers has given American Agriculturist deserved leadership.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Down Mosquitoes

By Ray Inman



Our Boys' and Girls' Page

"What I Would Do With a Year"

EDITOR'S NOTE—Aunt Janet recently had a contest on the subject "What I Would Do With a Year" and among the letters received were several from our boys and girls. Several were so excellent that we are printing them.

* * *

SUPPOSING that my fairy god-mother came to me and said "For the next year you can have anything or do anything you please," I should at once search for the best tutors I could find and try to make up in one year as far as possible the neglect of

look as becoming as silk dresses. My grandmother taught me to crochet and knit and a good part of my time would be spent in crocheting and knitting. I have a great deal of pleasure out of piecing quilts, making new and different designs on paper and then making them with cloth. I like to read good books but seldom find time and last, but not least, is my flowers. I love flowers and in a year I could get two years' enjoyment by planting the seeds, watering them and feeling elated as I do when I see the tiny green bulbs coming up from the earth. I like to transplant wild flowers and in my year I would plant many flowers in my garden.—M. A. W., New York.

A Letter from a Lone Scout

ABOUT July 2, we entered the haying season—when every day that is not rainy is filled with "Haymaking" activities. Rainy days are supposed to be idle days—not so on the farm. There are many "rainy day" jobs, as fixing harness, implements (and there are many to fix), fences, or cutting wood, preparing for the next intensive work. On this farm we try to use rainy days to put away tools no longer used till another season and get out for use the next—at the close of seeding time we had to put away plows, harrows, etc., drill, corn and potato planters, and get out the mower, tedder, rake, loader, hay fork, ladders, etc. At all times there are daily "chores" as milking, tending to the horses, feeding all the stock, and keeping the kitchen in running shape.

To-day is really no different from any other—one or two different activities, but essentially the same as any day of this season. I have been Dad's "Farmer" all Spring and Summer, so I must be in everything, whether others are busy or not.

This morning I arose at 5:25 a. m. After attending to my daily personal health routine (teeth, hair, face and hands) I took the milk buckets to the barn and went up in the orchard for the cows. We (Dad and I) milked, after which I had breakfast. After breakfast I attended to the horses' sore shoulders and other sore points (for the work, heat and flies had made them sore and thin) and harnessed them.

Next, we unloaded a load of hay—and brought more in—two loads before dinner. After dinner, at 12:10, we went for more hay. (We drive four horses abreast to pull the wagon and loader in loading). I drive to unload while one of my brothers rakes more, and the others "Man the fork" and "mow". After dinner to-day we had about three-fifths of a load and they were big, on when the wagon "upset" on its side. After setting it up the "Driver" and I pitched the "up-set" on. The horses and men get so tired that we don't work after supper. We quit at 6:00 p. m.

This evening after supper instead of milking I went to the creek, bathed, returned and shaved, and attended to this writing. It is now 10:30. I usually retire by 10:00 but it varies. Although, now I realize that for the benefit of many city readers, I should and could detail many other things, I'm quitting to go to bed.—ROBERT L. WASSON, Altoona, Pa.

A new booklet that will be valuable to anyone who plans to do concrete construction work is called "The Lehigh Book of Farm Structographs." The book gives directions, pictures and working drawings of various concrete construction jobs. A copy of the book may be secured by writing to the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, New York City; Boston, Mass.; Allentown, Pa. or Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 18)

outside and the noise of getting breakfast ready in the kitchen. As Chad sprang up, he saw Melissa's yellow hair

drop out of sight behind the foot of the bed in the next corner, and he turned his face quickly, and, slipping behind the foot of his own bed and into his coat and trousers, was soon at the fire himself, with old Joel looking him over with shrewd kindness.

"Yo' dawg's got a heap o' sense," said the old hunter, and Chad told him how old Jack was, and how a cattle-buyer from the "settlements" of the Bluegrass had given him to Chad when Jack was badly hurt and his owner thought he was going to die. And how Chad had nursed him and how the two had always been together ever since. Through the door of the kitchen, Chad could see the old mother with her crane and pots and cooking-pans; outside, he could hear the moo of the old brindle the bleat of her calf, the nicker of a horse, one lusty sheep-call, and the hungry bellow of young cattle at the barn, where Tall Tom was feeding the stock. Presently Rube stamped in with a back log and Dolph came through with a milk-pail.

"I can milk," said Chad, eagerly, and Dolph laughed.

"All right, I'll give ye a chance," he said, and old Joel looked pleased, for it was plain that the little stranger was not going to be a drone in the household, and, taking his pipe from his mouth but without turning his head, he called out:

"Git up thar, Melissy."

Getting no answer, he looked around to find Melissa standing at the foot of the bed.

"Come here to the fire, little gal, nobody's a-goin' to eat ye."

Melissa came forward, twisting her hands in front of her, and stood, rubbing one bare foot over the other on the hearth-stones. She turned her face with a blush when Chad suddenly looked at her, and, thereafter, the little man gazed steadily into the fire in order to embarrass her no more.

(To Be Continued)

Bunny Monogram I



If you do not wish to wait for the series to run on the Boys' and Girls' page, for ten cents you can obtain proof sheets of the entire alphabet. Address Editor Boys' and Girls' Page, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.75 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for erating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

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Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Duroes, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kid. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

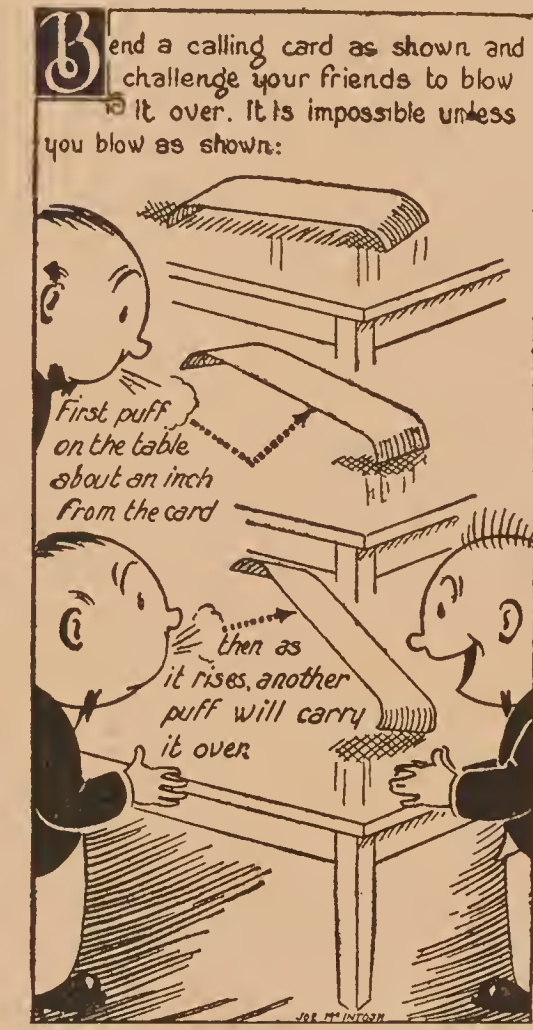
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D. Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.50 8 to 10 weeks old \$3.75 Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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27 Registered Holstein

heifers accredited. 25 very large high grade Holstein cows and 10 registered, 8 registered bulls ready for Service. SPOT FARM, John C. Reagan, Prop., Tully, N. Y.



seventeen. Art, music, grammar, clothes, manners are some of the things I should hope to know something about before the year was done. Though at present I can hardly leave home without being sick, either on train or car, I venture to say that my tutors and I would be as changeable as the weather.

First I should go into the Highlands of Scotland and learn to dance strathspeys and reels in a way that would not disgrace my ancestors. To learn to sit on horseback properly and ride a donkey at the seaside would be another ambition realized. Also I should like to inspect a few castles or palaces without feeling I was rude and listen to men of Devon talking. Venice and Rome I should look at very keenly to see how they sized up with books about them. To see the cherry blossoms of Japan and perhaps a few fans, then sail off to South America and see if we could wander as pleasantly as Amyas Leigh under the mighty trees and hear the song of the myriad birds while perhaps struggling with mathematics. Then I should have my picture painted—a camera with me all the time—and with a plentiful supply of books would fill up my Golden Year pleasantly.—"PRISCILLA".

* * *

One Whole Year

WHAT would I do if I had a whole year at my disposal? Well, I don't know definitely but I have always wanted to do those little things that I never could find time to do. If I had a whole year I would think of them first.

I make most of my own dresses and underwear but I seldom find time to put on them the little bit of simple embroidery that I admire so much. I think a bit of hand embroidery makes my small sister's gingham play dresses



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Canada Bars Tipster Sheets from Mails

"Can you give me any information about the Financial Criterion of Boston, Mass.?"

WE have already commented on this publication which is what is usually called a "Tipster sheet". This class of publications prints some reliable financial news but at the same time frequently advises buying securities of doubtful value. We are informed that the Financial Criterion and the Financialistic Debater another "tipster sheet" published in Boston, Mass., have been denied use of the Canadian mails by the Postmaster General of Canada.

Uses A.A. Poultry Marker to Protect Against Thieves

I REALLY do not know how to express my thanks for the unlooked for chicken thief reward and I do appreciate very much the help and kindness of Mr. Morgenthau.

Promptness Appreciated

THIS is to acknowledge receipt of check from the North American Accident Insurance Company for \$80.00, in settlement of my claim for indemnity for my accident (broken leg).

I wish to thank you for the personal interest you have taken in my behalf.

I recommend the American Agriculturist and this insurance service most highly.

George Born.

There are many ways I can help pay a bill with my gift. I might place the \$50.00 towards the lumber bill we still owe. We built a 40-foot chicken house last year and had it full of fine pullets. On December 16th, 1927 thieves took close to 100 of the 10 months old laying pullets. They only left 28 and that left us short of egg income which would pay our chick and hen feed bills this year. So we will start over again this year.

We have all our chickens marked with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST poultry marker. We have also wired the three houses like you advised in your paper. I am sure there will always be an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign on our farm while we live in the country, which has been 18 years this spring.

A Question About Posting Farms

Would it be possible for a man who owns two farms operating as one unit to post one of them and leave the other one unposted? Would it also be possible for a man to post a creek or pond against fishing and leave the rest of the farm unposted?

IN reply to your first question as to the legality of posting two farms as one unit would say that if these farms were joint farms both of them would have to be posted in accordance with the Conservation Law, but if they were not adjoining farms but a separation was indicated by a well, ditch, bed, fence, road, highway or in any other visible or distinct manner which would indicate a separation from the other farms one of them could be posted, but it would have to be around the entire boundary of the farm.

As to your second question we would say that a person has a legal right under the law to post a pond or lake

which is upon his property prohibiting fishing thereon without posting the lands upon which the lake is located.

Do Not Send Money to Home Work Schemes

"Will you give me some information about the Cedar Garment Factory at Amsterdam. They advertise to pay \$1.50 a dozen for sewing bungalow aprons at home."

THIS is apparently another of the many home work schemes about which we have so frequently commented. Although we have investigated hundreds of them we have yet to find one that we can recommend to our subscribers. Their activities are all the more serious when it is considered that they are preying upon people who are already in financial difficulties and are trying to do something to add a little to their income. These companies usually charge a deposit for supplies following which it is difficult or impossible to get any reply from them.

A Misunderstanding Ironed Out

Last spring I ordered 100 baby chicks from the Poultry Farm. I sent cash with the order and was to get them for the first week in June. I would appreciate your help if you would get the money on this order.

WE called this case to the attention of the company. There was apparently an error in their records, such as any one might make. The company had entered this as an advance payment on a larger order and were waiting for the balance of the amount before shipping the chicks.

Due to this error our subscriber and the company were unable to clear up the misunderstanding. We were glad to explain the case to them and they promptly returned the \$11.00 to our subscriber.

Jury Frees Irving Hough of "Richards Farms"

THE case of the United States versus Irving R. Hough, who operated for a time under the name of Richards Farms at 79 Boulevard, Kingston, New York, has finally been brought to a

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Onondaga County

A FISHING trip is usually taken for recreation yet such a trip recently led indirectly to the receipt of a \$50 check by Herbert Rolls, Skaneateles, N. Y. The check was from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and was awarded for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of Joe Gregaravichi for stealing chickens from our subscriber Mr. Frank Evans.

Mr. Rolls was returning from a fishing trip about 2:00 in the morning and noticed an automobile in his back lot with the license number 7D8105. A short time later he noticed the same car in the driveway of his neighbor

close and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on August 16.

This outcome will be very disappointing to our readers who had dealings with Hough. It was claimed that he appropriated to his own use over \$5,000, received from numerous victims throughout the country, that in nearly all instances gave them absolutely nothing in return therefore and that in the few cases in which chickens were shipped, they were of an inferior quality and did not meet Hough's advertise-

Have You a Claim Against Puritas Farms?

ANY person having claims against Puritas Farms, Inc., for milk or cream which is produced on the complainant's own farm, should immediately file a claim with Hon. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets in Albany, N. Y. sometime before October 10.

We understand that this firm has gone out of business and that shippers will be protected through a bond taken out by the company with the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The case was vigorously prosecuted by the United States Attorney and it is reported that the verdict was a great surprise to him as it was to us.

More About Collection Agencies

WE have received numerous complaints concerning unsatisfactory dealings with collection agencies. The Rochester Better Business bureau in a study of this problem advises the careful study of contracts with such companies before signing them. The Bureau has found that collections companies usually use a contract specifically providing for a 50% charge on all accounts collected. If the client gives them \$400 worth of unpaid bills to collect, the agency usually returns nothing to the client until \$200 has been collected. In other words the agency gets their pay first and the client gets whatever is left—which is usually nothing. We are publishing this information and suggesting that anyone approached by a representative of a collection agency should read the contract very carefully. We recommend that a local collection agency be used wherever possible.

NUMBER 19098

NEW YORK, N. Y. July 23 1928

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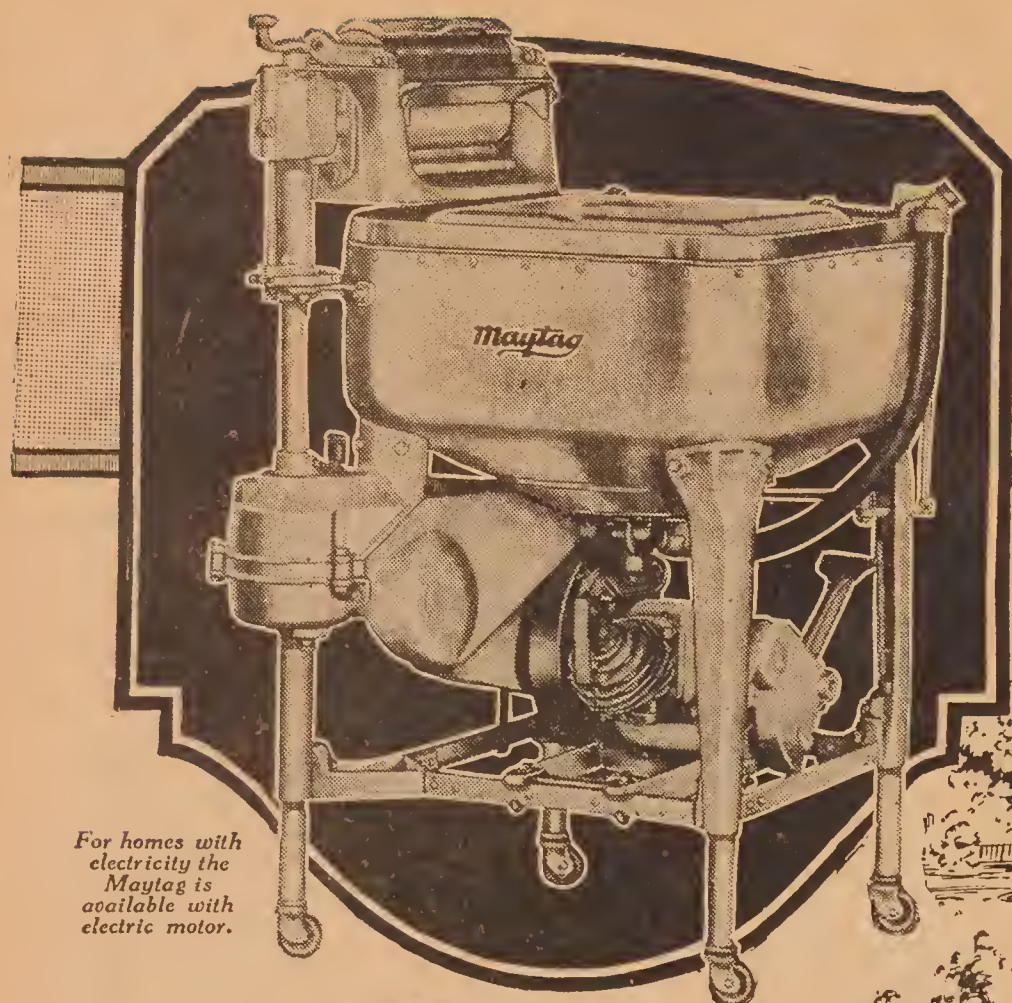
Syracuse: C. E. S. Smith, Dept. B-47, 301 E. Genesee St.
Harrisburg: F. A. Harrison, Dept. B-47, 308 North, 2nd St.
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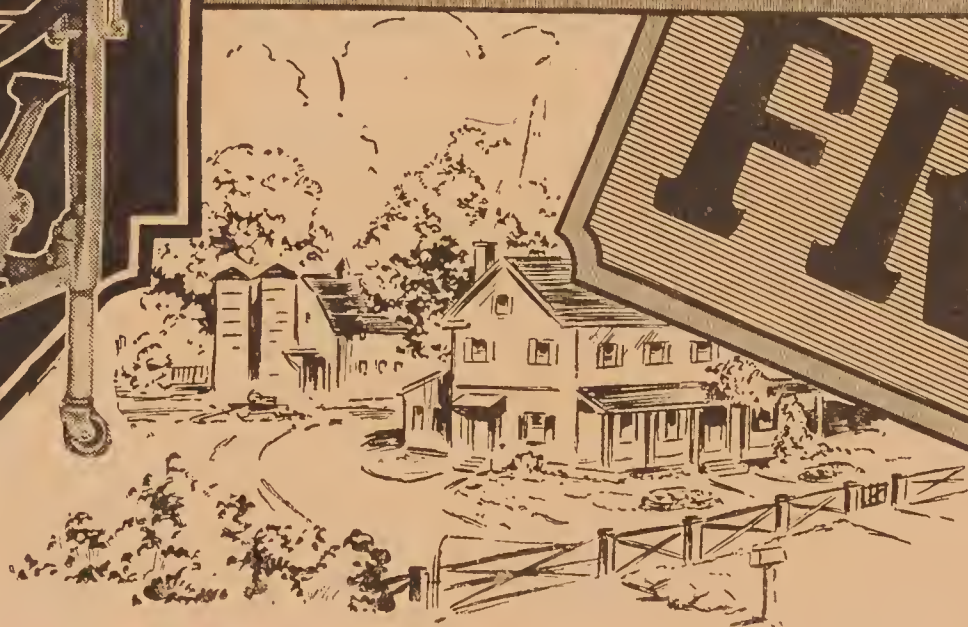


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DON'T KEEP IT**

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

September 15, 1928

Published Weekly

The Rains Descended and the Floods Came

A First-hand View of the Rondout Valley Disaster

By E. R. EASTMAN

If you want to be thankful for just the plain, everyday blessings of life, you should have travelled with me a few days ago through the devastated and ruined flooded districts in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, New York. In order to give A.A. folks a first hand description, I drove through this ruined section. Bridges were destroyed and whole sections of



E. R. Eastman

the road were washed out so that it took me hours to drive a few miles. Time after time we forded creeks and washed out gullies in the road, and pushed the car up muddy banks. Never have I seen anything like the conditions left by this flood; never have I felt so sorry for people who in a few short hours saw their

homes swept away and all or much of their property lost.

The cloudburst which caused the disaster occurred on Sunday afternoon, August 26. The bottom seemed to fall out of the heavens, releasing a great wall of water reported to be from twenty to thirty feet high, which rushed with tremendous velocity down the steep and narrow Rondout Valley.

It is easy enough to set down on paper a cold list of the damages caused by a great flood like this, but to get what it really means, you should try to put yourself in the place of those who saw their property ruined or washed away. Over one hundred homes were partly or completely destroyed and five hundred persons were left homeless. We do not remember a sadder sight than those ruined houses, many of which we saw. They were deserted, windowless, covered with mud—mute testimonials of the terrific and unsparing force of natural elements when out of control.

Riding down the valley, we counted a great many

wrecked automobiles. Over a hundred were lost, many of which were practically new. Several hundred farm buildings, garages, and out-buildings were destroyed. We talked with one man who had taken great pride in fixing up a fine set of farm buildings. Luckily his house and new barn had been spared, but a large new hen house was picked up bodily and transported down the river and his once beautiful farmstead was covered with tons of gravel. Hundreds of acres of farm land were washed out and eroded by the great power of the torrent, so that this land can never be cultivated again. Thousands of hens were drowned and some stock.

Riding through the flooded district one was frequently assailed with the heavy stench which is always to be found in a flooded country. The water supply in practically

every home in the whole district was polluted so that it was unfit for use. State authorities were taking steps to prevent an epidemic. For several days after the flood it was impossible to reach some of the villages and there was a serious food shortage. We drove seventeen miles from the village of Grahamsville to Napanoch, and the road for ten of these seventeen miles was either washed out or cut through by deep gullies. Between twenty-five and thirty bridges, ranging from small foot bridges to large 150-foot spans, were wrecked or swept away. At the height of the flood on Sunday evening, three men were drowned and several were injured.

Unless you could see it with your own eyes, it is almost impossible to believe some of the things that the flood did. We rode along one place where the ordinary bed of the river is at least 10 feet below the highway, and yet the water marks, driftwood, and the general debris showed that the water had been at least 15 feet deep on the highway itself, leaving driftage in trees along the road 15 feet above our heads. A large, two and a half story frame garage was lifted from its foundations near Eureka and deposited squarely in the middle of the highway. A few rods from the garage a house stood on its roof beam. A highway sign left standing, bearing the legend "Warning—Curve", stood on the edge of a washout one hundred yards across and several feet deep. Such washouts were encountered many times along the road.

The flooded section is a great vacation district and as the waters kept rising higher and higher, completely surrounding some of the hotels and boarding houses, the terror of the New York City boarders was terrific; but fortunately none of these big houses were swept away. When the flood subsided refugees by the hundreds were walking along the highways, often clad in borrowed

(Continued on Page 16)

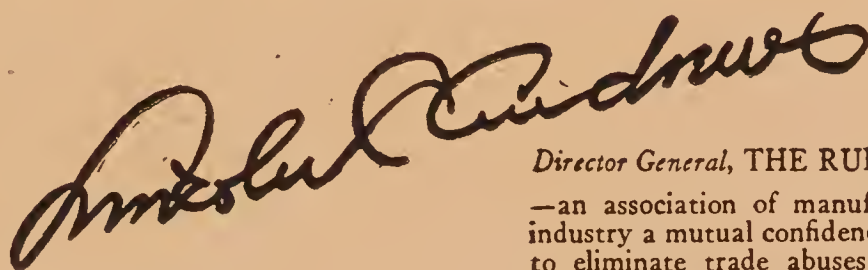


A scene at Livingston Manor on the Liberty Highway during the recent flood. This highway or Route 17 as it is sometimes called, was not in the worst part of the flood, but it was under water for miles.

STANDARD WARRANTY FOR PNEUMATIC CASINGS AND TUBES

"Every pneumatic tire of our manufacture bearing our name and serial number is warranted by us against defects in material and workmanship during the life of the tire to the extent that if any tire fails because of such defect, we will either repair the tire or make a reasonable allowance on the purchase of a new tire."

THIS broad warranty against tire defects, unlimited as to mileage or time, is the most constructive guarantee of service ever offered the public.



Director General, THE RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

—an association of manufacturers organized "to promote in the industry a mutual confidence and a high standard of business ethics; to eliminate trade abuses; to promote sound economic business customs and practices; to foster wholesome competition . . . and thus generally to promote the service of the industry to the public welfare."

THE tire industry has taken great steps forward in the past decade.

Tire quality has been improved immeasurably; tire prices have been reduced to the lowest levels in history.

And now the industry has taken another great forward step.

The manufacturers of 95% of the tires made in the United States guarantee tires bearing their names and serial numbers against defects for the life of the tire.

What an improvement this is over the old days of the now outworn "definite mileage guarantee."

The era of the mileage guarantee came to an end when users realized that good tires are made of rubber and cotton—not printed promises.

They discovered that "there are no miles in a bottle of ink."

They discovered that you cannot put mileage into tires by written guarantees—it must be built in. No mileage guarantee will hold the tread to the carcass:—nothing but craftsmanship does that.

They discovered that no mileage guarantee will toughen the rubber or strengthen the cotton cord:—only the know-how of experienced tire builders does that.

They discovered that no mileage guarantee will extend the life of a tire to its utmost capacity:—only good driving and care for your tires does that.

On the other hand, car owners found that the definite mileage guarantee had these failings—

- 1 It benefited the driver who misused his tires and misrepresented his mileage, at the cost of the honest and careful driver who did not abuse his tires, and who was truthful in stating his mileage, or honest in admitting he did not know his mileage.
- 2 It put a premium upon heedless driving by removing the penalty for traveling with tires under-inflated or wheels out of line.
- 3 Its cost was a buried expense that bore on the user of the tires without adding any commensurate value.

The first year following the elimination of the definite mileage guarantee, over thirteen million dollars was saved by doing away with adjustments against neglect and abuse of the careless driver, and was put back into the product for the benefit of all drivers alike.

The industry simply converted non-productive cost into good sound rubber and cotton. Every user benefited equally; tire prices came down; tire quality went up. Today the American tire user is enjoying the lowest-cost tire miles in the history of the world.

The high quality of present day tires has made possible the prevailing standard tire warranty, extending over the life of the tire—the broadest and most constructive guarantee of service that can be written—a declaration that enables the manufacturers of over 95% of the production in the country to stand squarely behind the quality and serviceability of their products, as they wish to stand.

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Wiring Farm Buildings for Electricity

Some Suggestions That Will Save You Time and Money

MANY of us have seen the coming of the telephone, the radio, the tractor, the mowing machine, and last but not least electric service. It is stated that New York State stands second only to California in the number of farms receiving Central station service, there being 35,600 now served.

Sad as it may seem there are probably less than 90% of these farms adequately wired to receive the full benefit of this new servant. How often has a housewife been heard to say: "Fetch the step ladder and attach this vacuum cleaner to the overhead lamp fixture?" How many times has father tripped over the washing machine cord stretched across the kitchen floor? How many times has sister turned off the light in her room to stumble downstairs in darkness because of lack of proper switch control?

As the country roads of a few years ago were entirely adequate to meet the travel of the horse and buggy, so was past wiring sufficient to meet the meager requirements of lighting only. To those unfamiliar with the present uses and economics of electric service some contractors, either through ignorance or desire to "get the job" in face of competition still recommend the wiring of the early '90s.

There are now 200 uses for electric service on the farm and in the home. To supply but a few of these, we must have broad highways for electricity to pass along without put-

By D. E. BLANDY

ting one piece of apparatus in the ditch to let the other pass. For this reason it should be insisted upon that adequate entrance wires be installed. The electric utilities can supply 3-wire service from their lines and the future customer should insist that they do so by having their electrical contractor install not less than 1¼ in. pipe (conduit) on the side of their house containing not less than three No. 6 wires. In some cases the wire should be as large as No. 4 or No. 2, de-

pending upon the use to which electricity will be put and the distance it must travel. Along these wires sufficient electricity must flow unobstructed from the company pole to the many labor saving devices now available to the housewife.

As a broad highway meets the cross roads, so after the electricity passes into the house and through the meter, it comes to what is called the distribution box. Here it is that each of the various wires branching from the main entrance wire, like side roads, runs to serve the various places it is needed. Like side roads, these may be smaller than the main highway for they do not carry the great burden of the traffic.

In order to eliminate trouble on the electrical side roads, a gateway is placed in these circuits called fuses which when they get hot from the passage of too much electricity, melt and interrupt further traffic until the trouble is corrected and the fuse replaced.

In planning wiring within the house, thought should be given to the use to which electricity will now, or in the future, be placed, and provision be made for a handy double plug or so called convenience outlet in the wall nearest its location. Switches to control all lamps should be placed near doors where the lighting may be turned on and off upon leaving or entering the room.

The same No. 6 wires running to the house from the pole can well be
(Continued on Page 16)



When wiring buildings, it pays to provide for as many uses as possible. Here we see current used for lights, toaster and coffee percolator as well as for operating the cream separator which can be seen through the kitchen door. It is claimed that there are now two hundred uses for electricity on the farm.

A Suggestion for Turning Idle Land into Money

Experience Indicates That Sheep Pay a Good Profit to Their Owner

By HERBERT H. EELLS

IT seems to me after what I have seen and know about sheep on the farms in New York State, that the farmers are neglecting one of the best paying things on a farm for the money invested and the labor required. I have a Stewart sheep shearing outfit run by a gasoline engine and for the last ten years have sheared sheep for farmers in the following counties of New York State: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Monroe, Orleans, Ontario, Livingston and Erie. I have sheared about 20,000 head of sheep during that time. Therefore, I have had a chance to watch and learn something about sheep raising on a farm. I consider that there is more clear profit from sheep than anything else for the labor required if they are properly cared for. There is no animal that responds to good care more quickly than sheep. I do not advise putting a lot of money into a flock of pure bred sheep to begin with. Start with a flock of good grade ewes and use a good pure bred ram of some good breed to head the flock as a good ram is more than one-half in building up a good flock. Do not use any ram no matter how good, more than two years in the same flock for inbreeding will surely ruin the flock very soon.

I consider that good Shropshire, Oxford or Hampshire rams should be used for about four years to give the lambs and ewes the size and then I should use a half blood ram, a cross of a one-half Ramboulet with either above named breeds or with the Dorset, that will give the size to the sheep and lambs and fineness and weight to the wool. It seems strange

that with all of the cheap, idle land of which there are thousands of acres in Clinton, Essex and Franklin Counties that there are not more sheep kept. Where only a few years ago there were thousands of sheep they can now be counted by the hundreds. Do not think by my above statement that all of the land in those three counties is cheap and idle land as there are some of the best apple and dairy farms in this State located in the Champlain Valley. This land suitable for sheep keeping is located in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains and is a natural sheep land, which if located in the West would be pasturing thousands of sheep or beef cattle instead of lying idle. I know, as I have seen much poorer land with less feed on which

thousands of sheep were grazing and the owner receiving a good income. As we all know, the grazing lands in the West are getting smaller each year and unless the eastern farmers take to keeping more sheep, the wool, mutton, and lambs will have to be imported from South America or Australia which seems unnecessary with thousands of our pasture land lying idle.

The average weight of wool per head I find is about six pounds and there is no reason why, if proper care is taken in choosing a good buck and culling the flock, that they would not shear eight pounds to ten pounds of wool per head. I have sheared some flocks that had been neglected in culling and providing a good buck that sheared not quite five pounds per head and I have sheared other flocks that had been culled and a purebred buck used that averaged over ten pounds of wool. There was an equal amount of difference in the size and weight of the sheep of the two flocks. I know one farmer that I shear for every year that in 1926 had 166 sheep. He had 150 lambs which he sold for \$11 per head and I paid him \$455.24 for his wool. His gross income that year was \$2105.24 and he still had his original 166 sheep left. This year I sheared 197 sheep for the same man and I paid him \$598 for his wool and he has 176 lambs that will bring him anywhere from \$10 to \$12 each.

In Monroe and Orleans Counties a great many of the sheep owners have their lambs come the last of December and during January and
(Continued on Page 9)



These triplet lambs were born March 14 in Erie County, New York, on the farm of a subscriber.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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An American Crop

RIDE across a good dairy country at this time of year and you will agree that corn is just about the finest crop that grows. What is more beautiful than to see a long field of corn rising in contrast against a green meadow? What is more magical than the rapidity with which corn grows? Can the short stuff of July first be the same crop you see on September first.

One of the interesting features at the New York State Fair was an Indian village. To this village Indian runners came, in accord with the old Indian practice, bearing ears of corn. It was the ancient custom of the eastern Indians at this time of year to send out the runners to take a sort of census of the corn crop, for if the corn failed it meant a winter of starvation ahead. Without corn it is doubtful if the American pioneer could have survived, for it was his staff of life. Corn, or maize, as the Indians called it, is truly an American crop, and when one looks at the thousands of acres of it as he rides through a great dairy country of the East, or where it is grown for grain in the West, he agrees that corn is indeed king.

Delaware County Again Wins Horseshoe Tournament

ONE of the most satisfactory projects that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has carried on is its annual horseshoe pitching tournament at the New York State Fair. This was the fifth year these tournaments have been conducted in co-operation with the Farm Bureau Associations of the different counties. You will note from the reports of the great tournament this year, which are given in this and last weeks' issues, that out of the seven winners, five were boys from fifteen to twenty-one years of age.

Barnyard golf is good for everybody. It can be played anywhere at any time, but it is especially good for country boys because it is one of the influences that tend to keep them interested at home and on the farm. Practically every county in the State held local contests. In the five years that A.A. and the Farm Bureaus have co-operated to hold these contests, we have seen a complete revival of this good, wholesome game in every county and in almost every farm neighborhood. Think of the thousands of boys and men who now get a good deal of fun out of pitching horseshoes.

One of the finest things about it is the splendid

sportsmanship that it seems to develop. In all these years, we have never seen any ill feeling nor found anybody who did not take his defeat graciously. For example, at the end of a very close contest this year between A. J. Pooler and W. Shackleton, Shackleton won first place by a close margin, whereupon Mr. Pooler grabbed the winner up on his shoulders and carried him across the court, while the crowd cheered them both. Each year, also, the efficiency of the contestants has improved. This year, Mr. Shackleton, the winner, pitched 43.4 per cent ringers. In other words, pretty nearly half of all the shoes he threw were ringers. If you do not think that is some achievement, try throwing a heavy horseshoe at a peg 40 feet distant, keep it up for two days—the length of the Syracuse tournament—and see how many ringers you get.

You will be interested in the full report of the games on the opposite page.

What Is a Master Farmer?

RECENTLY we have been visiting prospective Master Farmers and as we talk with these men and walk across their farms with them and see their accomplishments, our predominant feeling is one of humbleness. When we see what others have done with so little to start with, we realize our own shortcomings.

We hope that no one will get the wrong idea of what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is trying to do in this Master Farmer project. Its purpose is certainly not to set one farmer above another, but rather to dignify and emphasize the importance of all farmers and all agriculture. All other professions and trades have had their leaders singled out and honored for great achievements, but what is there greater or of more importance to the world than farming? Yet when have you ever known farmers themselves to be honored for their accomplishments? We do not expect to find all of the good farmers. Probably we will not find even the best ones.

Our only thought is to find men who have made good on the soil and in looking for these men we have three fundamentals in mind. First, a real Master Farmer must have succeeded economically, preferably without having much of any start in life. Second, he must be a good husband, a good father, and a good home-maker. Third, he must be a good citizen, finding time enough to give some attention to the problems of his fellows. With these three fundamental qualifications, a Master Farmer is an all-around man. It is quite a job to pick out such men. In order to be sure, we have a Board of Judges in New York that will make the Master Farmer title mean something when it is bestowed. These judges are: A. R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture; Fred Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange; Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt; Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension of the New York State College of Agriculture; Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; and E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Too Much Hay

COMING down across New York State some two hundred and fifty miles on September 1, we saw at least twenty-five farmers still doing their haying, and much hay still uncut. There will be a lot of hay this year not cut at all, and we are wondering just what this hay left standing will do to the old meadows.

Never, in our opinion, have we seen a season so hard to get work done. The saving factor has been that it has been a fair season for crops. Corn has come along good in most sections, considering its poor start, and hay is a good crop in most sections. There is much hay stacked and there is considerable left over from last year.

All of which leads again to the old question, "What is to be done about surplus hay?" One man told us he shipped some good hay to market recently and received just enough for it to pay for the baling and the freight.

It is very apparent that timothy hay has reached the end of its market possibilities. What will farmers do who still have more hay than they can feed? The answer is difficult. A partial solution in many sections is to replace timothy with alfalfa, and there are surprisingly few places where alfalfa will not grow if it has the right treatment. We have seen farm after farm this summer that now has a good start with alfalfa where we have been previously told it would not grow. Clover also may be grown where it is impossible to grow alfalfa. Clover and alfalfa are the basis of good dairy farming, and where these legumes cannot be fed upon the place they can always be sold at fair prices.

Suckers on Sweet Corn

FOR many years growers of sweet corn on a large scale have spent much time and labor removing the suckers from the growing corn. After years of careful experimenting, Professor H. C. Thompson, of the Department of Vegetable Gardening of the New York State College of Agriculture, is emphatic in his belief that there are no advantages in removing suckers from sweet corn and in fact that the practice may do more harm than good. If suckers are removed when they are small, no harm is done except that labor is wasted; if they are allowed to grow before cutting, removing them lowers the yield.

The A. A. Service Bureau Signs

NO one can ride across the country where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates, as we have done this summer, without being impressed with the confidence you folks have in the "Old Reliable." There are whole communities that one can ride through without finding a single farm that does not have an A.A. sign prominently posted. We confess that we are human enough so that seeing so many of these signs makes up happy, but it also gives us a feeling of deep responsibility, for we know that you have put up this sign because you believe in the paper and what it is trying to do for farming and farmers.

Paint

WHAT is more discouraging than to spend a lot of time and money in painting up the buildings and equipment only to find after a year or so that the job ought to be done over again because of the poor quality of paint used. Cheap paint is dear at any price, and, unfortunately, there is a lot of it on the market. We most emphatically suggest that when you contemplate doing any painting, and we hope you are making such plans, you pay especial attention to buying paint backed by a reputable firm or manufacturer on whom you can depend.

Eastman's Chestnut

AGOOD many strange things have come out of my own home town—including myself—but can you wonder when you see the type of literature which we were brought up on. Here's a story sent in by an old friend of my boyhood days:

"An old neighbor used to delight in telling about using a rawhide harness, a harness which would always stretch when wet. One day while in the woods, a heavy shower came up and the man hitched to a heavy log to take it to the house, and started without looking back. When he arrived at the house, the log had not started yet, so he hung each harness on a stump next to the woodshed, and the next morning the harness had regained the usual length and the log was up to the house."

Delaware County Wins Horseshoe Contest

Five of Seven Prize Winners Under Twenty-one Years of Age

YOUTH triumphed over age at the Fifth Annual Amateur Horseshoe Pitching tournament held by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, assisted by the Farm Bureau and the State Fair, on the fair grounds in Syracuse, August 28 and 29. Of the seven prize winners all but two were twenty-one years of age or under. Skackleton of Delaware County, the six-foot, four-inch youth, who won the championship is 16 years of age as is also Bult from Wayne County, who won the sixth place. Drumm from Schenectady County, who won the third prize is twenty-one and Daugherty of Monroe County, the winner of the fourth prize is only fifteen. Brain of Cattaraugus, who took the fifth place is seventeen. Pooler of Jefferson County who won the second place admits to being sixty years old, while Rev. Dr. Heatherington who won the seventh prize, is approaching middle age.

No more enthusiastic bunch of players ever took part in a tournament. The onlookers around the courts and who crowded the bleachers which were provided by the State Fair management for the first time this year, cheered to the echo as the different players showed expert pitching frequently putting three or four ringers on the peg at the same time.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last week, gave a report of the men who each pitched 50 shoes to qualify for the preliminary tournament. The

By D. D. COTTRELL
Secretary, National Horseshoe Pitchers
Association of America

sixteen men who made the most points in pitching their fifty shoes, each pitched each other one twenty-five point game in the preliminaries which began about one o'clock the first day. The lowest number of points made by any one of these sixteen men in the qualifying round was sixty-one.

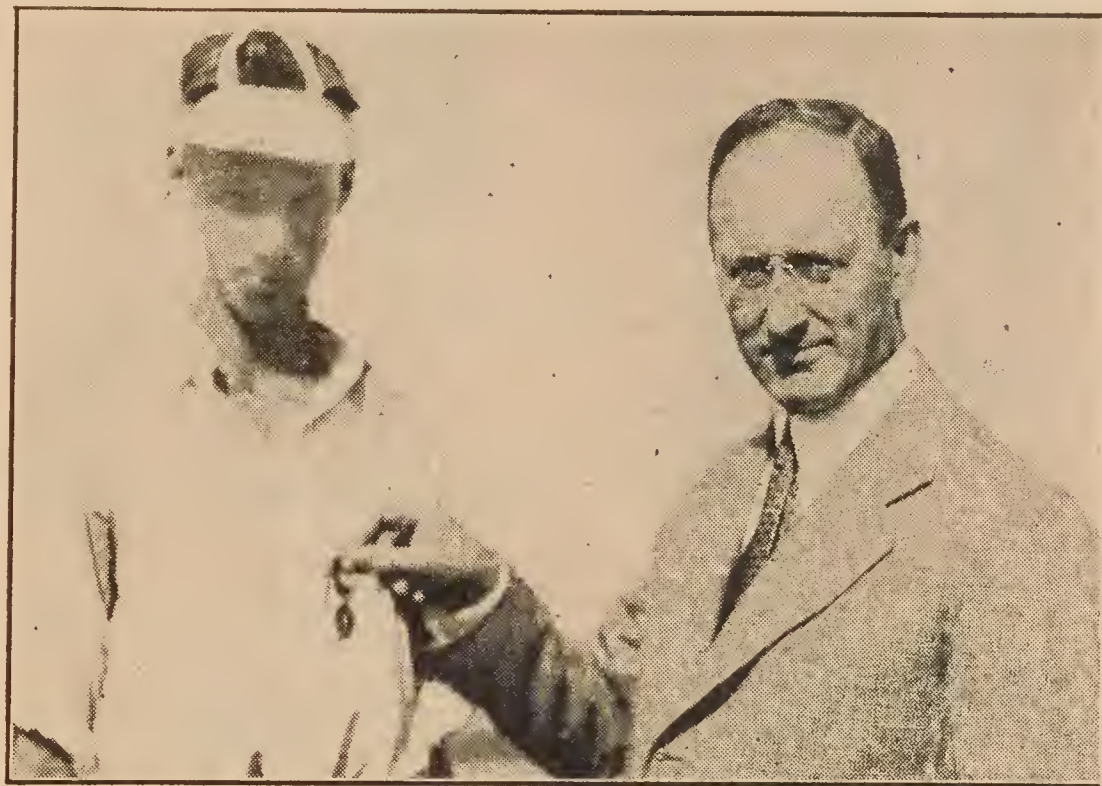
It had been agreed that if there were any ties in games won that the highest number of points

made should decide the place except for tie games for a cash prize. When the preliminaries were finished about noon Wednesday it was found that four men had tied for sixth place. These men then played each other one twenty-five point game for place resulting as shown in table B. Daugherty and Heatherington each won two games, but Daugherty was given the sixth place because he made the most points. Turk and Bowen each lost two games but Turk was given eighth place because he made the most points. The six highest men began playing each other one fifty

point game in the finals for the championship about one o'clock P. M. Wednesday. It had been agreed that if there should be a tie for championship as there was last year, it would be played off but a tie for any other place in the finals would be decided by the highest number of points made. There was a tie for third, fourth and fifth places so the thirteen points Pooler had more than Drumm made him ten dollars more prize money and the nine points Drumm had more than Daugherty made him ten dollars more prize money.

The bleachers were crowded and hundreds stood around the courts to watch the final games. The jinx seemed to have it in for Drumm for he lost his first game to Shackleton and his next game to Bult the score being forty-eight to fifty in each

(Continued on Page 22)



Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist pinning the winner's medal on Walter Shackleton of Delaware County. As a result of the tournament, Shackleton is recognized as the Amateur Champion of New York State.

High Spots at the New York State Fair

What Feature at Syracuse Did You Like Best?

THE New York State Fair this year was without exception the best we have ever attended. Many factors contributed to its success, but space will permit mentioning only a few of the high spots. For the first time in years there was good weather. To be sure, it sprinkled a few times, and it was very hot, but the weather this year was no excuse for folks to stay home, and they certainly did not. The attendance was only fair on Monday but it kept increasing each day. The total for the entire week was two hundred and twenty-five thousand, which was about eight thousand better than last year. Financially, also, the Fair made good, which should be a source of gratification not only to Commissioner Pyrke, Director Ackerman, the State Fair Council, and other officials, but also to the people of the entire State, for after all this great annual exposition belongs to the people, and especially to the farmers, and its success is their success.

Different people are impressed with different things when they go to a fair of this kind, but to us just about the best exhibits on the grounds were the dairy cattle. Never anywhere, even at the several National Dairy Shows that we have attended, were there finer stock in evidence than at Syracuse this year. The capacity of the Fair barns was crowded beyond its limits with individuals and herds that were a joy to the lover of fine cattle. During almost the entire week the barns were thronged with interested visitors and the fine new coliseum was

filled constantly with an audience of hundreds of people while the stock was being judged.

One of the best things about the good cattle show was that a majority of the cattle were from New York State herds. The dairymen of the New York milk shed have a right to be proud of the progress that has been made in breeding fine cattle in the last quarter century.

It is too bad that with the individuals and herds of such fine educational value much of it is lost because not enough care is taken to em-

phasize the good points of these famous animals for the benefit of the average observer. Some progress has been made in better labelling of the individuals in the barns, but it is absolutely impossible, unless one stands right next to a judge down in the arena to know on what basis the judges make their decisions. How much more could be had from the exhibits, and how every seat in the coliseum would be filled, if a few minutes were taken after each decision to explain the outstanding points of the animal to the crowd.

This leads to the whole question of what is a fair for anyway? It is certainly not for the comparatively few exhibitors. Its purpose is to entertain and instruct with the animals and other exhibits shown, yet it has always seemed to us that those in charge often lose sight of this main purpose of the exhibition. However, there are some exceptions and some progress to be noted.

No State Can Beat This

Crossing from the stock barns to the great hall where the fruit, flowers and products of the farm are shown, one is greatly impressed with the care that has been taken to label the exhibits so that the casual observer can understand why they are there. One cannot pass through the fruit, flower and farm products' exhibit without being justly proud that he is a resident of a state that can turn off such a variety of such high quality products of the farm.

In this same hall were located the
(Continued on Page 22)



The Seneca County Farm Bureau booth, winner of first place at the Syracuse State Fair. From left to right: T. E. Milliman, Manager, Fertilizer Department, G. L. F. Exchange; E. C. Weatherby, Superintendent of the Farm Bureau exhibits and Circulation Manager of American Agriculturist; Daniel Dalrymple, Seneca County Farm Bureau Manager; Prof. W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, and N. F. Webb, President of the G. L. F. Exchange. Mr. Milliman, Prof. Myers and Mr. Webb judged the County Farm Bureau exhibits.

A cent a pound More on 2000 pounds of Hogs

An Advertisement of the
American Telephone and Tele-
graph Company

A MAN living near Clyde, New York, had 2000 pounds of hogs to sell. He telephoned a dealer who offered him nine cents a pound. He telephoned a second dealer who offered nine and a half cents, and a third who offered ten cents. He sold to this dealer. If it had not been for the telephone calls he probably would have sold to the first one. Amount earned by telephoning, \$20.

The telephone earns money for the farmer. Finds where and when to sell at the best price. Runs rush errands in emergencies. Orders a machine part when there is a breakdown. Calls relatives and friends. Brings the doctor in a hurry. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



GLASS CLOTH

Est. 1916—Pat'd

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

School Time Again

BOTH farm and home looked

By M. C. BURRITT

good to us when we arrived there after nearly two weeks of automobile trips to the Champlain Valley and to Virginia. We used both occasions for a



M. C. Burritt which at the same time gave new zest to the routine at home.

More than two weeks of dry hot weather in August left the land almost too dry in spite of the oversupply of water in June and July. It was almost too hard to plow and cabbage was suffering for rain but during the last ten days of August most of Western New York has had good showers without prolonged wet periods and growing and tillage conditions are quite favorable again now.

Most of Duchess Crop Sold to Cannery

Duchess apples were pretty well harvested during the last week of August. Practically all of them went to canners and to chain store buyers at seventy-five cents a hundredweight, two and a quarter inches and up with serious defects that would not pare off, out. This is about thirty cents per bushel which will just about pay spraying, picking and hauling costs. This variety brought from forty to seventy-five cents on the local Rochester and Buffalo public markets, according to quality. While on the trip to the Lake Champlain country, I saw Duchess selling from the orchards for two dollars per bushel for A grade and one dollar and twenty-five cents for B grade but this was nearly two weeks earlier. Another grower was getting two dollars only last week. In both cases local undersupplied markets were the main factors. Is it possible to have a system of distribution so perfect as to iron out these inequalities? Location and trucking over good roads paid these two growers well.

The apple crop is coming on pretty well. Where well cared for the quality is good, but there will be plenty of fungus in poorly pruned and sprayed orchards. Wealthies which are a very heavy crop will begin to move next week. Twenty Ounce and Greenings will be pretty good crops. Baldwins will be very light. There are no advance sales that I have heard of, and no probable prices are mentioned. Bartlett pears are about ready to harvest. From two to two and a half cents per pound is being offered for them.

Cabbage Will Be High

Cabbage growth was checked somewhat by the dry weather but recent rains have started them ahead again. Some Domestic are ready to harvest. It looks now as if the late planted fields might make heads all right but September is the critical month. The outlook for price is excellent as both acreage and stand are below normal. A real good field is almost an exception in Western New York and a con-

siderable proportion of fields will amount to nothing more than feed. Those who get good fields of cabbage this season will probably find them quite profitable.

Threshing grain is well along and fields are low. As expected, wheat is yielding from five to fifteen bushels per acre, but the surprising thing is the low yields of spring grain. Straw was generally exceptionally heavy but grain does not appear to be in proportion, few yields of more than fifty bushels being reported. Plowing for fall wheat is well under way.

The children will be back in school before this is printed and we shall miss them more than ever. As they grow older, they become more companionable and they help so much with the work in the house and on the farm that their absence all day in school is a real deprivation for the older folks but school is the place for them. No children ought to be required to face the more and more complicated arts of living and earning without at least a high school education and if possible college or trades school preparation further. It is one of the penalties too, of getting an education in the country, that the children must be transported to and from school in most cases and this takes a good deal of time. Both lack of vision to comprehend the value of progressive improvements in rural school facilities and of funds to carry them out are serious handicaps to rural education.

Bringing Apples Into Bearing

Will you please tell me through the columns of the AGRICULTURIST how to fertilize apple and other fruit trees to bring them into bearing. I have Spy trees that are old enough and large enough to bear 10 barrels of fruit per year that do not bear at all. They are very vigorous young trees.—C. K.

IT is hard to tell without seeing your trees why they do not bear. If they are in old sod, about 5 to 6 pounds per tree of nitrate of soda applied about three weeks before blossoming might help. Apply broadcast around the outside of the tree.

If the trees blossom but do not set fruit the trouble may be poor pollination. In this case you would have to plant or graft in a few limbs to another variety which blossoms at the same time with Spy, like Rome or Delicious, to cross-pollinate.—M. C. BURRITT.

Stealing Trees and Shrubs

THE New York State Fish, Game and Forest League has much to do with legislation respecting game. It is a well organized association and in their state meeting they know pretty well what they want.

In their recent meeting in Utica they had perhaps a hundred resolutions respecting changes in laws.

Many of the bills recommended did not interest me, but a long debate was held on a resolution respecting the taking of trees and shrubs without permission. There is a very small penalty now and it costs a good deal to prosecute. Many thought that the penalty should be three hundred dollars and some advised that it be a prison offence. At any rate I am sure that some sort of a decidedly drastic bill will be brought up this winter for passage. There should be.—H. H. L.



With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower

Do Not Cut Sweet Clover Too Close In Fall

The Ohio Experiment Station after some experiments published the following conclusions about cutting sweet clover for hay the fall after it is seeded:

"1. Cutting sweet clover for hay late in September reduced the amount of nitrogen available as green manure in April of the following year more than one-half, as an average of four years' experiments at Columbus.

"2. The loss in a particular field will depend on the amount of root growth made before the hay is cut. The better the growth made before cutting and the later the hay is cut, the less is the loss.

"3. Sweet clover cut for hay the preceding fall may be two weeks later than that not cut in making sufficient growth to pasture in the spring.

"4. Cutting sweet clover for hay in September greatly increased its liability to winter-killing by heaving. Cutting about November 1 has not resulted in winter-killing at Columbus, but might possibly have an unfavorable effect under other conditions.

"5. A first-year sweet clover seedling should never be clipped in August, unless it is clear that weeds would destroy the stand if it were not clipped. Then the mower should be set as high as possible."

Controlling the Squash Vine Borer

I planted five acres of pickles and something destroyed them and I examined them and I found a little brown worm in the stem. They started from the root and came up. Is there any way to treat the next crop that I expect to plant?—J. P., Pa.

THE only insect that we are familiar with that bores in the stalks of cucumbers or squash is known as the squash vine borer. This is a rather whitish larva with a black head and is an inch long. If this does not answer the description of the insect you mention we suggest that you send some of them to the Department of Entomology at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture at State College, Pa. and they will undoubtedly be glad to identify them for you.

The squash vine borer can be controlled to some extent by plowing in the fall and then thorough cultivating early in the spring. It is also thought it helps some to plant an early crop and then destroy these vines as soon as they become infested, later planting the main crop. Another possible help is to slit the vines and remove the borer and then to cover the injured place with moist dirt so that new roots will start out from this point.

Spraying Celery for Blight

Would you publish something to spray celery for rust and spotted leaf.—J. R. M., New York.

WHEN you refer to rust and spotted leaf in celery, undoubtedly you refer to the various kinds of blights, either early, late or bacterial. All of the blights are controlled in the same manner, namely by the use of Bordeaux mixture, made up in the strength of 5-5-50. This means that there are 5 parts of copper, 5 parts of lime in 50 gallons of water. To the Bordeaux mixture there is added a soap sticker which keeps the spray on the plants. Late blight is the most serious of the

celery diseases and is first observed as brown spots on the leaves. The disease lives over the winter in refuse from diseased plants. A considerable portion of commercial seed carries the disease. There are some who advocate the disinfecting of the seed by soaking it in hot water at a temperature of anywhere from 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit for one half hour. The use of old seed of good germinating quality is also advised as the disease spores on two-year old seed are generally dead. Where the disease is in the soil, however, these methods fail and we must depend on spraying.

To be most effective, the crop should be sprayed when the disease first appears and the plants thereafter should be kept well covered with spray for the remainder of the season. If you have

not been spraying of late and the crop is infected with the disease, there is nothing that you can do now.

"Take All" Of Wheat

What are the control measures recommended for "Take All" of wheat?

FOLLOW a four or five year rotation which includes a cultivated crop. As the disease is carried from field to field in the straw, keep all straw and chaff away from fields where wheat is to be sown. Use resistant varieties of wheat such as Forward, Honor, Dawson. Plant wheat as late as is possible. The addition of lime to the soil favors this disease.—D. F., New York.

That cabbage buried with the roots attached keeps better than without

them is a mistaken idea, say Penn State vegetable gardening specialists. The stems should be cut off because the cold penetrates through them more rapidly than through soil or other covering material.

Canning Crop Bulletins

Every New York grower of canning crops should have the recent bulletins from the Geneva Experiment Station reporting preliminary results of experiments which have been conducted for two years past under a special state appropriation. Bulletin 553 deals with cultural methods of peas, tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, beets and cabbage. Circulars 99 and 100 deal with the diseases and insects of these crops.

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whose mileage was poor,
and what
do you think
effected the cure?**

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To make room in our barn this fall, we are offering a limited number of heifers and cows with records. Here is an opportunity for a man who needs some good replacements.

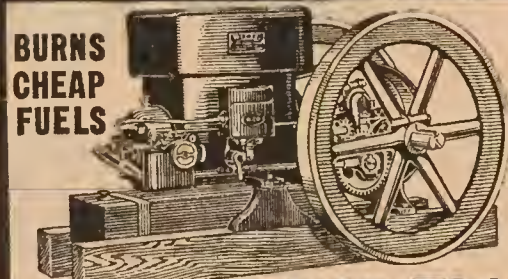
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With the A. A. Dairyman



A Herd of High Producers

CHAS L. Merchant, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., prominent dairyman, purebred Holstein breeder and member of the Southern Saratoga County Dairy Improvement Association, can boast the highest herd in Saratoga County for milk and butterfat production, also one of the highest herd averages in New York State.

Merchant's purebred Holstein herd of thirteen females, headed by North Star General Champion, several times Champion at New York State Fair and a leader in his class at County Fairs in New York and Vermont, also one of the most noted herd sires in eastern New York, averaged 12,820.73 pounds of milk, 440.38 pounds of butterfat per cow for the year ending March 31, 1928.

Malta Farms Snowdrop Buckeye Lady, five year old, heads the herd

cow-tester in Columbiana county, Ohio, before he spent a period of service on the battle-fields of France. "A seven percent test does not mean a high-grade cow by any means," he continued. "If you both weigh and test, then you will have something on which to base your deductions."

During our brief interview, he went on to show that even if a cow tests six or seven percent she may be producing such a low amount of pounds per day that she is a losing proposition after all.

Plainly he showed that the cow that tests under four percent, may in some cases produce thirty or forty pounds of milk a day, and thus be far more profitable to her owner than the one testing seven percent and producing only a few pounds of milk a day.

"In our rambles about the country



A Part of C. L. Merchant's herd of Holsteins

with 656 pounds of butterfat and 19,491 pounds of milk to her credit,

Second, is Malta Farms Snowdrop Pontiac Maid, a five year old, who produced 588 pounds of butterfat, 18,768 pounds of milk,

Third, is Merchant's, Farm butter Girl, a four year old, who produced 547 pounds of butterfat, 16,287 pounds of milk,

In March, 1928, Mr. Merchant put five cows on seven day Advanced Registry.

Ruby Korndyke Agatha DeKol made a record of 31.17 pounds of butter, 605.2 pounds of milk as a Senior four year old on four milkings per day.

Burke Johanna Posch Korndyke made a record of 23.39 pounds of butter, 535.7 pounds of milk as a Senior four year old on four milkings per day.

Thelma Sadie Vale Magador made a record of 21.76 pounds of butter, 438.4 pounds of milk as a Senior six year old on four milkings per day.

Merchant Farm Waldorf Sylvia made a record of 18.23 pounds of butter, 446.9 pounds of milk on four milkings per day.

Mr. Merchant fed clover mixed hay, corn silage and a 24 per cent protein ration. Grain was fed at the rate of one pound to three pounds of milk. To produce 100 pounds of milk it cost Mr. Merchant \$1.23 for feed. Apparently, this is a case where the cows in a herd will consume this proportion of grain to milk economically.—H. B. LITTLE.

Testing Plus Weighing

"UNLESS we also weigh our milk the year round, testing does mighty little good," says Thomas A. Wheeler, county agent of Holmes County, Ohio. Wheeler was a former

talking with farmers, we find that there are a large number who when they buy a cow, take a sample of milk to someone who operates a cream station and have the milk tested for butter-fat content," Wheeler continued. "This is a good plan, for no farmer should keep a boarder on the premises, but they fail to realize that the high-tester may be a boarder, and that only a pair of scales will help them to locate the real profit-bringing cow."—W. E. F., Ohio

Outcome of Cross-breeding Doubtful

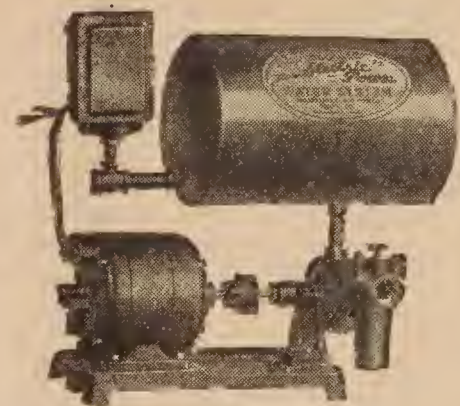
Can we get cows which will have the high milk production of the Holstein and the high butter fat test of the Jersey or Guernsey by crossing these two breeds?

THERE may be cases where individuals first crossed will be superior to their parents. Even where this is true it usually follows that succeeding generations are very much lacking in uniformity and frequently the bad qualities are brought out to a greater extent than the good qualities. It should always be remembered that in crossing breeds you are just as likely or perhaps more likely to get the combination of the bad qualities as the combination of the good qualities.

Pure bred animals have been developed over a long period. One of the principal advantages is the fact that they will breed true. Holsteins have been bred and developed very high milk production while Jerseys and Guernseys have been developed along the high butter fat test. It is doubtful whether it will ever be possible to get a combination of these two characteristics any more than it is possible to get a combination of dairy and beef

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

characteristics in any one breed. Better results are likely to be secured by improving the butter fat test of the Jerseys or Guernseys, or by improving the amount of milk given by the Holsteins. We also have the breed of Ayrshires which frequently is judged to be between Holsteins and Guernseys in butter fat test and which are very good milk producers.

Cross-breeding is always a very doubtful proposition for the practical farmer. We always discourage it in all ways possible.

State Department Wins Quarantine Case

DAIRYMEN will be interested in the outcome of a long drawn out case where a dairyman brought action to recover penalties for violating a TB quarantine order made by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets in 1925.

The dairyman, Chris Teuscher of Rome, Oneida County, resisted the quarantine on the contention that the summary quarantine of his herd and produce without investigation, notice, or cause, deprived him of his liberty and property without due process of law and that the quarantine provision was not within the police power of the State.

Chief Judge Cardozo of the Court of Appeals, in his decision, affirmed the action of the lower courts in upholding the law.

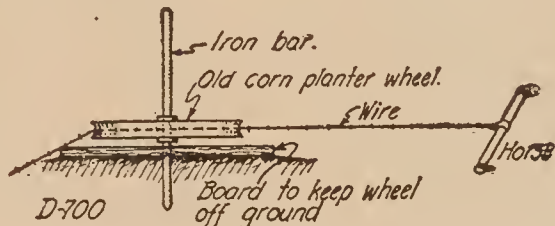
The Weight of Milk

"To settle a little misunderstanding I wish to ask you for a little information. What is the correct net weight of a standard 10 gallon milk can of 40 quarts of milk?"—H. P. H., *New York*.

THE exact weight of milk depends to some extent on the butterfat content and also upon its temperature. A gallon of water weighs 8.3448 pounds so that 10 gallons would weigh 83.448. The average specific gravity of milk is 1.032 which means that the given volume of milk will weigh one and thirty-two thousandths times as much as an equal volume of water. Therefore multiplying 83.448 by 1.032 will give the average weight of 10 gallons of milk which is 86.118 lbs.

Device To Pull Wire Around Corner

"I AM sending you diagram (D-700) and plans of a method I have found very convenient for stretching barb wire around a corner. This requires nothing but an old corn planter,



a stout iron bar to drive down through the wheel, and large board with a hole through it to put under the wheel to keep it from working down into the ground. The top of the bar can be tied to a convenient tree or post, or it can be braced by a couple of boards set against small stakes."—I. W. D.

A Suggestion for Turning Idle Land Into Money

(Continued from Page 3)

February and when they will weigh from 35 to 50 pounds alive they are sold as hothouse lambs and bring as much or more than the other lambs. One farmer told me in February 1925 that he had 210 sheep and that his hothouse lambs were going to bring him \$2000. Every year lately, the good lambs have sold a little higher than the year before and as I see it, the outlook for the sheep growers is very promising.

186 (6)

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\$12 Per 1000 Ft.

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Excellent second hand lumber consisting of second hand Yellow Pine Flooring, second hand Sheathing, all nails drawn out, at \$12.00 per 1000 board feet. Also Yellow Pine 2x4-2x6-2x8 and 2x10, lengths 8 to 18 feet. Like new at \$22.00 per 1000 feet. Hundreds of other bargains in doors, windows, roofing, millwork, etc.

Call in person at our branch the Camp Meade Salvage Co., at Camp Meade, Md., or send list for freight prepaid prices. Ask for Catalog No. AA32.

FRANK HARRIS SONS CO., INC.

6TH AND JACKSON STREETS, CAMDEN, N. J.

FOWL — BROILERS — WANTED

For prompt and best returns on all kinds of live poultry, rabbits, etc. SHIP to the HOUSE OF SATISFACTION.

Write for tags, information, coops, etc.

SHIP Sept. 24-25; Oct. 1 and 2 for the Holidays. Ship any day excepting Saturdays.

Do not wait for prices to go down.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,

West Washington Market, New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

Now is the Time to Ship LIVE BROILERS, CALVES, EGGS

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.

Compare our sales with others.

Joseph C. Berman, Inc., West Washington Market, N. Y.

EGG PRODUCERS

Get Best Net Results
by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.
ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.
Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York

EGG CASES

Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Av., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

537 Greenwich St. New York

FOR SALE—150 acre Poultry and Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil. 2 sets good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in four years. Price \$75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. **WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.**

Opportunity For Country Boy

THE Advertising Department of American Agriculturist has an opening for a young man from the country who can use a typewriter and who has initiative and willingness to work hard. The work would be to handle classified and live stock advertising in our New York office. Experience with a country newspaper, while not essential would be helpful. High school education desirable. Opportunity for advancement goes with the position. Address: American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

July Prices Announced

The following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese....	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.05
Hard Cheese	2.50	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1927 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Advances Again

CREAMERY	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	Sept. 7, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	49½-50	48½-49	45½-46
Extra (92sc).....	49	48	45
84-91 score.....	44½-48½	44	47½-38½-44
Lower Grades.....	42½-44	41½-43½	37-38

The New York butter market has again advanced, but at the higher rate trading is somewhat lighter than it has been for several days. There is an underlying feeling of confidence in the condition of the market however. School is starting up, which means that folks are returning from mountain and seashore resorts in large numbers. This is going to react on consumption and should keep stocks moving. Last week the chain stores and jobbers in general stocked up pretty well for the increased demand that was expected following Labor Day. That accounts for the quieter situation at this writing. We would not be surprised to see trading improve before the week-end.

The firm condition of the butter market not only exists in New York City, but it is practically the same throughout the country. Chicago market holds strong, the statistical situation giving it added strength. Trading has been active, and the out of storage movement has greatly exceeded the stocks going in. The Philadelphia market is quiet, but well maintained. Boston is also stronger. Denver reports a strong situation on butter.

Cheese Gains Ground

STATE	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	Sept. 7, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	26	27	26-26½
Fresh Average	25		
Held Fancy	26½-27	26½-27	27½-28½
Held Average			

The cheese market has gained some ground lately. The firm tone continues, the make in Wisconsin has decreased to some extent, and production in New York state is falling off rapidly. Some up-State business is being done with New York state fresh flats, above par with the New York City market. The high cost of western cheese laid down in New York has created a bullish situation and local holders are not inclined to push sales even at slightly advanced figures. It can be seen, therefore, that the cheese market is a strong one, and the outlook for patrons of cheese factories may feel secure in the present outlook. The week ending September 1 closed with fancy fresh flats generally selling at 25½ cents with specials ranging from 26 to 26½ cents, undergrades sold from 23 to 25 cents. June specials ranged from 26½ to 27 cents. At this writing September 6 practically all lines of fresh cheese had advanced a full cent a pound.

Egg Market Practically Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	Sept. 7, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	50-53	50-53	48-51
Average Extras ..	46-49	46-49	46-47
Extra Firsts	40-41	40-44	41-45
Firsts	35-37	35-37	36-40
Gathered	33-42	35-42	32-43
Pullets	31-35	31-35	32-37
Pewees	28-30	26-28	24-28
BROWNS			
Hennery	43-47	43-47	41-46
Gathered	36-42	32-42	32-40

The New York egg market shows no change from last week as far as prices are concerned with the exception of

"peewees" which are a shade better. However, this is not enough to consider. The New York market is holding back of the situation in the country, where prices are above par with local quotations. Reports from producing sections show an unmistakable reduction and shrinkage in the lay. New York on the other hand seems to ignore this fact, continuing to mark time. There are several factors responsible for this. In the first place, at the turn of the month New York was getting comparatively few eggs

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast at 11:30 standard time (12:30 daylight saving time) daily except Saturday.

that could be classified as new-laid. Most of the arrivals showed the effects of holding and heat, and buyers rather than accept such merchandise turned to the better lines of storage goods. Then again, we have heavy storage holdings. The Producers' Price Current states that we have accumulated a surplus of over 250,000 cases in the country's warehouses compared with the holdings at this time a year ago.

Nearbys of the finest selections are clearing very well, with some pet lines being actually short. It has been in the intermediate and lower grades that we have found the greatest accumulations although some mediums on the September 5 showed to better advantage. When the market has disposed of the comparatively large holdings of western eggs that show the effect of holding and heat, we may expect to see the market again advance to a higher level, providing of course, our cold storage holdings show sufficient reduction to warrant this. Cold storage holdings are going to be an ace in the hole for buyers for a little while, as long as, at least, we have an appreciable surplus. The producer's trump card therefore to play to the grades that are moving freely.

Live Poultry a Sellers' Market

FOWLS	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	Sept. 7, 1927
Colored	28-32	27-30	25
Leghorn	22-26	20-24	15-18
BROILERS			
Colored	28-37	25-30	25-29
Leghorn	29-32	25-30	25
DUCKS, Nearby	23-26		23-26

On September 5, the live poultry market favored the sellers. The situation in young stock was so strong on the 5th, that comparatively little stock was available under top quotations. Express fowls have not been over plentiful most of them being culled stock. The fowl market was very firm, most of the business done was on a premium basis, desirable fowls being placed at a one cent premium, and fancy Indiana grades were not obtainable unless additional premium was paid.

Next week the Jewish New Year is celebrated on the 15th and 16th. All kinds of fat fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese will be in demand. Undoubtedly the best market days will be the 12th and 13th, and shipments should be so timed so that they will arrive not later than the morning of the 13th.

On September 24 is the Jewish Day of Atonement, the best market days will be the 20th, 21st and 22nd. Undoubtedly the 21st will see the greatest activity. Fat fowls, ducks and fat geese will be more in demand on that day. On October 6th and 7th is the Feast of Law, but there is not much of a demand at that time. The best market day for that holiday will be the 3rd or 4th of October.

Potato Market Slow

The potato market shows no improvement. The demand is very slow, and the situation as a whole is barely steady. Long Islands in 150 lb. sacks are still bringing \$1.90 to \$2.10, while

Jerseys in the same size package range from \$1.50 to \$1.85. Last week mention was made of the fact that in some cases the late Long Island crop is showing up disappointingly. Reports from some sections up-State indicate that blight is at work. The writer just returned from a trip to western New York and saw evidence of much blight in that district. County Agent Murray of Broome Co. reports heavy infestations of blight along the Southern Tier and states potato production will be sharply reduced in that district due to the disease. He states that even those who sprayed regularly have had trouble keeping the disease in check.

Meats and Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb)	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	Sept. 7, 1927
Prime	19.00-19.50	19.00-19.50	17.00-17.50
Medium	13.50-16.50	13.50-16.50	14.00-16.75
Culls	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	11.00-13.50
STEERS (per 100 lb)			
Best	15.25-16.00	15.25-15.25	12.50-12.75
Medium	12.00-15.00	13.50-14.80	11.25-12.25
Common	10.00-12.00	11.75-13.25	9.00-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.25-9.75	9.25-9.50	6.50-7.00
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.25-8.50	5.75-6.25
Common light.....	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	10.00-10.50	10.50-11.00	6.00-6.25
Medium	7.00-9.50	7.25-9.00	5.00-5.50
Cutters	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.00	2.50-4.75
Reactors	5.00-10.00	5.00-9.25	3.00-6.25
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.00-15.75	15.25-16.00	14.00-14.50
Medium	13.00-14.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.75
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	8.00-11.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 150 lbs.....	11.50-11.75	11.25-11.75	11.50-12.00
150-200 lbs.....	11.75-12.25	11.75-12.25	11.25-11.50
Over 200 lbs.....	12.75-13.25	9.00-9.50	10.75-11.00
RABBITS (per lb.)	.25-.27	.22-.25	.25-.26
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.14-.24	.15-.25	.12-.25

Live veals show no improvement over last week. Nearbys are steady, but some southerners are a little slow.

The steer market is steady with some slight advance here and there.

Bulls also show to a little better advantage, most of the arrivals coming from nearby points.

Cows are off a little bit from last week, but the market is steady.

Lambs are fairly active, although they show some reduction from last week.

Hogs are steady. Those weighing 160 to 220 pounds bringing the best price.

Rabbits are in light supply and generally firm.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	Sept. 7, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)....	1.09¼		1.31½
Corn (Sept.).....	.93		1.00½
Oats (Sept.).....	.38½		.35
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.54¼	1.53¾	1.46
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.17½	1.25¾	1.17½
Oats, No. 2.....	.51½	.52	.54½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 3, 1927
Grade Oats	34.50	33.50	37.00
Spring Bran	28.50	29.00	30.50
Hard Bran	30.50	30.50	32.50
Standard Mids	28.50	29.00	38.50
Soft W. Mids	36.50	36.50	42.00
Flour Mids	37.00	37.00	41.50
Red Dog	44.00	43.50	49.00
Wh. Hominy	39.00	39.50	43.00
Yel. Hominy	38.50	39.00	42.50
Corn Meal	43.00	42.50	45.00
Gluten Feed	43.75	43.75	39.00
Gluten Meal	50.25	53.50	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.00	41.00
41% C. S. Meal	50.50	50.50	44.50
43% C. S. Meal	51.50	52.00	46.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	49.00	50.00	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are P. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Fancy Timothy Hay Higher

Fancy Timothy hay of the Number 1 grade shows to a little better advantage at this writing, bringing from \$27.00 to \$28.00 a ton, with Number 2 at \$25.00 to \$26.00, and Number 3 at \$23.00 to \$24.00. However, receipts are increasing, and by the time this report reaches the reader, the market may have reversed itself. Timothy containing light mixtures of grass or clover are anywhere from \$2.00 to \$4.00 below the level of straight Timothy. Rye straw has slipped off considerably. A month or so ago we were reporting that it was up around \$30.00 a ton, whereas at this writing, rye straw of the old crop was selling at \$23.00 and new at \$20.00 to \$22.00.

"Cheap" Paint like cheap seed is False Economy



If a smooth-looking "slicker" offered you seed corn or seed oats, or seed wheat at a ridiculously low price—

—and told you it would save you money and increase your crops—would you believe him? Of course not. You know that the only kind of seed worth planting is the best seed.

That same thing is true of paint. "Cheap" paint, selling at a low price per gallon, seems to be economical. But it isn't.

It is "cheap" only because it is made "cheap." It can't be made of fine materials and sell at a low price. The makers would soon go out of business. And poor materials can't do a good job.

What is Paint Economy?

To be economical a paint must have great covering powers—wonderful durability—and long-lasting colors.

Only superfine materials which are costly—a scientifically "balanced" formula—and skillful manufacturing can produce these three qualities.

Fine old SWP House Paint is made that way. It may cost slightly more in the can—BUT—it costs less on the wall.

For every 11 gallons of "cheap"

paint, only 7 gallons of SWP are required. That's a difference of 4 gallons. Figure it up and you'll find that SWP House Paint costs about the same as "cheap" paint by the job.

Then consider durability. SWP insures you good service on the wall for many years without repainting. "Cheap" paint soon begins to chip



The ballyhoo of the "unknown" canvasser is usually "cheap"

—peel—chalk—fade. Inside of only five years you will pay out two to five times your original cost for repainting. Fine old SWP saves that heavy expense for you.

The "Master Touch"

You may hear arguments as to formulas—meant to lead you astray.

But remember this: The SWP balanced formula has been openly printed for years. Yet the characteristic qualities of SWP have never been duplicated.

A good formula is useless without fine materials. Fine materials are useless without a good formula. And even a good formula and fine materials will not produce a paint to equal SWP without the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams scientific experts. All three are needed.

When you see a "cheap" paint attempting to copy our formula

—remember that "off-grade" materials can be used with any formula. Don't be misled. And remember, too, that the vital element in SWP, the "Master Touch" of the great paint scientists who make it, is an ingredient that can never be successfully copied. It is the spirit of Sherwin-Williams.

Use the best paint and save money

Before you paint your house or buildings again see "Paint Headquarters"—the local Sherwin-Williams dealer. Get his material estimate on SWP. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you.



The amazing "bargain" offer is generally "cheap" paint

What is true of house paint and barn paint is also true of any other paint product for exterior or interior use. "Cheap" stuff is always the most expensive.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio



S-W Paint Products are sold under this famous trade-mark in every civilized part of the world

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS ENAMELS
VARNISHES INSECTICIDES



On Guard



YOUR FENCE stands guard night and day, rain or shine, every day in the year. Not any farm equipment works more steadily; none deserves more thoughtful selection and construction.

The need for good fencing has greatly increased with the newer systems of farming. Hog sanitation as it is understood today, requires that the animals be kept out in the fields, away from the barn and the old feed lot. Each year the herd must be moved to a new clean field.

This system of sanitation, with hogging down of pasture and other crops, is the basis of profit in hog raising. Tight fencing is the beginning of the whole system.

You pay the cost of good fencing whether you have the fence or not. Labor saved in hogging down a crop, the extra ear of corn here and there that would be wasted, the half dozen runty pigs suffering from worms, these little items soon amount to enough to make a substantial payment on the cost.

Think of your fence as a piece of working equipment that will earn you money if you give it a chance. Then when you buy fencing, buy it with full appreciation of what you are going to expect in the way of service.

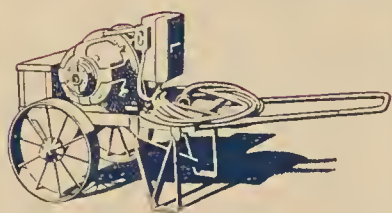
THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY on fencing is to buy the best quality. Here's why. One of the heavy costs of a fence is the labor of putting it up. If you have to do it over again every few years, the cost runs high. It is more economical to put up good wire, on good posts, and then not have to touch it for many years.

You can buy fence wire made of cheap steel skimmed on gauge and washed with a thin coat of galvanizing, and think you are saving money. But when this wire stands a little while it begins to rust, and instead of economy you have an expensive job that must be done all over again.

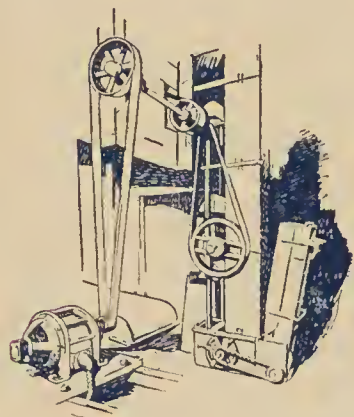
The slight extra investment in quality fence wire will pay big interest. Such quality wire as made today is full gauge, strong, and much less subject to rust. The outer coating is put on tightly and thickly, and will not crack at the joints.

To get wire of this quality you must trust the manufacturer. But be sure you trust the right one. Fence manufacturers who advertise in this paper are tried and true. Their trade marks mean good faith, sound material, good workmanship and true economy.

Depend on Fence Advertised in This Publication



This General Electric portable motor was specially designed for farm use and can be easily moved from one job to another.



A General Electric motor drives this vertical cup-type grain elevator which saves time and back-breaking labor.



This electric motor-driven feed grinder is equipped with an electric blower for elevating ground grain to overhead bins.



Electricity Saves Crops

TOO often, the crop that looked good in the field loses much of its value through delays in harvesting and storing. Time is the precious element that determines whether many a crop shall be saved or lost. And because electricity saves time at harvesting, electricity saves crops.

Electric grain elevators, motorized grinders, huskers, and shredders unify the preparation and storing of grain to such an extent that the time of handling operations can be reduced to one-fifth of that formerly required.

Thus G-E motors, controllers, and other electric equipment bearing the G-E monogram are setting the farmer free from the uncertainties that always worry him at harvest time.

Tune in on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland), for the General Electric Weekly Farm Program.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALL RUBBER and with the trim lines of the expensive hunting shoe

HERE'S a highcut laced boot that will give you long days of work or hunting and a shoe you'll be proud to wear to town. Knit lined, all rubber, for muddy going through wet brush, the Deerfoot has those slim, trim, style lines that custom bootmakers put into the most expensive leather field shoes.

In this many-purpose Hood boot those trim lines are the result of a snug fitting at heel and instep that insures the utmost in comfort for the outdoor man.

You'll know the Deerfoot by the Hood name across its long-wearing grey tire tread sole.

Like the famous Hood Red Boot and equally well-known Kattle King the Deerfoot boasts the Yellow Arrow which Hood put only on their special super-quality footwear.

Made by HOOD RUBBER COMPANY
Watertown, Mass.



Look for the Hood Arrow

HOOD

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

CANVAS SHOES

PNEUMATIC TIRES

SOLID TIRES

HEELS - SOLES - TILING



THE SYMBOL OF WORLD WIDE SERVICE IN QUALITY RUBBER PRODUCTS

Farm News from New York

Jefferson County 4-H Club Workers Go to the State Fair

WITH A. J. Pooler of Adams winning second place in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-State Fair horse shoe pitching tournament and Rev. Lawrence Heatherington of Rensselaer Falls also placing with those of the front ranks, Northern New Yorkers feel well pleased with those results of the State Fair at least.

As for other Northern New York participants in the exposition, we have not heard as yet. Two 4-H clubs sent teams from Jefferson County—a foods team from Mannsville consisting

of Isabelle Webb and Esther Kendall, and a soldering team from Redwood with Raymond George and Francis Dickhaut as its members. There is also a cattle judging team consisting of Ronald McGovern of Philadelphia, Ralph Plank of South Rutland, and Lloyd Curtis of Watertown with Wilbur Bull of Rutland Center as alternate.

We traveled down to the state fair for a few busy hours meeting old friends, come from many miles in all directions, and to meet some new ones. As I walked through the exhibits of the farm and home bureaus, the granges, and other organizations, including the wonderful display of the Geneva experiment station, I wondered if those who would see them all during the week would half appreciate all the work and care that had gone into them. The whole fair is an education in itself and we felt well repaid for the time spent.

Oats Are Yielding Well

It has cooled off very materially and cleared some at the same time so that threshing which has been delayed while grain colored and in some cases started to sprout in the shock, could be resumed. Oats that have been threshed are turning out very well both as to yield and to weight. Those that were threshed from the stack are in good shape, but many of those that are coming direct from the field to the machine are not only full of moisture but colored besides. Spring wheat is also good along with barley. Yesterday I saw a load of mixed grain from Fred J. Lasher's Maplecroft farm near Watertown which weighed 110 lbs. to a moderately filled grain bag. He had used Cornelian oats, Chang field peas, and Alpha barley. Corn is coming along better and many silos will be filled after all.

Storing Feed is a Problem

Afterfeed has been good in many sections of Northern New York, although there are places that were not favored with the showers for many weeks, and there the problem of pasturage has been most serious. With the prices of milk

a bit better, more grain has been fed the past few weeks, but on the whole no where near as much as last year. No one has laid in much of any grain in advance as most feel that the markets will be easier later on. When the low points arrive however, there will be quite a few who will lay in a supply. The question of storage is a pertinent one however, as rats and mice often cause a lot of damage, and moisture beats in during severe storms. George C. Porter of Black River has solved that problem very nicely, however. He took the cement base of an old silo, laid the metal cover of the same silo flat on it, then taking sheet iron he built the circular sides and put on a roof of the same material. Now he has a watertight and ratproof room that will hold a good quantity of feed. A neighbor—Perley Corey has solved that problem by using metal circular brooding houses. In the summer he broods the chicks, then draws the house to his henhouse and puts in his winter supply of feed.—W. I. ROE.

New York County Notes

Dutchess County—This is the seventh day or night that it has rained here. Since Saturday noon up to Monday it has rained 4 inches in a straight pail out in the open. Whatever oats are out are beginning to grow. Potatoes are rotting. Everything stands in the mud with no signs of the rain stopping. Potatoes are retailing for 90 cents a bushel, eggs 50 cents a dozen wholesale. All kinds of mill feed are down in prices some.—P. S.

Delaware County—The weather continues wet and cloudy. Corn is doing well, but oats are hard to cure on account of the rainy weather. Some small shipments of cauliflower are being made but not much of Grade 1 has been shipped. Much damage was done to the crop by the wet weather and many complain that plants do not head.—E. M. N.

Sullivan County—A terrible storm visited the town of Neversink on Sunday, August 26th. Only a couple of bridges in the entire town were left. Several people lost their lives, garages, cars, chicken coops and all small buildings were swept away. People fled from their homes, houses were washed away, several ruined roads are deep enough to bury houses. All the telephone lines are out of order. Because of the storm the fair at Grahamsville can not be held as the grounds and bridges are ruined. Farmers lost their entire crop of potatoes, corn and gardens. The people claim it is the worst storm, in fact it was a cloudburst, that ever reached this vicinity. Millions of dollars in damage was done some of which can never be replaced. The taxes will be unheard of as it will be a severe cost to the town as well.—P. E.

Sullivan County—Jake Yonker is building a new silo on his farm. The heavy rains of six days washed gardens and ruined lots of hay in this section. Eggs are selling for 50 and 55 cents per

dozen. Summer boarders are returning to the city.—E. M. W.

Saratoga County—It has been very rainy for the county fairs. Haying is nearly completed. Some oat threshing is finished but too much rain for good of oats. Some are bound and shocked but many acres are flat. Corn is growing nicely but crows are very troublesome, eating the green soft ears. The plum crop is good but the fruit is decaying and dropping badly. Preparations are going on for the opening of schools next week. The weather is very warm and showery. The honey crop is poor. Lambs are beginning to be marketed at fair prices. Beef cattle in good demand at good prices.—MRS. L. W. P.

Genesee County—Bean harvesting has begun here but aside from an occasional good field, beans are almost a complete failure. Buckwheat looks good everywhere except on low lands. An insect similar to the corn borer is at work on our potatoes. As we ride through the county we see acres of land where crops will not be harvested. Some fields of corn which are planted for the second time will not be tall enough to cut.—MRS. R. E. G.

Cortland County—The Cortland County Farm Bureau competing against nine other counties whose exhibits were recognized by the judges as the best ever shown at the State Fair, was awarded second place on its exhibit which was under the supervision of County Agent H. L. Vaughn. Early potatoes are bringing 80 to 90 cents per bushel there being every indication of an excellent crop this year.—W. N. G.

Schoharie County—Very frequent rains continue with regularity to hinder the farmer from harvesting crops. Many fields of oats have been cut and have stood in the lot for two weeks or more with the farmer unable to touch them because of the rain. Oats are beginning to grow in the shock and will soon be in a condition not worth threshing if fair weather doesn't soon assume the helm. There is also quite a lot of hay yet to be cut which has been temporarily left to cut oats. It is getting so ripe that much of the food value is lost. Corn seems to be a fine crop. Apples are generally light although some have good crops. Eggs have gone to 42 cents at local stores. Some farmers are selling potatoes, which so far seem to be good, for one dollar a bushel.—H. vL.

Oswego County—Fulton is becoming a great shipping station. Fourteen carloads of cucumbers, beans and lettuce were shipped in one day to New York. Cucumbers sold at from \$1 to \$3 per bushel, beans from \$1 to \$2.50 per bushel and lettuce from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per crate. Grain is almost all harvested. Some threshing still to be done and yield is fair. Potatoes are blighting. Since the corn borer has made its appearance near here corn will need four weeks to mature. There are some good fields of buckwheat. Cabbage is scarce while all other vegetables are plenty. Poultry business is good. One man has over 1100 chickens.—J. S. M.

Jefferson County—Cows in afterfeed are milking good. A few are feeding grain. Much rain has delayed harvesting. Threshing machines are busy. Grain has lodged and is shelling. Much mixed grain was raised to cut down buying mill feeds. Corn looks good although planted late. Sweet corn is earing. Eggs are advancing and are now 40 cents. Fairs are in order and exhibits are extra good. Jefferson County fair will feature an egg show and extra turkey show.—MRS. C. J. D.

Onondago County—The New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Association held their 23rd annual convention at Syracuse, August 23 and 24. They will try to encourage farmers to grow more alfalfa and clover and less timothy. The quality of both hay and wheat are below the average this year. No attempt was made to fix prices. Some hay is being pressed and trucked to the State Fair grounds. Timothy and alfalfa mixed first cutting nets the farmer \$8.00 in the mow and new second cutting alfalfa \$15.00. Some threshing done. Winter wheat yields 12 to 18 bushels per acre about 50% of a normal crop. Spring wheat has a fair yield.—E. E. W.

Rensselaer County—This has appeared a "jinx" year so far as the farmers of Rensselaer County are concerned, according to reports received by J. H. Hardenburgh, president of the Rensselaer County Farm Bureau. First, it was noted with some degree of discouragement that the corn crop this year was considerably below normal. Now, with

the threshing of rye and oats well under way, the farmers are beginning to realize that both of these crops are below the standard as well. The poor growth of the corn, rye and oats is attributed largely to the weather conditions during the early part of the season. Excessive rains are blamed for spoiling the growth of the crops. Wheat was affected to some extent also by the rain, but the damage in the wheat crop did not amount to so much as the others. Very little wheat is raised in Rensselaer County although there are some Spring wheat crops in the county.—MRS. F. F.

Columbia County—There has been five days of rain, and the meadows are flooded. Several oat crops are practically ruined as they were cut the day before the rain. Several hayfields mowed six days ago are covered with water and the crop ruined. Hundreds of autos go through the Gillet Gladiolas fields at New Lebanon daily. There are more visitors this year than ever before. Katydid were heard in Locut Ledge section on August 14th. Frost expected before October 1st. Elderberries 12 quart basket, 65c; crab apples 12 quart basket, \$1; Golden Bantam corn \$1.50 for 100 ears; tomatoes 12 quart basket \$1.00; mushrooms 3 pound basket white, \$2.25. Country dressed calves 22 cents; live rabbits six pounds, 25 cents, under 4 pounds, 15 cents. T. B. retest is being made in Ancram. Out of 1906 cattle tested in Ancram, about 56% are reacting. This town averaged more cows per dairy than any other town in the county. Chatham had more cows, however. Nearly all reactors in this test are cows brought in from other places since the other test.—MRS. C. V. H.

Ulster County—At last we had a few days of sunshine and harvest is going on again. There are still lots of farmers who haven't their hay all gathered. Grain is a very poor crop due to so much rain, but very few have their threshing done, and some of it isn't worth threshing now. Corn is a fair crop on the creek bottoms, but a failure on heavy ground. Vegetables have been very good and the prices fair owing to the summer resorts, which uses most of them. Tuberculin testing is still going on, and quite a number of reactors are being shipped out. The prices of tested cows range from \$150 to \$200. Most every farmer is raising the heifer calves, and not buying many cows. Some parts of Ulster Co. were hard hit by the flood Sunday and many farmers lost most of their crops. There was a large crowd at the Annual Farm and Home Bureau Picnic, which was held at Kingston, Aug. 31.—C. D. C.

Allegany County—Rain is badly needed. Corn has made a wonderful growth in the past few weeks. Threshing has been in progress for some time. The 84th Allegany County Fair was held at Angelica last week. This is one of the oldest fairs in Western New York. A farm management tour was recently conducted by County Agent Thompson. Allegany's oldest resident, Mrs. Amanda Brokaw of Cuba died last month having nearly reached the century mark. A gang of cattle thieves operating in this county is believed to have been broken by the arrest of Homer and Samuel Ritter, two brothers of Whitesville. Two heifers stolen from a farm near there. They were valued at \$100 each but were recovered 50 miles south of Harrisburg, Penn., almost on Maryland state line. A boy living in the neighborhood saw the cattle being driven from the farm in a truck. Sheriff Brigham is to be commended for apprehending the thieves who are sojourning in jail at Belmont. Potatoes are blighting.—O. H.

A Correction

ON the news page of the issue of August 25 under Cattaraugus County Notes there was a statement that the person who drew the lucky number for a sedan at the New Albion town picnic had misplaced it and that it later was awarded to the owner of second number.

We are now informed that this statement was incorrect. Mr. M. E. Mattison of the James H. Gray Milling Company found the first number drawn the next day and presented it to the chairman of the car drawing committee. We are also informed that the car was sold and that one half of the sale price was given to the American Legion to add to a fund for securing a home for the Legion. In justice to the parties concerned we are glad to make this correction.

Central New York Notes

WHITE frost appeared in many places in the highlands of Central New York on the night of August 31. No damage to crops was reported but it started farmers thinking about silo filling. No damage generally be left standing as long as possible this fall in order to get as much maturity as may be had, even at the risk of some freezing.

No serious damage has resulted from late blight on potatoes, although it has appeared in many places. Grapes are rotting considerably and material loss will result from it. Pastures are holding up well and cattle are looking well.

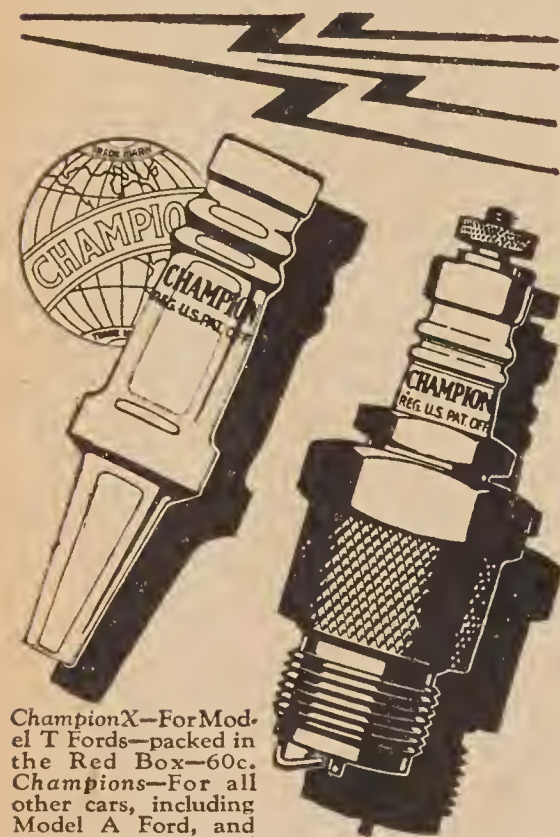
We think the State Fair last week was the best one in several years. The new features, such as the Indian Village, were well worth seeing. The cattle and fruit exhibits were a credit to the state. Exhibits by the farm and home bureaus and the 4-H boys and girls, as well as those shown by the state departments and the state colleges, were better than ordinary. The State Fair gives us the best opportunity we get to see and understand and appreciate the many valuable activities that are being carried forward by our public institutions. Among the highly interesting features, we would include the horse shoe pitching contest sponsored by the farm bureaus and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, not alone on ac-

count of the keen interest and rivalry shown at the fair, but also because of the large number of aspirants who take part in the elimination contests in the counties and in the local communities, and the wholesome fun that they get out of it all through the season.

This week, all the little tots will start the great romance of another school year. September 3rd is a real Labor Day for thousands of mothers who have to put the last touches on getting the youngsters ready to start for school. There is recompense for the work and for the cost of running the schools in the enthusiasm of the boys and girls and their resolutions to do a better job at school this year.

Last week, I went up to Jersey Hill in the town of Danby to the annual school reunion. Some of the men and women who were there attended the school where we met, before the Civil War. Strangely, the incidents of school days that they recalled, were not of high standings they received but of tricks played on the teacher and capers with the other kids. Joe Black was chairman of the meeting and was kicking because the assessors had assessed his goat for \$40 but they showed him they were right for the manual said that "all property abounding and abutting on the public highway, shall be assessed \$10 a foot."—C. T.

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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Hens Have Tuberculosis

I have lost quite a few of my old fowls. They get lame and seem to have a diarrhea. They eat till they are ready to die but get light like a feather. I take them from the flock as soon as I notice any sick ones. When they die I burn them right up. Could you tell me how to use it and how often to spray and could you send me a formula for white wash?

I feed hard grain twice a day and have mash before them all the time. Is copperas and carbolic acid good to use in the water and how much? Does it affect laying? I want to buy some young pullets and put them in with other hens about the middle of September so I would like to get this all cleaned up.—Mrs. F. C. M.

I HAVE your letter forwarded to me from New York. The symptoms you mention all seem to point to tuberculosis in your flock of hens. I should advise you to get rid of them and thoroughly disinfect your house and plant before you put any young chickens in it this fall. You will find that medicine is of little use in trying to save the birds. There is nothing wrong in your manner of feeding, and a normal hen will thrive on a mash grain ration without the addition of tonics in the drinking water.

A good formula for white-wash is as follows: Slake half a bushel of good strong lime in boiling water, using just enough lime so that the water will just cover it. When the slaking is complete add a little more water and strain the solution. Dissolve a peck of salt in warm water and add this to the lime solution; mix and let stand for a couple of days. When ready for use, thin to the proper consistency and apply it hot.—L. H. HISCOCK.

Cod Liver Oil Now Being Developed

DR. THEODORE F. ZUCKER of the Department of Pathology of Columbia University has now discovered a process of separating in concentrated form the anti-rachitic principles of cod liver oil. One or two drops of this solution accomplishes the same result as a teaspoonful of ordinary cod liver oil, according to Dr. Zucker. This latest scientific discovery will soon be made available for both human and animal consumption. Contracts have already been signed by Columbia University for its manufacture both in America and in Great Britain, thus making it available throughout the world.

Cod Liver Oil has for some time played a most important part in the feeding of poultry. Young chicks, in order to grow into healthy birds, must have either sunlight in quantity, natural or artificial, or else cod liver oil. If they do not receive either of these, a condition of leg weakness results which is very similar to the rickets of children.

A Question About Hen Fleas

I am coming for information regarding an insect that has invaded my hen houses. All the known vermin exterminators I know have been tried but to no effect on these. They are a tiny black and seem to skip or hop more than fly. They certainly are very much a pest. They seem to be in the nests more than elsewhere but I find them all around. They get on me and certainly drive me frantic. They do not lessen in cold weather like most vermin. Can you tell me what they are and what I can do to get rid of them.—J. F., New York.

FROM the description you give me in your letter your hen house is apparently invaded by a form of flea. There is a hen flea, not a very common pest,

but I do not see how this can be anything else.

The best insect remedy I know of is coal tar. This is a very heavy liquid and should be diluted with equal parts of kerosene oil. If possible use it in a pressure spray, and do not miss a crack or crevice in the house. When you have gone all over your house with this solution, clean it thoroughly. If possible use shavings in your nests; they make poorer breeding grounds for insects.

You should be able to procure this dip at any local feed store in your neighborhood. Repeat the spraying every five days until you have used it three times, and I think your trouble will stop.—L. H. HISCOCK.

The Rains Descended and the Floods Came

(Continued from Page 1)

clothing, on their way to find a railroad station to get away from there as soon as possible. I do not blame them!

There were many thrilling stories of brave rescues during the flood. Corporal J. P. Norton of the State Police is greatly to be honored for his work in warning people of the approach of the flood and helping them to the hills. At the village of Lackawack, where one man was drowned, scores of other guests at one of the hotels were saved by men who plunged time and again through flood waters up to their waists.

At Eureka, William Clark returned to his submerged home to get his money after carrying his wife and child to safety, and was nearly drowned himself in rescuing an aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, who lived nearby. Clark waded to the Ryan home and attempted to get them out, but was swept from his feet and hurled against a tree. Mrs. Clark and a man by the name of Hamilton, a boarder, managed to obtain a rope and get it to her husband, and dragged him to safety. Clark then with the help of his wife and Hamilton carried the rope to the Ryans and dragged the couple to safety as the flood swept through their house. William Millsbaugh of Ellenville was another heroic figure of the flood. He helped to rescue hundreds of men, women and children at the Napanoch Country Club, and as a result of his efforts he was injured internally and taken to the hospital.

Space does not permit an account of the scores of other heroic rescues which took place. Sufficient to say that men and women measured up to the highest standards of bravery and courage throughout the disaster.

As I rode down through the ruined section, I could not help but think of the taxes those towns will be called upon to pay in order to restore the roads and bridges again. With taxes already at the limit on farm property, and with their own personal damages to stand, the necessity of raising more public money is almost the last straw. One man said, and he probably was not far from right, that it would take ten years of increased taxes just to put the roads and bridges in order again.

But the spirit of the American people in all great disasters is always an inspiration. Nothing but death can put them out. After the great San Francisco fire, the people went to work with great determination and built a bigger and better city. The Vermont floods of last year had not yet subsided before the Vermont farmers were busily engaged in bringing order out of chaos. We could not help but notice the same activity and the same indomitable spirit in the Rondout Valley. They were so busy that they hardly had time to talk. They did not seem to want any sympathy either. Their

philosophy was that the disaster had come, it was spilled milk, and there was no use crying over it; the thing to do was to repair the damage and build again.

All through the valley we noted the American Agriculturist sign posted on practically every farm, and we know that these afflicted members will have the heartfelt sympathy of all the rest of the A.A. family.

Wiring Farm Buildings For Electricity

(Continued from Page 3)

continued to the barn, for it is here, either now or in the future, that the greatest use for electricity will be found. It is here in the barn that the dairy farmer, his children, or the purchaser of his farm will want to run a milking machine, sterilizer, milk cooler, feed grinder, ensilage cutter, etc.

Wiring, such as has been described, is absolutely necessary for the proper operation of an electric range. About this one apparatus there is much misunderstanding. The electric range economically and properly operated is not expensive on electric rates generally provided for this service. A family of three or less will use, under proper operation, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 worth of energy a month on special rates generally provided for this agreement. Seventy-five cents to one dollar is added for each person over three. This cost should be compared with prices which could be obtained by the farmer should he sell in the city the wood burned in his stove.

The same is true of ice harvesting in relation to the electric milk cooler. The electrical operating cost of from 2 to 4 cents per can per day (equivalent of from 10 to 15 cents per hundred pounds of ice) is less than the cost of harvesting ice, everything considered. The apparatus installed in a cork lagged concrete tank should cost no more than a good ice house.

One or two warnings should be given the farmer who has not already wired his place.

First—When one electrician tells you he will do your job for less than another, make sure they are both bidding on the same thing. It is best to have each specify in writing just what they intend to do and hold the successful bidder to his contract.

Second—Not all, in fact rather few, electricians know what your requirements are or how to advise you. It is best therefore to communicate with some agency who, through their work, are interested in making you a satisfied user of electricity. Such an agency as the Society for Electric Development at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, can supply you with a copy of Red Seal wiring specifications—the yard stick for measuring adequate wiring. Another is the power company which serves you. Many of these companies have a Rural Service Department in charge of men acquainted with both farming and the application of electricity to farm work.

Third—For your, and their, protection the Fire Insurance people have established a system of inspection and you should insist on a certificate of their approval before making your last payment for the wiring. It should be remembered that the Underwriters' requirements cover only the safety of an electric installation and not its convenience and adequacy.



HORSE-SHOE PITCHER: Hooray! A ringer!—LIFE.

Aunt Janet's Corner

Three Would Help Others During Their Year

WE take the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and do I understand that I am to have a year of leisure to do things I want to do? I take it then I am also to have a little money to accomplish those odds and ends of time.

I think the first six months could be profitably spent practically at home. First I would take time to have new glasses properly fitted and a week or so at some quiet place to rest me physically and read a few good books and magazines,—then I would take time to dress without hurrying when I was going out, time to attend missionary societies oftener, to devote more time to my S. S. class, time to take a few automobile rides slow enough to enjoy the scenery, time to pick our flowers otherwise than just necessary care, time to call on friends long neglected and some shut-ins, time to quilt a beloved quilt pieced by my grandmother, time to take short trips to Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen and a few other places of interest I have

year. I would buy me a car, not too old and rattly and not too new and shiny, I would strike out into the lonely country roads, away from state roads, just the places where young people who have no money are trying to get a start and make a home for a family and I would stop where some mother with a house full of babies and no end of work was doing her bit for humanity. I would pitch in and help her or care for the babies while she took a rest or made a visit and then I would go to the next one who needed a boost. If they offered to pay me, I would say "Buy yourself a new hat instead". Wouldn't that be a glorious year?

* * *

A Trip to Alaska

IF some good fairy had suddenly appeared yesterday, whispering, "Say goodbye to that stack of dirty dishes for one year", I should have spent the year in bewilderment at my good fortune. However, if tomorrow when I am sweeping the hearth a kind genie floats out from the smoke with a similar message, I shall say, "Thank you, dear sprite." Then if it happens to be a curious fairy, I shall tell it what I am telling you.

My first desire—to learn—would be accomplished by travel. Having returned from a trip to Alaska through our Western States and having told my perspiring, toiling friends of the cool leisure I had enjoyed, I should board the largest liner for England to devote my time to the backgrounds of English literature. I should sigh in Westminster Abbey, dream in Stratford, imagine in the London Coffee houses. When intellectually full of England, I should go to France. There I should study habits and peculiarities and learn to say more than "Parlez-vous francais?"

My second desire—to help—means that I want to go into the poorest districts. There I want to give necessities, but more than that, heart wishes—whether flowers, friendship, or red beads. If a child needs a dress but yearns for a yellow dress, I should like to give her the yellow dress.

When my kind genie arrives tomorrow to give me my wish, it will be thoughtful enough to bring a bag of gold to carry out my wish.

* * *

Dahlia Show to be Held September 26-27

THE fourteenth annual exhibition of the American Dahlia Society will be held September 26 and 27 in Madison Square Garden, New York City. According to William J. Rathgeber, secretary of the Society, the exhibition has grown to such proportions and prominence that it was found necessary to stage it in a building large enough to display an "acre of blooms." Mr. Rathgeber further states that with an increase in the amount of prizes offered in classes open to both amateur and professional growers, the exhibition will attract a larger number of entries than ever before.

Dahlias, however, will not be the only flowers on display for the premium list, now in preparation, will have classes also for other fall flowers, as well as fruits and vegetables.

A special section will be set aside for Garden Club members, in which, other than dahlia exhibits, will be competitive displays of rock garden arrangements, cacti, shrubs, vines and fall flowers. There will be several classes for large dahlia displays, ranging from twenty-five to one hundred square feet.



This artistic nosegay is right as it stands to transfer to any garment which you wish it to grace, a school girl's frock, apron or vestee. By doubling your paper for a reverse tracing you have a nice motif for towels, pillow slip or scarf. Use a sheet of carbon paper and transfer directly from this design to your goods.

never seen and the last six months a journey to Hawaii with my cousin. All our lives we have longed to go there. Perhaps include other places going or coming such as Yellowstone National Park.

There are other things too numerous to mention, which need time, such as music, French, etc., so I'll say good-night.

* * *

Would Make New Friends

I HAD just tucked my four children into bed at the close of a busy wash day and had sat down for a breathing spell before washing the supper dishes. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST lay near and I turned to Aunt Janet's corner as usual.

The first thing I saw was your question "What would I do with a whole year for myself." I said at once, "Just nothing for one whole year." Then I thought of all the things I would like to do, after, say, a week's rest. Books, music, flower gardens, those crochet patterns I have never found time to try, visits to school friends I haven't seen for years, meeting interesting strangers. Then came the "big idea." This is just what I would do for one whole

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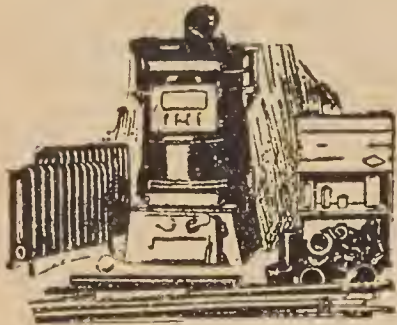
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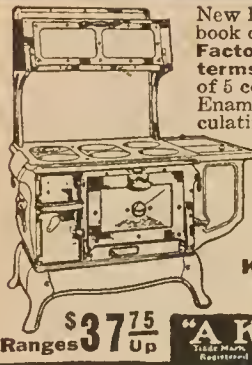
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Women and Girls Exhibit at State Fair

Home Bureau and 4-H Girls Show Result of Project Work

THOSE of us who attend the New York State Fair year after year have learned to look for certain exhibits in certain places which always draw and hold the women's attention. The annual contest between the county home bureaus exhibiting projects which have been developed in their counties has become a classic event of the fair. Each year the competition grows keener; this year the difference between first and second prize winners was only one point.

The winner of the first prize, Genesee County, exhibited lunches which are particularly adapted to the needs of rural schools. One hot dish each day in addition to the lunch brought by the child from home and suitable

tled fruit juices, pickles and a most delectable array of fruit confections and gift suggestions. A very practical part of the exhibit was the group of cellar-stored foods, the vegetable bins for root crops and the stone crocks of eggs in water glass.

Ontario County Wins Third Place

Ontario County took third place with their exhibit, color harmony in dress. Practical materials in harmonious and becoming colors were displayed in the form of ensembles. A blue dress of silk crepe, a blue felt hat, a grey coat with blue scarf and gray hose made one very charming and useful group. On the other side of the booth a brown velvet dress, tan fox scarf, a brown

zines had been suitably framed and properly placed on the walls. The general effect was simple beauty and comfort.

Where to Get Building Helps

Oswego County showed how much help is obtainable on the subject of housing. A group of magazines, consultation offices, a chance to get expert advice on what makes a house a home is offered by the county home bureau.

Madison County with its landscape art and gardening exhibit showed how it is possible by using native shrubs and planting them properly to make a most attractive setting for a farm home. The broad stretch of open lawn, the little bird bath of native stones topped off by a common jar saucer painted green, the honest-to-goodness growing flowers around the border of the massed shrubs and the trellised vine over the gateway made a charming exhibit. There was food for thought and study and, best of all, the results were something that is possible to any person with time, strength and judgment to carry it out.

Schuyler County home bureau with health as its main idea and showing proper food for health, the necessity of having teeth regularly examined and cleaned, the advantages of a toxin anti-toxin clinic for children, a thorough physical examination gave a graphic picture of the main essentials to healthful living.

The judges of these exhibits were Miss May Fillingham of the Albany State Teacher's College, Miss Vera McCrea, director of the Home Department of Dairymen's League and Mrs. J. B. Smith of Watertown, N. Y.

4-H Girls Had 'Good Exhibit'

The 4-H exhibit of girls' work showed that the girls can well cover their own ground in the same subjects which were displayed in the women's building. In addition to the exhibit of canned foods, jellies, etc., there were baked goods which were muffins, biscuits, cakes and candies. They have daily demonstrations on these subjects. One of the chief attractions of the girl's exhibit was the girl's room which was charming in every detail. The couch cover was unbleached muslin with a deep flounce bordered with strips of pastel colored chambray sewed together. Some of the same pastel chambray had been sewed in modernistic design for a couch pillow. The dressing table also had a deep flounce of prettily flowered print; an old fashioned mirror, a pine desk, simple bookshelves painted green, green dotted marquisette curtains, a rocker and straight chair with a chair pad of the pastel colored goods and simple rag rugs made up the furnishings of this room which would please the heart of even the most fastidious.

The health features of the junior exhibit were emphasized by the booths showing good posture, proper food and healthful shoes. The clothing, dresses, undies, aprons and dress accessories such as collars and cuffs, would be creditable to older women. They were well designed, harmoniously colored and well made.

Keep Foods From Burning

I HAVE found that the grate from the top of the oil stove (that removable piece) that rests on the top of the oil-stove over the burner) makes an excellent hot plate to use on the kitchen stove. You can cook things like cereals, marmalade and puddings, thoroughly without burning. I use it every day and don't see why I did not think of it sooner.—"Betty".



Genesee County Home Bureau wins first prize at New York State Fair with School Lunch Exhibit.

menus for such a combination gave splendid suggestions for bettering the health of children who must depend on this type of food for the noon meal. The lunches on exhibition furnished a variety each day without making it too difficult for the ordinary home to provide the articles suggested. The school would furnish: Monday, soup; Tuesday, cocoa; Wednesday, baked potato; Thursday, soup; and Friday, egg. When baked potato is served the children's lunch box might well contain, two whole wheat sandwiches, apple, grape and milk; with cream of tomato soup, 1 whole wheat sandwich of lettuce and 1 whole wheat butter sandwich, apple and celery salad, peach and oatmeal cookies; with hard cooked egg, 2 whole wheat sandwiches, apple, grape and milk, and so on through the week.

Heating Device Essential

In order to supply these simple yet nourishing and appetizing hot foods the school kitchenette need not be an elaborate affair. Some heating device (an oil stove in the exhibit) a hinged work shelf and cupboards for dishes make up the absolute necessities. The foods to be cooked can be provided either by the parents or by a local organization interested in the matter.

Onondaga County took second place with its eye-filling, mouth-watering exhibit entitled "Food Preservation". These foods were canned vegetables and fruits, jellies, conserves, jams, bot-

hat, tan hose, shoes of brown suede and kid made another charming outfit. To show how the idea of color harmony in dress may be carried out to the last degree, dainty accessories such as handkerchiefs, scarfs and even a travelling bag may carry out the color which one prefers. It is a notable fact that the prize winning booths and in fact all the competing booths have arrived at the conclusion that over-crowding does not improve the appearance of a booth.

Herkimer County had a most livable and step-saving living-dining room exhibit which demonstrated the Home Furnishing project. An old cherry table and an antique pine side board such as one may find in many New York State farm homes formed the high lights of this simple and beautiful group. Painted bookshelves, an arm chair upholstered in a neutral colored material, conveniently placed lamps, some tables and chairs for the little folks, a dining table at one end with an attractive lamp above it—all these are entirely possible to anyone who is deft with her fingers and puts the time and thought on such a subject. The shades for the lamps were made of brown wrapping paper which had been oiled to make it translucent. The base of the hanging lamp was a brown pottery jar such as can be found in almost any farm cellar in this state. Pictures which were copies of old masterpieces reprinted in colors in maga-

Ways To Use Beets

This Colorful Vegetable Is Full of Possibilities

At the fag end of the summer when even green peas and green corn have lost their charm, or out of the vegetable sand pile in early fall the versatile beet comes with an appeal not only to the palate but to the eye as well. Beets do not keep well in an open bin, but if buried in a pile of sand in one corner of the vegetable cellar, will retain their plumpness and flavor well into the winter.

As a garnish for salads, boiled beets may be cut into roses, crescents, stars, or even figures, being first sliced rather thin and then cut out with a sharp knife or cookie cutter, and they may also be used as a garnish for mashed potatoes or cold slaw.

Baked Beets

Wash six medium sized beets, wipe dry and bake in an oven heated to over 300 F. until they are tender. In testing them press quickly with the fore finger instead of piercing with a fork. When done, cool just enough that they can be handled, pare and

slice. Pile on a heated platter and serve with a sauce made of melted butter, salt, pepper and a very little sugar.—L. M. T.

Do not expect to have baked beets for dinner unless you allow plenty of time for long and slow baking. However, you will like the results so well that you won't mind starting in plenty of time.

* * *

Buttered Beets

Wash beets carefully without breaking the skin, and cook in salted water until tender. Drain, remove skins and slice. To each cupful of beets add one

water, pared and cut in dice. Serve as soon as hot.—L. M. T.

The slightly acid taste of this sauce gives a very pleasant flavor to the beets. The beautiful bright red color of beets as well as their delicious flavor can do wonders towards dressing up a menu.

* * *

Spiced Beets

Wash and cook small beets in salted water. Remove skins and quarter lengthwise. Heat one tablespoonful salad oil and drop the beets in this until thoroughly heated. Add one cupful (small) water, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, one half teaspoonful cinnamon and a dust of nutmeg. Cook until sugar is melted and thoroughly blended with other ingredients. Chill and serve cold as a relish.—L. M. T.

If vinegar is not allowed in your diet these spiced beets will prove a pleasant variety from the ordinary plain beets.

When laundering cotton rugs, try starching them. They will stay clean longer and be smoother on the floor.—Mrs. M. L.



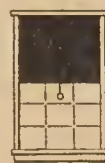
A housecleaning hint...

Wherever housecleaning calls for soap-and-water, take advantage of the extra help of Fels-Naptha. You see, Fels-Naptha brings you two excellent cleaners instead of one. Golden soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha. And it's only natural that two cleaners working hand in hand get the dirt out with less work on your part. That's why, for painted woodwork, floors, windows, etc., as well as for the family wash—

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Modish Blouse



BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 3409 is valuable for the well dressed woman this season. It offers a good opportunity to make over some of those good materials by combining figured blouse and pleated skirt of plain color. It is just as good for the lovely new materials too. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size required 1 1/8 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

teaspoonful of butter, one fourth teaspoonful salt and half as much pepper. Put in hot pan until smoking hot, garnish with celery tips and serve.—L. M. T.

* * *

Pickled Beets

Wash medium sized beets and cook in salted water until tender. Let cool, pare and slice. Pack slices in a stone jar allowing one thin slice of onion to each layer of sliced beet. To vinegar enough to cover the beets, add one teaspoonful grated horseradish and eight cloves, pour over the beets and let stand twenty-four hours before using. Do not attempt to keep this pickle over three or four days.—L. M. T.

Grated horseradish gives a little "snap" to this dish.

* * *

Beets in Drawn Butter Sauce

Melt two tablespoonfuls butter in a saucepan, add three tablespoonfuls flour and stir until thoroughly blended. Add slowly while stirring constantly one cupful boiling water and boil four minutes continuing the stirring. Add four tablespoonfuls hot sweet cream and four tablespoonfuls mild vinegar and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Into this sauce put two cupfuls hot beets that have been boiled in salted

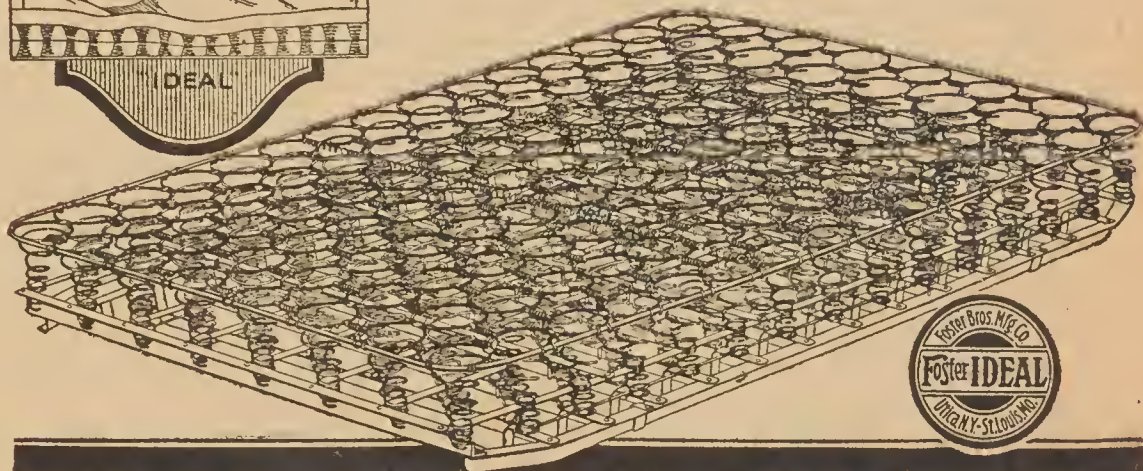
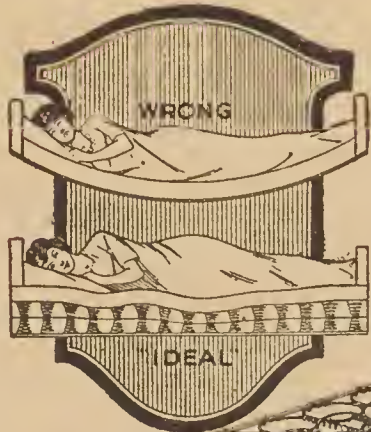
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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

WITH the breaking of light over the mountain, breakfast was over and the work of the day began. Tom was off to help a neighbor "snake" logs down the mountain and into Kingdom Come, where they would be "rafted" and floated on down the river to the capital—if a summer tide should come—to be turned into fine houses for the people of the Bluegrass. Dolph and Rube disappeared at old Joel's order to "go meet them sheep." Melissa helped her mother clear away the table and wash the dishes; and Chad, out of the tail of his eye, saw her surreptitiously feeding greedy Jack, while old Joel still sat by the fire, smoking silently. Chad stepped outside. The air was chill, but the mists were rising and a long band of rich, warm light lay over a sloping spur up the river, and where this met the blue morning shadows, the dew was beginning to drip and to sparkle. Chad could not stand inaction long, and his eye lighted up when he heard a great bleating at the foot of the spur and the shouts of men and boys. Just then the old mother called from the rear of the cabin:

"Joel, them sheep air comin'!"

The big form of the old hunter filled the doorway and Jack bounded out between his legs, while little Melissa appeared with two books, ready for school. Down the road came the flock of lean mountain-sheep, Dolph and Rube driving them. Behind, slouched the Dillon tribe—Daws and Whizzer and little Tad; Daws's father, Old Tad, long, lean, stooping, crafty: and two new ones—cousins to Daws—Jake and Jerry, the giant twins.

"Joel Turner," said old Tad, sourly, "here's yo' sheep!"

Joel had bought the Dillons' sheep and meant to drive them to the county-seat ten miles down the river. There had evidently been a disagreement between the two when the trade was made, for Joel pulled out a gray pouch of coonskin, took from it a roll of bills, and, without counting them, held them out.

"Tad Dillon," he said, shortly, "here's yo' money!"

The Dillon father gave possession with a gesture and the Dillon faction, including Whizzer and the giant twins, drew aside together—the father morose; Daws watching Dolph and Rube with a look of much meanness; little Tad behind him, watching Chad, his face screwed up with hate; and Whizzer, pretending not to see Jack, but darting a surreptitious glance at him now and then, for then and there was starting a feud that was to run fiercely on, long after the war was done.

"Git my hoss, Rube," said old Joel, and Rube turned to the stable, while Dolph kept an eye on the sheep, which were lying on the road or straggling down the river. As Rube opened the stable-door, a dirty white object bounded out, and Rube, with a loud curse, tumbled over backward into the mud, while a fierce old ram dashed with a triumphant bleat for the open gate. Beelzebub, as the Turner mother had christened the mischievous brute, had been placed in the wrong stall and Beelzebub was making for freedom. He gave another triumphant baa as he swept between Dolph's legs and through the gate, and, with an answering chorus, the silly sheep sprang to their feet and followed. A sheep hates water, but not more than he loves a leader, and Beelzebub feared nothing. Straight for the water of the low ford the old conqueror made and, in the wake of his masterful summons, the flock swept, like a Mormon household, after him. Then was there a commotion indeed. Old Joel shouted and swore; Dolph shouted and swore and Rube shouted and swore. Old Dillon

smiled grimly, Daws and little Tad shouted with derisive laughter, and the big twins grinned. The mother came to the door, broom in hand, and, with a frowning face, watched the sheep splash through the water and into the woods across the river. Little Melissa looked frightened. Whizzer, losing his head, had run down after the sheep, barking and hastening their flight, until called back with a mighty curse from old Joel, while Jack sat on his haunches looking at Chad and waiting for orders.

"How air we goin' to git them sheep back?" said Joel. Up and up rose the bleating and baaing, for Beelzebub, like

from swearing helplessly fell to waiting quietly. Soon the bleating became less and less, and began to concentrate on the mountain-side. Not far below, they could hear Chad:

"Coo-oo-sheep! Coo-oo-sh'p-cooshy-cooshy-coo-oo-sheep!"

The sheep were answering. They were coming down a ravine, and Chad's voice rang out above:

"Somebody come across, an' stand on each side o' the holler."

Dolph and Rube waded across then, and soon the sheep came crowding down the narrow ravine with Jack barking behind them and Chad shooping them down. But for Dolph and Rube,

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard-fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening they find a cow—evidence that a house is near—and as they follow her down the mountain, they suddenly come on a group of boys and a dog. Chad has no desire to meet the world as an enemy but it appears that trouble may be unavoidable. The dog and two boys start a fight, but Chad and Jack give such a good account of themselves that the three Turner boys take them home where they get a good meal and a night's lodging.

the prince of devils that he was, seemed bent on making all the mischief possible.

"How air we goin' to git 'em back?"

Chad nodded then, and Jack with an eager yelp made for the river—Whizzer at his heels. Again old Joel yelled furiously, as did Dolph and Rube, and Whizzer stopped and turned back with a drooping tail, but Jack plunged in. He knew but one voice behind him and Chad's was not in the chorus.

"Call yo' dawg back, boy," said Joel, sternly, and Chad opened his lips with anything but a call for Jack to come back—it was instead a fine high yell of encouragement and old Joel was speechless.

"That dawg'll kill them sheep," said Daws Dillon aloud.

Joel's face was red and his eyes rolled.

"Call that damned feist back, I tell ye," he shouted at last. "Hyeh, Rube, git my gun, git my gun!"

Rube started for the house, but Chad laughed. Jack had reached the other bank now, and was flashing like a ball of gray light through the weeds and up into the woods; and Chad slipped down the bank and into the river, hieing him on excitedly.

Joel was beside himself and he, too, lumbered down to the river, followed by Dolph, while the Dillons roared from the road.

"Boy!" he roared. "Eh, boy, eh! what's his name, Dolph? Call him back, Rolph, call the little devil back. If I don't wear him out with a hickory; holler fer 'em, damn 'em! Heh-o-oo-ee!" The old hunter's bellow rang through the woods like a dinner-horn. Dolph was shouting, too, but Jack and Chad seemed to have gone stone-deaf; and Rube, who had run down with the gun, started with an oath into the river himself, but Joel halted him.

"Hol' on, hol' on!" he said, listening. "By the eternal, he's a-roundin' 'em up!" The sheep were evidently much scattered, to judge from the bleating; but here, there, and everywhere, they could hear Jack's bark, while Chad seemed to have stopped in the woods and, from one place, was shouting orders to his dog. Plainly, Jack was no sheep-killer and by and by Dolph and Rube left off shouting, and old Joel's face became placid; and all of them

Beelzebub would have led them up or down the river, and it was hard work to get him into the water until Jack, who seemed to know what the matter was, sharply nipped several sheep near him. These sprang violently forward, too, and Beelzebub was thrust from the bank. Nothing else being possible, the old ram settled himself with a snort into the water and made for the other shore. Chad and Jack followed and, when they reached the road, Beelzebub was again a prisoner; the sheep, swollen like sponges, were straggling down the river, and Dillons and Turners were standing around in silence. Jack shook himself and dropped panting in the dust at his master's feet, without so much as an upward glance or a lift of his head for a pat of praise. As old Joel raised one foot heavily to his stirrup, he grunted, quietly:

"Well, I be damned." And when he was comfortably in his saddle he said again, with unction:

"I do be damned. I'll just take that dawg to help drive them sheep down to town. Come on, boy."

Chad started joyfully, but the old mother called from the door: "Who's a-goin' to take this gal to school, I'd like to know?"

Old Joel pulled in his horse, straightened one leg, and looked all around—first at the Dillons, who had started away, then at Dolph and Rube, who were moving determinedly after the sheep (it was Court Day in town and they could not miss Court Day), and then at Chad, who halted.

"Boy," he said, "don't you want to go to school—you ought to go to school?"

"Yes," said Chad, obediently, though the trip to town—and Chad had never been to a town—was a sore temptation.

"Go on, then, an' tell the teacher I sent ye. Here, Mammy—eh, what's yo' name, boy? Oh, Mammy—Chad, here, 'll take her. Take good keer o' that gal, boy, an' learn yo' a-b-abs like a man now."

Melissa came shyly forward from the door and Joel whistled to Jack and called him, but Jack, though he liked nothing better than to drive sheep, lay still, looking at Chad.

"Go 'long, Jack," said Chad, and Jack sprang up and was off, though he stopped again and looked back, and Chad had to tell him again to go on.

In a moment dog, men, and sheep were moving in a cloud of dust around a bend in the road and little Melissa was at the gate.

"Take good keer of 'Lissy," said the mother from the porch, kindly; and Chad, curiously touched all at once by the trust shown him, stalked ahead like a little savage, while Melissa with her basket followed silently behind. The boy never thought of taking the basket himself—that is not the way of men with women in the hills—and not once did he look around or speak on the way up the river and past the blacksmith's shop and the grist-mill just beyond the mouth of Kingdom Come; but when they arrived at the log school-house it was his turn to be shy and he hung back to let Melissa go in first. Within, there was no floor but the bare earth, no window but the cracks between the logs, and no desks but the flat sides of slabs, held up by wobbling pegs. On one side were girls in linsey and homespun—some thin, undersized, underfed, and with weak, dispirited eyes and yellow tousled hair; others, round-faced, round-eyed, dark, and sturly; most of them large-waisted and round-shouldered—especially the older ones—from work in the fields; but, now and then, one like Melissa, the daughter of a valley-farmer, erect, agile, spirited, intelligent. On the other side were the boys, in physical characteristics the same and suggesting the same social divisions: at the top the farmer—now and then a slaveholder and perhaps of gentle blood—who had dropped by the way on the westward march of civilization and had cleared some rich river-bottom and a neighboring summit of the mountains, where he sent his sheep and cattle to graze; where a creek opened into this valley some free-settler, whose grandfather had fought at King's Mountain—usually of Scotch-Irish descent, often English, but sometimes German or sometimes even Huguenot—would have his rude home of logs; under him, and in wretched cabins at the head of the creek or on the washed spur of the mountain above, or in some "dead-enin'" still higher up and swept by mists and low-trailing clouds, the poor white trash—worthless descendants of the servile and sometimes criminal class who might have traced their origin back to the slums of London—hand-to-mouth tenants of the valley-aristocrat, hewers of wood for him in the lowlands and upland guardians of his cattle and sheep. And finally, walking up and down the earth floor—stern and smooth of face and of a preter-natural dignity hardly to be found elsewhere—the mountain school-master.

It was a "blab school," as the mountaineers characterize a school in which the pupils study aloud, and the droning chorus—as shrill as locust cries—ceased suddenly when Chad came in, and every eye was turned on him with a sexless gaze of curiosity that made his face redden and his heart throb. but he forgot them when the school-master pierced him with eyes that seemed to shoot from under his heavy brows like a strong light from deep darkness. Chad met them, nor did his chin droop, and Caleb Hazel saw that the boy's face was frank and honest, and that his eye was fearless and kind, and, without question, he motioned to a seat—with one wave of his hand setting Chad on the corner of a slab and the studious drone to vibrating again. When the boy ventured to glance around, he saw Daws Dillon in one corner, making a face at him, and little Tad scowling from behind a book: and on the other side, among the girls, he

(Continued on Page 22)



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SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. Improved selection Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.00. Box 50 Cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

FALL SPECIAL: Guaranteed Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00. Cigars 50-\$1.75; or 100-\$3.25. Pay when received. Pipe free. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Gun-metal, Grey, Beige, Nude, Black, Champagne, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER plants for September and October planting. 235 varieties of Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Irises, Columbines, Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Anemones, Mertensias, Hardy Lilies and other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer and every summer for many years. Also Roses, Pansies, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wincherry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

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.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

Manure Increases Yields

By Ray Inman

Save MANURE CAREFULLY AND APPLY IT TO FIELDS (BEFORE IT HAS LEACHED OR BURNED)

PICTURE OF A MANURE MINER ON HIS WAY TO THE MANURE MINES. HE HAS JUST HAD THREE CUPS OF STIFF, BRACING COFFEE; HE HAS KIDNIES GOODBYE BUT HE STEPS FORTH WITH A SONG ON HIS LIPS AND A CLOTHES PIN ON HIS NOSE

AVERAGES OF TESTS ON 16 ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT FIELDS SHOW \$2.68 RETURN FROM EACH TON OF MANURE...

ONE TON OF MANURE AT 6 A.M. (DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

WHAT HO!—AND WHAT NOT, DON'T Y'KNOW.

ENGLISH SPARROW

TWEET TWEET

SAME TON OF MANURE AT 6 P.M. (TURPENTINE TIME)

ENGLISH SPARROW

on one field IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS THE RETURNS WERE AS HIGH AS \$745 PER TON.

HERE! TAKE YOUR \$745! JUST COULDN'T KEEP IT!

HOW UNUSUAL

TOUCHING PHOTO OF A TON OF MANURE RETURNING \$745 IT HAD TAKEN THE DAY BEFORE. (QUITE BONA FIDE)

Soil fertility is the basis of PROFITABLE FARMING DON'T WASTE IT!

THREE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TRYING TO ACCOUNT FOR 16 1/2 KILOWATT YARDS OF WASTED SOIL FERTILITY AT \$745 PER TON OF MANURE.

THE LOSS, IN ROUND, OR SLIGHTLY LOP-SIDED FIGURES, SHOULD AVERAGE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 8 O'CLOCK AND \$2.50.

STRETCHED TO ORDER

Delaware County Wins Horseshoe Contest

(Continued from Page 5)

game. Pooler won his first three games from Bult, Daugherty and Drumm and then lost his fourth game to Brain. Shackleton had won all his games but he had Pooler to play as his last man. If Pooler won there would be a tie for the championship. Until the nineteenth inning Pooler was ahead

very fittingly to the contestants and the crowd for a few minutes.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, after a few congratulatory words, pinned the gold medal on the new champion, Mr. Shackleton, and presented him with the first prize of \$50 in cash, and also the other prize winners with the money

the Fair who would not be able to bring their individual herds. We have described elsewhere in this and last weeks' issues the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Farm Bureau horseshoe pitching contest. We mention it here because, like the county herds and county Farm Bureau exhibits, the interest is cumulative and starts back in the counties early in the season, and gets many people looking forward during the entire summer to the final exhibits or contest at Syracuse.

Never have we seen a more interesting machinery exhibit than was at the State Fair this year. Even a casual observer looking over all the modern devices to save labor and increase efficiency on the farm by the use of machinery can well understand why so few farmers are needed to-day to produce even more food than our large population demands. Many articles could be written on new devices and new developments in farm machinery alone which were shown at the State Fair.

the Fair authorities to insure the attendance of prominent speakers of state and national importance. These included Charles Curtis, Vice-president nominee of the Republican party, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly, and Secretary Duryea of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

Publisher of Post-Standard Honors Agriculture

One of the finest features of the Fair is the annual dinner given by Jerome Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard. This was the tenth dinner that Mr. Barnum has given in honor of agricultural leaders of the State at fair time. Hundreds of Mr. Barnum's farm friends look forward to this event every year, and well they may for it is one of the most interesting and worth while affairs that occur in eastern agriculture. The dinner this year was no exception.

If we were to offer any general criticism of the Fair, in addition to what we have already said about the need of bringing out more of the educational value, it would be that there are not enough life and action in most of the exhibits. Put a little puppy or any other small animal in a store window and see how quickly a crowd gathers. Action and life always create interest, and the exhibit on the fair grounds or elsewhere without it loses much of its possibilities. Of course, it would not be practical to carry out this suggestion in all instances, but it is possible

Farm Museum a Success

The new Farm Museum, sponsored by the New York State Agricultural Society, was completed just a few days before the Fair opened. There was not enough time to assemble exhibits of old-time machinery and household implements, but there were demonstrations of many pioneer customs and practices such as weaving, shingle making, the spinning of flax, etc.; there was an interesting exhibit of old

Table "B"

Summary of scores of contestants in the Preliminary Tournament

Place	Name	W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct
1	Deforest Brain.....	12	3	354	173	31	454	224	.381
2	Walter Shackleton.....	11	4	340	188	34	466	260	.403
3	A. J. Pooler.....	10	5	331	149	27	446	256	.334
4	Foster Bult.....	10	5	323	163	34	452	243	.361
5	Stanley Drumm.....	9	6	306	149	37	472	298	.314
6	Simeon Daugherty.....	8	7	327	146	24	464	274	.315
7	Rev. Heatherington.....	8	7	272	118	10	462	307	.255
8	E. J. Turk.....	8	7	293	143	18	448	271	.319
9	Ernest Bowne.....	8	7	309	154	17	480	293	.321
10	Raymond Ingraham.....	7	8	323	165	21	532	312	.308
11	Fred Egger.....	7	8	288	125	13	494	313	.253
12	Roland Rose.....	7	8	280	166	19	480	283	.346
13	Burt Forder.....	6	9	307	166	26	514	306	.321
14	R. E. Buck.....	5	10	241	114	15	476	336	.231
15	Harry Blauvelt.....	3	12	260	124	14	510	340	.243
16	Elton Bean.....	1	14	133	55	3	402	371	.148
TOTALS.....		120	120	4687	2298	343	7552	4687	.304

most of the time by a small margin, the game standing twenty-three to twenty-two in favor of Pooler. Shackleton then took the lead by pitching one ringer each time for the next seven innings making the score in the 27th inning, forty to twenty-three in favor of Shackleton. In the last eleven innings, Pooler gained twelve points and Shackleton won the game and the championship by pitching a double ringer over the one ringer that Pooler had on the peg. The result of the game was Shackleton fifty points, thirty-one ringers, five double ringers; Pooler, thirty-five points, twenty-two ringers, one double ringer. Each pitched seventy-six shoes. Pooler is a good sport for he said he was glad the boy won for it would encourage him.

During the game the crowd went almost wild and cheered repeatedly as ringers fell with such unusual regularity. Frequent expressions were heard that they never saw such good horseshoe pitching before.

The best game of the tournament considering percentage of ringers, was when Shackleton won from Pooler in the preliminaries by pitching thirteen ringers, four double ringers in twenty-two shoes or 59.1 percent. Shackleton won all his games in the finals but lost to Brain, Bult, Ingraham and Turk in the preliminaries.

Forder won the shortest game of the tournament from Blauvelt by making nine ringers, four double ringers out of twenty shoes. He pitched three double ringers in succession. Brain, Bult, Forder, Rose and Shackleton each pitched games of fifty percent ringers or better. Heatherington and Turk in pitching their tie game had four ringers on the peg twice during the game.

Considering double ringers, Shackleton pitched ten double ringers in his game with Bult in the finals. This is the most double ringers ever pitched in any game at the State Fair tournaments.

About 3:30 P. M. the finals were finished and the Amateur Championship of New York State had been decided for another year. Mr. Eastman, editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, after a brief statement about the tournament, introduced Mr. E. A. Flansburg, Assistant County Agent of the New York State Farm Bureau, who spoke

they had won. As each man was called forward to receive his prize, the record which he made during the tournament was read by the writer who had charge of the records. The complete record of each man in the finals is shown in Table C.

Mr. G. E. Snyder of Albion, N. Y. had charge of the courts and the placing of the players as their games were called. This tournament was held as the Amateur Championship Horseshoe Pitching Tournament for the State of New York, under the sanction of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America and Mr. Shackleton is recognized as Amateur Champion by said Association until another such amateur tournament is sanctioned.

Some of the players who are in the habit of pitching on clay courts are hoping that there will be clay courts to play on here next year. The increasing interest each year in this tournament has brought to the attention of the Fair authorities the desirability of furnishing better facilities for good pitching which clay courts would give. They are considering installing such courts before next year. They will also consider providing blackboards on which to mark the score so that the spectators can follow more closely the record of each contestant as the games are played. This is the first year that seats have been provided for the spectators who showed their appreciation by keeping them well filled most of the time.

High Spots at the New York State Fair

(Continued from Page 5)

county Farm Bureau exhibits which have come to be one of the most important, interesting and educational features of the Fair. No one but the hard-working County Agents and their assistants can know what an infinite amount of labor is required to collect in the county the different material and products for these exhibits, get them to Syracuse and set them up in the exhibit. But we believe the county exhibits are well worth the hard work to prepare them for not only are they just as attractive and interesting as any miscellaneous exhibit but more than this they advertise the products of the counties from which they come and they serve to put farmers in those counties on their toes to help make their particular county exhibit at Syracuse the best ever. Seneca County won first place this year, Cortland second, and Chenango third.

Progress in Farm Machinery

While speaking of county exhibits, we should not forget to mention the county herds, which added greatly to the exhibit of dairy cattle. The county herd exhibits make it possible for several men to have cattle represented at

Table "C"

Final Results

Prize	Name	W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct
\$50	Walter Shackleton.....	5	0	250	145	30	334	187	.434
\$40	A. J. Pooler.....	3	2	232	121	12	354	205	.342
\$30	Stanley Drumm.....	2	3	219	117	18	316	203	.370
\$20	Simeon Daugherty.....	2	3	210	117	15	348	240	.336
\$10	Deforest Brain.....	2	3	201	121	17	334	237	.362
\$ 5	Foster Bult.....	1	4	208	109	18	338	248	.323
TOTALS.....		15	15	1320	730	110	2024	1320	.361

The seventh prize of five dollars was won by Rev. Lawrence Heatherington, Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County.

KEY—W, games won; L, games lost; Pts., points; R, ringers; DR, double ringers; SP, shoes pitched; OP, opponents points; Pct., percentage of ringers to shoes pitched.

guns in charge of "George Duff", and a fine program of fiddling by that master of the violin, John McDermott. There was much singing of old ballads and community songs with good, live, short, public speeches and talks by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., and many others.

On Thursday, the new building was dedicated by Governor Smith, Commissioner Pyrke, Senator Kirkland and others, and named in honor of Daniel Parrish Witter, the veteran Assemblyman and statesman from Tioga County, New York. The new museum was thronged every day with great crowds and will certainly always be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

One of the commendable features of the Fair was placing the midway back where its senseless clatter and noise were not annoying, and in cleaning up its bad features so that its various shows and devices were wholesome and above board. The new state law to clean up fair midways seems to be working.

Young Farmers in Evidence

Of all the good exhibits and work of the Fair, however, none quite equalled what is being done for the boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs and the boys of the Young Farmers' Club. Many hundreds of these young people were in attendance, special programs were prepared for them, and the Fair did its full part to see that they had an instructive and interesting time. With these boys and girls being trained in the science, the dignity and importance of agriculture, lies the hope of farming for the future.

A good deal of work was done by the various farm organizations and by

to have several demonstrators or speakers in each of the exhibit halls to talk more with people than is done at present, and to explain to them what each exhibit is all about.

On the whole, however, the New York State Fair is making excellent progress so that one is impressed that it is really serving its purpose of emphasizing the best in agriculture in the State. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST congratulates Commissioner Pyrke and Director Ackerman, and all others responsible for a fine exposition.

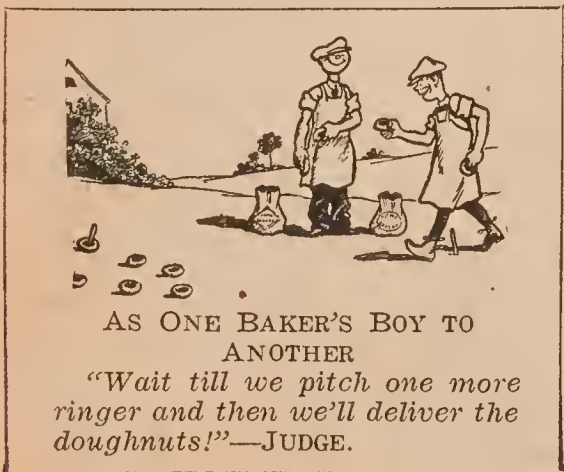
The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 20)

saw another hostile face—next little Melissa—which had the pointed chin and the narrow eyes of the "Dillon breed," as old Joel called the family, whose farm was at the mouth of Kingdom Come and whose boundary touched his own. When the first morning recess came—"little recess" as it was called—the master kept Chad in and asked him his name; if he had ever been to school, and whether he knew his A B C's; and he showed no surprise when Chad, without shame, told him no. So the master got Melissa's spelling-book and pointed out the first seven letters of the alphabet, and made Chad repeat them three times—watching the boy's earnest, wrinkling brow closely and with growing interest.

(To be Continued)


Better to wash an old kimono than borrow a new one.—Proverbs of Japan.





The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Illegal to Shoot Game From Highway

On several occasions a car stopped on a road near our house and the occupants of the car shot at woodchucks from the car. We are wondering whether this nuisance can be stopped.

WE referred this inquiry to the nearest barracks of the State Troopers and received the following reply from the commanding officer.

"We strongly recommend that your subscriber post his land in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Conservation Law, which is that notices or signboards shall be not less than one foot square, warning all persons against hunting, fishing or trespassing thereon, conspicuously posted not more than forty rods apart, close to and along the entire boundary of the

nearest State Trooper at once. Step to the phone and ask Central to put you in touch with him.

Fails to Make Good On Promises

"I am writing to get information concerning Charles A. Brown of Mannsville, N. Y., who pretends to have a business there selling supplies for acetylene lighting plants. I gave him a small order about the first of June and have not received it yet."

WE have a number of complaints concerning the activities of Mr. Brown and although he has made numerous promises to settle them he has failed to do so up to the present time. We can see no justification in accepting money on an order unless the firm is in a position to fill it. We are giving this information for the benefit of subscribers who may be approached by Mr. Brown or his agents and who may be asked to pay for materials before they are received.

Music By Mail

"Can you give us any information regarding the American School of Music at Chicago?"

THIS company advertises to give music lessons in your own home. While it may be possible to learn something about music by correspondence, letters on this subject from our readers force us to conclude that the chances of learning to play any musical instrument by correspondence are rather slight.

A Suggestion to Stop Farm Thieving

A RECENT letter from Captain W. W. Robinson of Troop A of the New York State Troopers at Batavia, N. Y. emphasizes a point which we are very glad to pass on to our readers with the suggestion that they pay careful attention to it. Following is a part of his letter:

"While we are on the subject of au-

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Clinton Co.

LAST Spring a number of our subscribers in Clinton County were missing chickens quite regularly. Several cases were referred to the sheriff's office who in turn informed Troop B of the State Police. It remained for our subscriber, Mr. Robert Johnson of Morrisville, N. Y., to give information which finally led to the arrest and imprisonment of Jack Desso and Joseph White. For this information Mr. Johnson received a chicken thief reward check for \$50 from Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

In response to an inquiry concerning the part Mr. Johnson took in this case Capt. Broadfield of Troop B, replied:

"As I recall the case a complaint was first received from a Mrs. Austin. Very

tomobile numbers, I think it would be well to call the attention of our citizens, through the columns of the A.A., to the importance of making a note of these numbers in the case of all strangers. Every fall we have an epidemic of chicken, produce and calf stealing. Investigation of these cases shows that in most of them the thieves had planned their course of action by previously visiting the farm, in the day time, on the pretense of buying something. They "dicker" on prices, look over the "lay of the land", location and protections of the chicken house, where the young stock, produce, etc.,

We Are Glad to Help

YOUR letter of August 21 received with check enclosed. Although it has required much time and effort, your final attempt was successful. I am sure that I am very grateful to you for your help. The amount of the check was not large but it was too much to lose. Again sincerely thanking you for your persistent efforts.

are kept, whether there is a dog on the property, where his coop is located, etc. They never agree on prices and go away. A few nights later the raid is made. Of course, some of these visits by prospective purchasers are legitimate and such as are would be eliminated in the course of investigation."

Valuable Land is Not Given Away

"I received as a gift a piece of land in Sunnyland, Texas. Now they want me to send money for the taxes, etc. Can you tell me whether the land is worth anything? I am enclosing the literature which they sent me."

WE have never yet found a case where valuable land was given away. This is an old scheme and the "lucky" winner finds one of two things. Either the lot is so small that it has no value and he must buy an adjoining lot in order to make it of any value or he is requested to send money for a title search or for some other purpose. We earnestly recommend to our subscribers that they send no money to any real estate company on a scheme of this sort.



to make short work of little repair jobs

Good tools are needed on every farm, for there is always something that needs fixing. With the right tools you can do most any sort of a job, quickly, neatly and with but little cost. They always pay for themselves, for you can repair things that would otherwise often have to be replaced at a considerable cost.

It does not pay to buy cheap tools. Get the real mechanics' kind. They give you so much better service, last so much longer and are so much easier to work with that you will be more than glad to pay the small extra difference in cost. The best way to pick out good tools is to come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

With our knowledge of tools we pick the dependable brands and are not misled by fancy finishes or bright packages, and so can assure you the best of quality at the lowest possible price. Come in and look over the ones you need.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



farm. No matter how short a boundary line may be, at least one notice or signboard must be placed thereon, and each corner or angle of the boundary line must have a notice. This will make the posting of the farm entirely legal and may save much trouble at some future time.

Section 222 of the Conservation Law prohibits the taking of game on any public highway, and Section 222-a prohibits the taking of game while in an automobile. If your subscriber has the number of the automobile, and wishes to do so, a warrant can be secured for the driver of that car on that day and time."

We suggest that if any subscriber has similar trouble, he should report the license number of the car to the



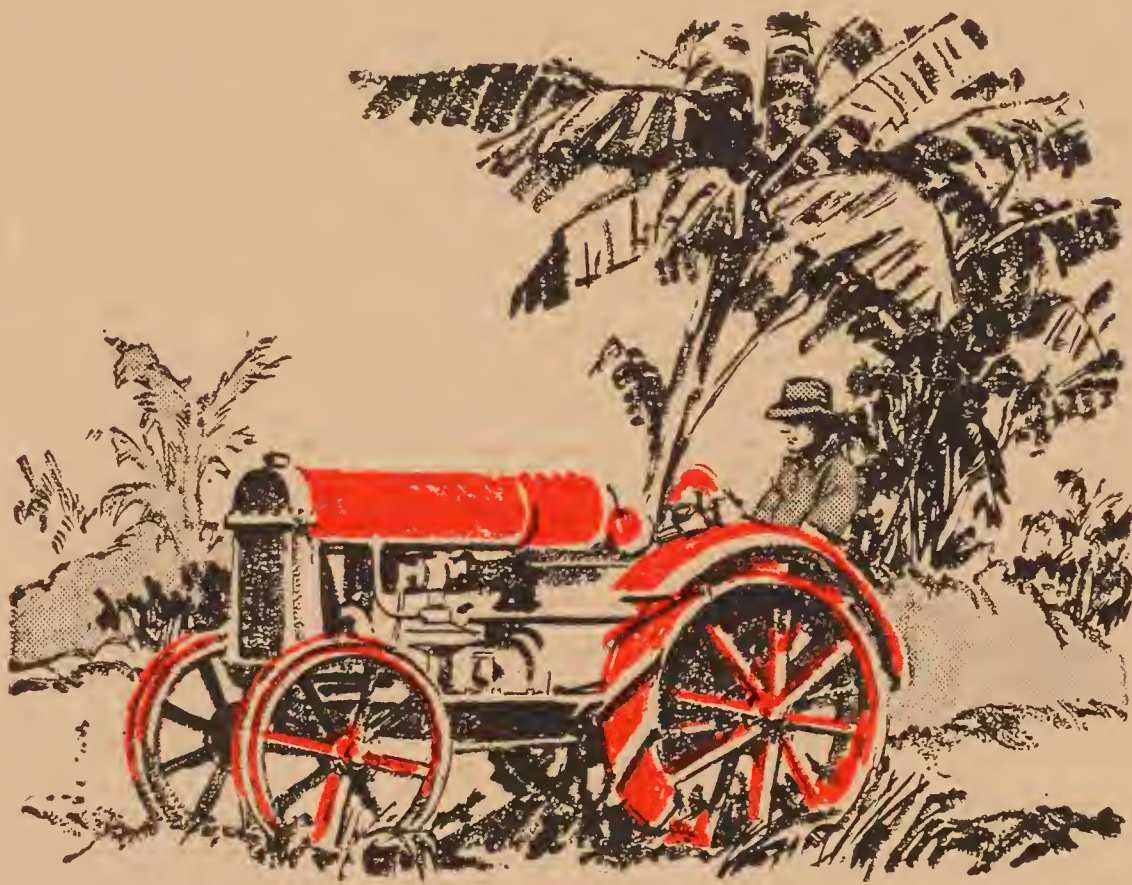
The Sign of Protection

NUMBER 19217		NEW YORK, N. Y., August 9 th 1928	
Manufacturers Trust Company			
512 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43 RD STREET			
PAY <u>Fifty Dollars</u>			
TO THE ORDER OF <u>Robert Johnson</u>			
<u>Morrisville N. Y.</u>		\$50.00	
		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.	
		<u>Henry Morgenthau Jr.</u>	

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 6)

Quality proof *from* Equatorial Africa



Gargoyle Mobiloil lubricated:—
The first cars to cross the burning
sands of the Sahara. (1923)

The first automobiles to travel
Africa from North to South—
Morocco to Cape Town. (1926)

The first motorcycles to cross the
Sahara Desert. (1927)

Major Dagnaux's plane in his flight
across Africa—Paris to Mada-
gascar. (1927)

The same Mobiloil which is on
sale in your own neighborhood
is the most popular oil in hot
countries the world over.

Lower costs

You probably use your tractor, your
truck and your car more on hot

days than at any other time in the
year. Right now you have *real need*
of Mobiloil economy.

It is quite common for new
Mobiloil users to find their oil con-
sumption lowered from 15% to 50%.
They nearly always report substan-
tial reductions in carbon deposits
and over-heating.

How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend
the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums
with convenient faucets. On these
sizes your Mobiloil dealer will give
you a *substantial discount*.

Your dealer has the complete
Mobiloil Chart which shows the
correct grade of Mobiloil for your
car, tractor and truck. You are al-
ways sure with

Make this chart your guide

If your automotive equipment is not
listed below see complete Mobiloil
Chart at your dealer's. It recommends
the correct grades for all cars, trucks
and tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X2, T6W, T6B (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
" T & TT.....	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Franklin.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD, (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" S-25W6, 25-W6 (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (other models).....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

September 22, 1928

Published Weekly

Have New York Apple Growers a Future?

A Straight Talk by a Man in the Business

By M. C. BURRITT

I AM frequently asked what I think of the future of the apple industry in Western New York, especially in the light of what I saw on my recent trip to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. This is an important question the answer to which involves a summary analysis of the situation and the remedies. The situation is a critical one which will force a choice on most growers in the near future. The remedies are not revolutionary. They merely call for common sense business practices.



The present near-crisis in our apple industry here in Western New York has not come on us suddenly. It has been inevitable ever since the Washington and Virginia areas began to plant apples heavily. We ourselves have made it worse by neglecting to modify our methods and practices to meet changed and improved demands and by our refusal to co-operate for the protection and advancement of our own business.

New York is the oldest commercial apple growing state. A large proportion of our trees are old and relatively inefficient. Being an old region we have accumulated the problems and handicaps of age—many poor varieties, high trees too closely planted, hard to spray and expensive to pick. First in the business, when standards of quality were low and nearby markets absorbed our crops readily because they could not get apples elsewhere, we early formed the habit of raising poor fruit and carelessly packing it. We have never overcome this habit, and it has lost us many of our markets, and seriously handicapped us in all of them. While they have meant much to us as more or less profitable outlets, the canning and

drying industries have really helped to prolong the habit of growing poor fruit.

While we have been drifting unprogressively along into this unfavorable condition, new young progressive regions have come into our markets with products of better quality more attractively packed, and advertised and sold by vigorous marketing agencies.

The Northwest, notably the State of Washington, was the first region to make its competition felt. That state alone now produces far more apples than New York. This year's crop, estimated at 10,000,000 barrels, is nearly double our normal production. This competition is modified however, by the handicap of distance, by the fact that its apples packed in boxes, reach a somewhat different trade demand, and that being more expensive they do not compete as directly.

The Virginia area including parts of three other states, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, now also exceed New York's production, is as near to markets as we are,

barrels its apples and produces at a relatively low and most competitive cost. Its competition has just begun to be severely felt and will grow for at least 10 years. Its trees are young and efficient.

Western New York is therefore faced with growing competition of better quality, better packed fruit, some of it produced at lower costs. To meet this competition it has many growers with acquired bad habits, a large proportion of old trees, many of them poor varieties; a relatively poor pack (and the reputation that goes with it) and high costs of production. What can and should be done about it? Many growers are discouraged. Should they quit? Others want to or must continue. What should they do?

The remedies are obvious. They are not a matter of opinion. Their common sense commands attention and is already the practice of good growers. Most of them are already a part of the farm bureau programs on the recommendation of a special farm bureau investigating committee.

First, each individual grower must decide whether to stay in the business of apple growing or to get out. There is no half way that does not mean a slow lingering and therefore more painful death. In making this decision the alternatives should be considered. Will other farm enterprises be more profitable? If the decision is to stay in the business of apple growing, then these things are essential:

1. The gradual but steady elimination of old trees and of the poorest varieties. Every year must see more of these trees out of competition. Ten to fifteen years should see them all gone.
2. Those trees not too old and high, and of good variety like Greening should be vigorously pruned to lower the tops to not more than twenty feet, to stimulate new

(Continued on Page 7)



Budding apple seedlings in Western New York. Will it pay to set them for future apple production? Read Mr. Burritt's article on this page for the answer.

—Courtesy, Kelley Brothers.

You can save enough on a smart dress

to buy a Hat or Shoes

at the J. C. Penney store nearest you

YOU can measure actual savings on your clothes, in the most wonderful way! When you shop at a J. C. Penney store, just notice how *reasonably* things are priced. You quickly see that you save several dollars on a charming dress or coat. Enough to buy a new hat or lovely shoes!

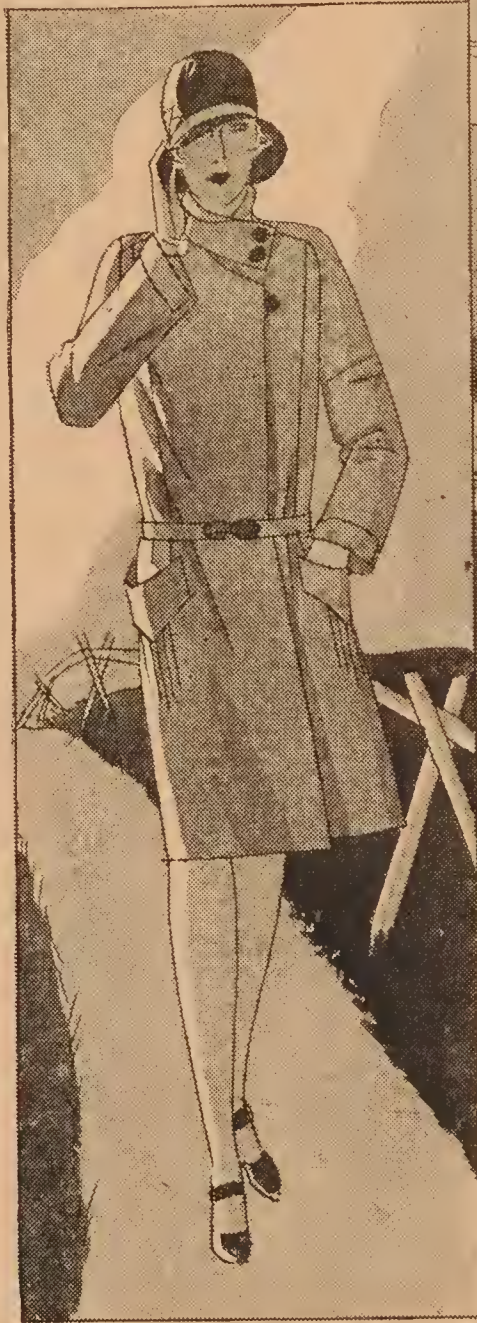
How can the J. C. Penney Company offer ever new, smart styles always at such peak values?

You will never find a "Sale" in a J. C. Penney Company store—but you will always find values. This business is founded on the principle of *always* giving you more for your dollar—nicer clothes, for instance, in better taste and in greater variety to choose from. The new Fall offerings illustrated on this page show, in a general way, the type of styles in J. C. Penney Company stores.

Women who shop at our stores tell us they can't do better in New York. More and more women are finding out that values are greater, styles newer in a J. C. Penney Company store. Their response to big values has caused our tremendous growth from one little store in Wyoming to the largest group of department stores in the world.

Our style experts are out from morning till night, finding out the newest things the great dress-makers are designing. They

learn what Paris is doing. They see what Fifth Avenue is wearing. And when they buy smart dresses, *chic coats*, for you, *naturally* the enormous purchasing power of our 1000 stores means they can place larger orders, obtain lower prices. These are the savings you see in the J. C. Penney Company store near you.



In such garments as these you get the utmost in style and quality at the J. C. Penney Company stores. The navy canton frock has vest and bound buttonholes of white crepe, hand finished neck and plaits stitched around the hips. Many pretty models at \$14.75.

Fine broadcloth, now so smart, is expertly cut and tailored

in these coats, lined with supple crepe satin. Soft French Beaver fashions the generous collar and gauntlet cuffs of the woman's coat (center). On the coat at right, silver opossum is used for cuffs and shawl collar, finished with animal tail. Clever seaming on back. A variety of styles at \$39.75.



Travel coats must be well cut and expertly finished, but seldom are they then so moderately priced! A new wrinkle-proof, dust-proof fabric fashions this smart coat. Coats of this type, outstanding values, at \$24.75.

Smart lines, beautiful finishing and fine quality silks are amazingly priced in such dresses as the crepe satin (left), or the type represented by the canton crepe (right) with its lovely velvet appliqué and flattering ties—many similar styles at \$9.90.

The Golden Rule applied to business.

THE SECRET of this business's success is no secret. For generations the Golden Rule has been preached. I simply put it into practice. In 25 years my rude little shack in a prairie town in Wyoming has grown to a group of over 1000 department stores.

"There must be something in it," you say? Just the simple principle of doing unto others as you would have them do. This has led us to give a better article for the money and to take a smaller profit. Naturally, people brought us their trade. Of course, they did—and still do. As we grow bigger, we are able to give you greater values than ever. The same principle of giving more continues to cause us to grow, year after year.

(Signed)

J. C. Penney



(above)

Every detail contributes to the chic of the frocks you find at J. C. Penney Company stores. Notice, for example, embroidered arrowheads, self-covered button, matching collar and cuffs, and two-toned ties in this junior dress of canton crepe. Many pretty dresses like this, priced at \$14.75. Naturally, not all our stores carry every garment shown on this page. But any J. C. Penney Company store can show you values like these, in a wide variety of styles.

There are J. C. Penney Company local department stores everywhere in the United States—one near you!

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Coatesville
Donora

Du Bois
Ephrata
Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
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Monessen
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Mount Pleasant

New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
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Shenandoah
Somerset
Stroudsburg
Titusville
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Combined purchasing power of 1000 stores and economical operation in each store result in savings for you!

Late Blight Cuts into Potato Yields

Telegrams from Growers and County Agents Give Latest Conditions

ABOUT two weeks ago reports began to come in which indicate that the late potato crop is not yielding as well as was expected earlier in the season. Our readers will remember that the August 1 crop report predicted a crop of 459,737,000 bushels compared with 406,964,000 of last year and five year average of 393,776,000. At the same time, the New York State crop was predicted at 30,859,000 bushels compared with 28,620,000 bushels for last year. At the same time mention was made that this estimate might be changed materially if harvest time blight should become general or unfavorable weather conditions develop. These unfavorable conditions have developed. In this case, blight and bad weather may prove to be a blessing rather than a damage to potato growers if the result is an increase in prices.

In accordance with the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of giving the facts to our readers, especially when these facts may mean money to them, we immediately sent telegrams to a large number of county agents and prominent potato growers in Maine, Long Island, and important upstate potato growing sections.

The reports indicate that there is, at present, considerable variation in the condition of the crop in different sections but on the whole, it is not too much to say that prospects for reasonable potato prices this fall are much better than they were a month ago. As a matter of fact,

potatoes on Long Island, where the late crop is now being dug, sold for 45 cents a bushel two weeks ago. About a week ago prices advanced to 50 cents and at the present writing they are bringing 60 cents a bushel. This is still below the average cost of production but should the unfavorable weather conditions continue, resulting in a harvest considerably below government

est in a number of years for this section. Digging has commenced and it is estimated that the yield will average about two-thirds that of last year."

S. E. Tuthill, secretary of the Riverhead town agricultural society writes: "Long Island is credited with a bumper crop of potatoes but as a matter of fact, we have the poorest crop we have grown in four years. Fully half the acreage of potatoes on Long Island will not yield 75 bushels per acre."

Worth Money to Potato Growers

IN accordance with our policy of giving you the latest facts about your business, we are printing on this page the latest reports on the potato crop. These reports come to us in response to telegrams sent to county agents and prominent growers. If you raise potatoes to sell, do not fail to read them as they will be worth money to you.

prediction of August 1, it is probable that prices will go still higher.

The following are the reports just as they came to us in response to the telegrams we sent:

H. R. Talmage, a prominent grower of Riverhead, Long Island says: "Long Island will have an average crop of fine quality potatoes. They are now dead with no danger of rot. Marketing of crop is now two weeks late."

J. C. Corwith of Watermill, Long Island, president of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau and second vice president of State Farm Bureau Federation gives a slightly different picture. His wire follows: "The late potato crop is the poor-

Along the Southern Tier

Moving up into the Southern Tier, Daniel Dean of Nichols, Tioga County, New York, a well known potato grower and authority, sends the following report: "Yield depends on September weather. Blight situation very dangerous. Light to moderate infection on all vines in New York, Pennsylvania, some sections severe. Little tuber rot yet.

One week heavy rains would destroy most vines, cause heavy tuber rot and cut yield under expectations. Dry bright weather from now to killing frost would give expectations or more."

The following are the other reports from the southern tier section of New York State:

Thomas Murray, Farm Bureau Manager of Broome County: "The potato crop in counties of the southern tier will show a material reduction from the crop of last year because of the appearance of late blight. Producers who used certified seed and who sprayed the vines systematically will not suffer such heavy loss."

(Continued on Page 12)

New England Grange Lecturers Meet at Burlington

Program Gives Many Suggestions for Improving Meetings

SEVEN hundred seventy-eight Grange Lecturers of the six New England states with scattering visitors from New York and New Jersey recently assembled at the University of Vermont for their annual conference.

The Sunday evening service in Ira Allen Chapel consisted of an organ recital by Charles Lee Tracy of New York, Instructor of Music in the university summer school and devotional services led by Rev. Joseph Reynolds of Burlington.

Monday morning, State Lecturer Goodwin of Massachusetts conducted the most popular conference of the year, five hundred thirty attending, the topic being "The Balanced Grange." The other group under Lecturer McDaniel of New Hampshire discussed "Publicity," stressing the need of advertising grange principles and Grange accomplishments by newspaper, postcard, and telephone announcements of coming Grange events.

The second period Monday was divided between "Special Nights" conducted by the Rhode Island Lecturer, Mrs. Rodman and "Developing Fraternal Spirit" led by Past Lecturer, Harriman of Maine, each bringing forth many suggestions by the grangers present of special features successfully tried in various granges.

Dean Hills Welcomes Grangers

Monday evening a reception and welcome meeting was held in the gymnasium when Dean J. R. Hills of University of Vermont welcomed the grangers to Burlington and put all the facilities of the University at

their service after which each state group sang their songs and gave their stunts and cheers.

Tuesday morning "Recreation" was discussed by State Lecturer Guy B. Horton of Vermont who said, "The Grange has been the one organization that has continued to carry out the 'Do It Ourselves' idea, as opposed to commercial recreation." Miss Clara Stall of Webster then led a series of games all suitable for a Grange meeting and described several others. The "Music Group" in Science Hall held an animated discussion of methods and National Lecturer Farmer reported to the general conference in the afternoon.

New Hampshire led in "Presenting Agricultural Problems." Lecturer McDaniels introduced Hon. A. W. Felker, Secretary of Agricul-

ture of New Hampshire who gave a fine address, saying in part, "New Hampshire leads all other states in sending broilers into the New York market." He also told of the former sheep industry among New England states. Secretary Felker urged that Grangers survey their communities for possible opportunities, create public opinion for better roads and schools, have a Grange Chamber of Commerce for listing good talent along musical, dramatic and oratorical lines, study unnecessary expenses of government for "politics is the science of good government" and especially urged that Grangers realize their responsibility to train young people to serve their community as doctors and ministers.

National Lecturer Farmer said, "Educate the public to pay a standard price for a farm commodity. Just as five dollars is thought to be the lowest price for good shoes, so sixty cents should be a standard low price per dozen eggs, as they are whole day's work of twelve hens, carefully hatched and fed from scientific formulas on mixed grain mostly raised in the Middle West. One man devotes his whole time toward getting these eggs on the market, fresh and fine flavored for the consumers' breakfasts. It's worth sixty cents per dozen."

Tuesday afternoon Vermont State Grange Master, A. W. Lawrence extended greetings to the grangers, thanking them for their prompt and hearty response of money and food to the flood sufferers in Vermont last fall and wished them a prosperous and profitable season. Then

(Continued on Page 12)



The roads are lined with roadside stands but ones like this are not so common. It is located near Fredonia, Chautauqua County, N. Y. and sells only farm produce including canned fruit and jelly.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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When in Doubt Write A. A.

WE hope that all A. A. folks will always feel free to write us at any time on any problem that is bothering them. Please feel under no obligation whatever, and remember that the services are free and that we are always glad to hear from you. All communications will be considered confidential if you so desire. If we cannot help you, we will say so frankly; if we can, we will certainly be glad of the privilege.

Here are some of the subjects on which we maintain a staff of workers to answer your letters:

1. Any technical problem connected with your farm, including veterinary, farm engineering, insects, plant and animal diseases, soil problems, feeding of farm animals, etc.

2. All and any problems connected with the home, including personal ones on which you would like confidential advice.

3. Any question you want to ask about the marketing of farm products, and any adjustments you would like our Service Bureau to handle, or questions on business details which you have been asked to go into. It will only cost you a postage stamp to let us look the matter up before you invest.

4. Legal questions relative to the farm business which can be handled by mail.

5. Aid in the solution of any general problem that you may wish to bring to our attention.

Always feel free to deal with our advertisers with confidence, for our advertisements are all guaranteed.

The Latest on the Potato Situation

IF you are a potato grower, no matter whether you grow one acre or fifty, don't miss the report of the crop situation which we give on Page 3 this issue. It is the latest word direct from the field by telegraph just before we go to press.

The potato market has been discouraging so far. This article shows that there are indications that it is improving, and it is an example of what we try to do at considerable expense to help you get the most money from your products. Another telegraphed report will be given a little later.

We want to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to county agents and potato growers who so quickly responded by telegraph to our request for information on the potato situation in the field.

It should be carefully borne in mind that the

figures which we quote in this article apply to northeastern United States. The Federal Department of Agriculture reported on September 1 that potatoes nationally would be a larger crop than even was first predicted, so our conditions here in the East may not be the same as they are all over the country. However, the figures in our article are much later than the federal estimates, and it may be that blight has developed generally throughout the country since the federal report was made on September 1.

Mankind Takes a Step Forward

ON Monday afternoon, August 27, at Paris, fifteen of the greatest nations of the world signed the Kellogg Peace Treaty, pledging themselves specifically to renounce war as a national policy and to guarantee each other against a war of aggression. This simple ceremony may mark the beginning of the end of war in the world; at least it is the first formal move after years of effort on the part of nations to get rid of the most awful curse with which mankind is afflicted.

The idea of this agreement to renounce war originated with Foreign Minister Briand of France who first proposed that France and the United States enter into such an agreement. Secretary Kellogg replied that the agreement should include other nations, and he wrote the proposed treaty and submitted it to the other countries of the world. In fairness, however, it should be said that at least some of the credit for this first step to eliminate war should be given to Woodrow Wilson whose greatest ideal in life was to formulate a plan that would bring universal peace.

There is nothing but moral force back of the treaty. There is no mutual agreement for the nations to unite to punish a nation that starts war, but the solemn promise of the leading countries of the world not to go to war except as a last resort should do much to prevent a conflict. The treaty provides that every peaceful means, including arbitration by neutral powers, shall be used before any of the nations shall take the last resort, war. In recent history there has been no war started after mature deliberation and after arbitration has been tried.

The treaty must be ratified by the United States Senate and there will be those in the United States who will oppose the treaty on the ground that it may lead to entangling alliances which President Washington warned us against, and that the treaty may also nullify the Monroe Doctrine. We believe in the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, but modified to meet modern conditions for there is an infinite gap between the world of to-day and the slow moving world of President Monroe's time. The nations of the world are nearer together to-day than our own states were in time and communication when the Monroe Doctrine was formulated. The war itself proved that we are a world nation and so must take part in world affairs. How better can we do this than to do our part to prevent another world conflagration? All history has been filled constantly with years of strenuous and costly effort to prepare for war only to be followed by years of sacrifices to pay its damages. Think where we would be in civilization to-day if all the money that each of us now has to pay to support the costs of war could be diverted to the works and arts of peace. Think of the flower of young manhood war has destroyed.

It was significant that the first man to sign the World Peace Treaty was Minister Stresemann of Germany. It was the first time since 1870 that a German foreign minister had ever set foot in Paris. By the peace treaty following the war, Germany was forced to disarm and her leaders now agree that this was the greatest blessing ever imposed upon any nation, for instead of spending her millions to build another great army and navy, the people have been turning their energies toward the pursuits of manufacture and commerce, with the result that the German

nation has succeeded in gaining her feet within a surprisingly short time. Her leaders and her people now wish all nations to disarm.

In this we should probably go slowly, and of course we must safeguard our rights, but let the American people at least keep up with the other nations of the world in the progress toward permanent peace.

A Sign of Dairy Progress

ONE of the factors that is doing much to put dairying on a better paying basis is the Dairy Improvement Association. There are always two ways to make money on the farm: First, by keeping costs of production down; and second, by selling the products at good prices. Often the price of what farmers raise is beyond their control, but to a much greater extent costs of production are within the farmer's control, and it is on this cost feature of the dairy business that the Dairy Improvement Association, or Cow-testing Association, gets in its good work.

The rapid growth of these associations recently speaks well for the progress that is being made by dairymen. In the past eight years, they have grown from 120 to 522 and in the number of cows tested from 40,000 to 142,000.

Has Your Telephone Saved You Money?

ON the editorial page of the September first issue, we announced a contest on the subject, "Has your telephone saved you money?" We are again reminding you of this as the contest will close November first. If your telephone has helped you in selling crops, live stock or other produce or in buying supplies, write us your experiences. We will pay five dollars for the best letter, three dollars for second and one dollar for all others printed.

There Are Still Some Good Spinners

ONE of the most interesting events at the Agricultural Museum at the recent State Fair at Syracuse was the spinning contest. The contest was open to any lady fifty years of age or over, and quite a large number tried their skill in this old-time household industry sometime during the Fair week. A total of \$90 in prizes, and beautifully engraved certificates having the signatures and seals of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the New York State Agricultural Society were given to the winners.

The judges of the contest were: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Eastman, Mrs. Amanda Vroman, Mrs. Sarah Pringle and Miss Mabel A. Lewis.

The successful contestants who can still qualify as real spinners were the following, in the order in which the judges awarded the prizes: Mrs. Myrta Reifenkagel, Pennellville; Mrs. Urn E. Clark, Hinkley; Mrs. Alice M. Oaks, Newark Valley; Mrs. A. J. Kay, Ilion; Mrs. Charles Yerton, Central Square; Mrs. L. E. Gaebel, Watertown; Mrs. Emma Allen, Fulton; Mrs. Olive Pexton, Oriskany Falls; Mrs. Nellie Dolbear, Fulton; Mrs. James C. Corcoran, Groton; Mrs. Martha A. Bovee, Bearsville.

Eastman's Chestnut

STILL the big "whoppers" continue to come. That one of Alvah Wynn's about shingling a fog seemed to stir up an extra batch. Here's what one man writes:

"I see by the August 4th issue that Alvah Wynn had some foggy weather up his way, but it was nothing to the cold weather we had here. One morning last fall when we wanted to butcher hogs it was so cold that we dared not try to heat the water outdoors, so we heated it in the house and carried it out to the scalding barrel. When we put it into the barrel it froze so quickly that the ice was so hot we did not dare put the hog into it for fear of cooking him."

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

DURING the last few weeks I have been to the Dutchess County Fair at Rhinebeck and the State Fair at Syracuse. We sent fourteen head to Rhinebeck and took our share of the prizes. Mr. Robens, who did the judging, took a few minutes time after each class to explain how he had made his decision as to the placing of the various animals. I noticed that

the judge of the 4-H Clubs followed the same practice. These explanations given by the judges certainly add an educational feature to showing which is distinctly worth while, not only for the participants but also for the audience around the ringside.

At the State Fair things were run quite differently. Professor Merrill of the State

Henry Morgenthau, Jr. College at Storrs, Connecticut, certainly did an excellent job in judging some of the largest classes of Holsteins that have ever been shown at Syracuse. In one of the Junior Heifer Classes sixty-two animals were brought into the ring and no judge could have had a more difficult task to perform than to select the six winning animals. However, as soon as prizes were awarded the animals were immediately taken out of the ring, and with the exception of two or three reporters who rushed around to find out the name and number of each winner, the rest of us were left in the dark as to who had won in each class. No attempt was made on the part of the judge to explain his decisions. I believe that Professor Savage could add another blue-ribbon to his splendid personal services as Superintendent of Live Stock at the State Fair if another year he would have a blackboard posted in a conspicuous place in the coliseum and have a boy write on the blackboard the number of the class being shown in the ring and the name and numbers of the winners. Furthermore it would add greatly to the interest of the audience if the judge would take three or four minutes after each class to explain the good and bad points of the winners in each class.

* * *

The Hudson River Valley has certainly received more than its share of rainfall during June, July and August, and farming has been made extremely difficult. I doubt if we will be able to get all of our hay cut this year. On the other hand, the milk production has held up extremely well due to the excellent conditions of our pastures.

We sold our Dutchess, Gravenstein and Wealthy Apples in bushel crates. In this way we saved almost the entire cost of the packing and the package. I believe that these apples went directly to the peddlers who have no use for a package. Our Dutchess brought us 90c and our Wealthys sold for \$1.15. These prices were net to us after deducting the cost of transportation. The last few days I have been scouting around trying to find out what some of my neighbors have been offered for their McIntosh, Baldwins and Greenings. In every case they were glad to exchange information. The fact that we have a new cold storage plant at Germantown and one at Milton has increased the interest on the part of the buyers in Hudson River fruit. There seems to be a tendency towards putting up more cold storage plants in the Hudson River fruit belt, and I believe that this will be to the distinct advantage of all fruit growers. What we need is a clearing house through which growers

could report prices at which they are selling their fruit. I think that if this information were available, we would be in a better position to quote prices when the buyers called on us. Possibly another year the county agents in Dutchess, Orange and Ulster might be willing to undertake to collect this information for the fruit growers in these three counties.

* * *

What experience are our readers having in borrowing money on first mortgage on their farms? We hear a great deal of talk now-a-days about various plans for farm relief, but it seems

to me that if the Federal Government could make it possible for farmers to borrow money on their land at 4% that this would be a quick way to give real aid to all farmers in the United States. In normal times the Federal Government can borrow money at 3%, and if they would extend this credit to the farmers, the millions of dollars which are paid out each year in interest on mortgages would be greatly reduced, and thus leave with the farmer a greater proportion of his cash income to be used for necessary improvements and to better the conditions of his home life.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

A Word of Praise for Everyday Folks

STOP for a moment and name over the men and women of your own neighborhood, and see if you do not have one or more of the following cases among them:

A father and mother who have made every kind of a sacrifice to give a large family an education and advantages that they themselves did not have;

A man or woman whose wife or husband has died leaving a family which has been kept together and given a home by the hard work and bravery of the one parent who was left;

A son or daughter who has sacrificed his or her own chances and possibilities in life in order to stay with father or with mother and to keep the farm or the home going, or possibly to help younger brothers and sisters to an education;

The person who through no fault of his own has become an invalid and yet in spite of pain and physical handicap has still been able to do more or less work and to present a cheerful countenance to the family and to the world;

Or the many individuals in almost any family of your acquaintance who rise above the petty

irritations and troubles of everyday life to be jolly, cheerful fathers and mothers, son and daughters and citizens.

These are a few examples of what I consider real successes in life, the successes and the achievements of the common people.

This idea of what constitutes real greatness was brought to mind by a letter just received from a friend, which is worth repeating.

"More attention," he says, "given to the fine qualities of the people who live in a plain way on the farms will help to breed greater contentment."

"When I was in college at Ames, Iowa, I passed through the usual period of loneliness during the first few months. My greatest encouragement came from an old janitor over at the engineering building where I recited only once a week. He was happy. He showed it as he went about his work and he had a pleasant word for strangers. I have told several of my friends that I was certain that the buoyancy of that old man in a lowly position had more to do in the success of my college career than any other single thing. I did not need money, even though I was not over-flush with it, but I needed the encouragement that came from the happiness that radiated from a man whose name I did not even know."

"Recently I passed through Santa Rosa, California, and saw the gardens that were so dear to Luther Burbank and from which he received so much pleasure. They meant so much to him that he requested to be buried under one tree in the front yard for which he had particular affection. A movement is on foot to raise a large sum to preserve his home and his plants. The statement has been made in the papers that because of his master mind, he might have been a wealthy man. His choice, however, was to live in his gardens and with his neighbors who loved him and with whom he was happy."

"Many aspiring young people get a rather sordid view of life from the American Magazine and some other great journals that constantly play up the careers of leaders in industry who have shown superior administrative ability. Perhaps the policy of the journals should not be severely criticised in this respect, and yet I wonder how happy some of these men are. Are there not many would-be successful men and women who are unhappy, who, if they would sit on the chopping block some starry night as did John Ball in 'The Trouble Maker,' would decide that after all Jim Taylor's philosophy was right."

"One of my friends is in charge of the forage investigations of Canada. (Continued on Page 18)

Good Catch! Now If We Could Do Something About His Papa and Mamma



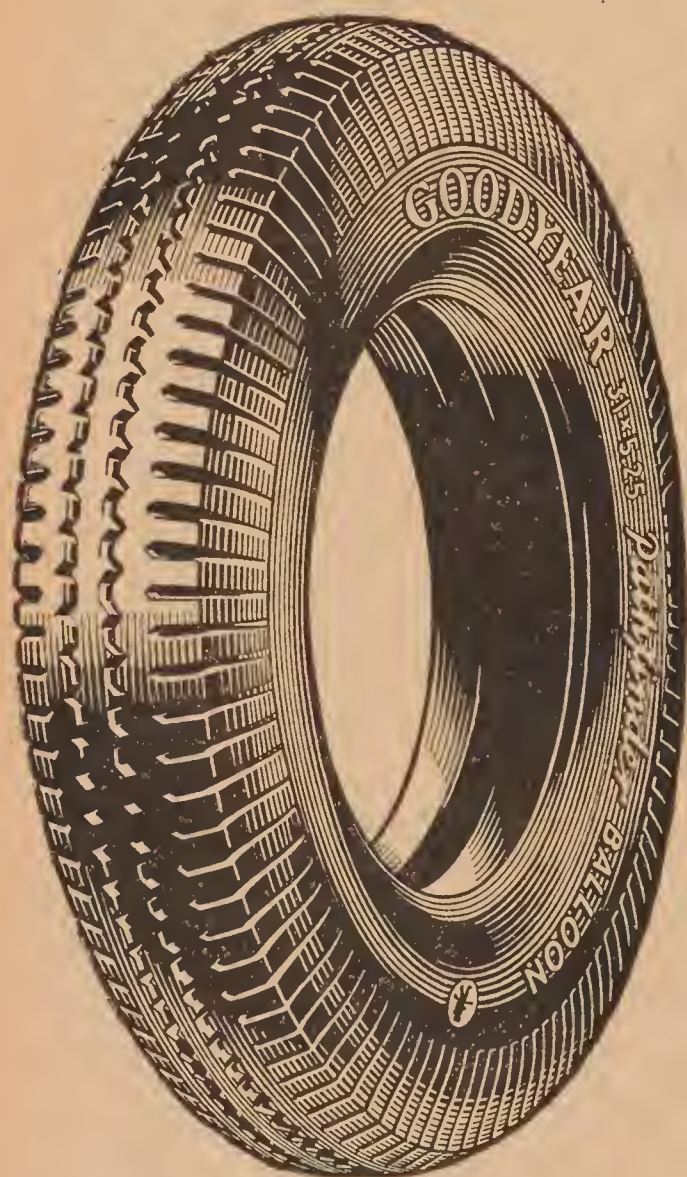
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—Darling in the Herald-Tribune.

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With the A.A. Crop and Vegetable Grower



Labeling Exhibits Please Visitors at Fair

THE educational service of the Vegetable Show at the New York State Fair this year registered a most important advance. Supt. Charles H. Riley re-arranged the tables in such a way that the through traffic was more

By PAUL WORK

exceeds them in quality of material and attractive arrangement. The judges at Rochester were C. R. White and Paul Work.



Paul Work

or less separated from those who are carefully examining the exhibits. Board partitions are provided on the tables to separate the different classes, and, most important of all, lettered cards of good size were placed to indicate the variety in each class. The show is now so arranged that any one can study types and varieties without carrying a premium list.

The quantity of exhibit material at State Fair was about as usual. A constant advance in quality has been registered for several years past. The number of exhibitors is increasing and they are realizing that it is useless to bring other than first class stock to the benches.

Vegetable Growers' Associations Stage High Class Exhibit

Schenectady took the place of Albany in the collection class for associations affiliated with the N. Y. S. V. G. A. Elmira was on hand for the second time, but neither association was able to floor the experienced crew that puts up the Central New York Vegetable Growers' Association display.

The competition in the class for association collections of muckland vegetables was greatly improved over past years. Four associations entered and all of the displays were of a high order. Williamson took first with a score of 90 per cent; Elba second, 84½ per cent; Central New York third, 80½ per cent and Canastota fourth with 80 per cent.

As usual Myron C. Ames of Brewerton took first in the \$100 collection to cover one hundred square feet of space. James E. Cole of Clay was second with E. B. Duerr of Rochester third. C. F. Duerr took first and J. E. Cole second in the collection representing one variety of each of thirty kinds of vegetables.

The judges in the vegetable classes were F. O. Underwood, E. V. Hardenburg and Paul Work, all from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

The Rochester Exposition

The Rochester Exposition does not draw nearly as large a display of vegetables as the State Fair, but the average quality on the benches ranks a bit higher, although there is little difference in the merit of the exhibits which win first at each show. The competition between Irondequoit and Greece Granges for grange collections of vegetables is the outstanding feature at Rochester. Greece took first prize this year for the first time in several years, scoring 89½ points against Irondequoit's 85 points.

The competition in the class for 15 kinds and not over three varieties of each was very close. C. F. Duerr & Bro. of Rochester took first with Smallridge Bros. second and John G. Motz of Elba third. In the open class for 20 kinds, J. H. West and Sons made their usual splendid display. We doubt if any other exhibitor in this country

Celery Demonstrations

In preparation for the packing of Frostland celery by the Wayne County Celery Growers' Association, F. O. Underwood of the New York State College of Agriculture plans to hold demonstrations during the week of September 17th. The previous week a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be on hand to help establish standards and methods of grading. It is expected that the new association will be able to realize material increases in its returns for celery under careful grading.

Mr. Underwood staged a very effective demonstration exhibit at the State Fair showing the place of New York State in the country's celery markets and illustrating the standards for grading and packing.

Crop Prospects

In spite of good acreage, late cabbage is looking rather poor. Water and maggot injury have been serious and the prospects for good prices are favorable.

Prospects for onion prices are likewise good with a moderate crop. Celery acreage is about as last year with a higher proportion of the crop early which should be encouraging for more favorable returns in the late fall. Carrots and lettuce have been commanding high prices, but are declining now.

Alfalfa More Important Than Oats

Would there be any advantage in cutting oats or barley, that were sown for a nurse crop for alfalfa, before the grain was ripe. We sowed a bushel per acre of oats but the alfalfa doesn't seem to be doing very well.

THERE is a big advantage in cutting either oats or barley for hay when used as a nurse crop for alfalfa, especially if the weather is dry at that time. An enormous amount of water is used by the ripening grain, and the alfalfa is literally starved for water. In addition to this danger, there is the possibility of lodging of the grain and the killing out of the alfalfa.

The principal job is to get a good stand of alfalfa, and to do this, some men do not plant a nurse crop at all. The only benefit of it is to keep down weeds, and the chief objection is the excessive use of moisture at ripening, which can be prevented by cutting for hay just as the heads are fully formed. Special care should be taken with barley that the beards do not become too hard, which may injure cattle.

A Question On Spraying Potatoes

"In spraying potatoes for blight will better results be secured by going over each row twice in opposite directions?"

AT first thought it would seem that this would cover the vines better and so give more perfect protection. However, in New Jersey they found that although vines sprayed in this way stood up better, the yield was no better, presumably because travelling through the rows twice injured the vines enough to offset the added value of the spray.

Have New York Apple Growers a Future?

(Continued from Page 1)

growth and to thin for size and color. All bearing trees should be well thinned and kept in control.

3. Many Western New York apple trees are starved. They need manure, cover crops, preferably alfalfa or sweet clover, or nitrates. If we want good productive trees we must feed them according to soil requirements.

4. All apple trees must be sprayed regularly throughout the season with standard applications and with special preparations as necessary. Most fruit growers have available very efficient spray services. Why not use them?

5. Eliminate the careless handling of fruit in picking and packing. Many apples are ruined after they are well grown.

6. Pack better and honest grades of apples. Make them better than the law requires. Use shipping point inspection. Keep the culls and inferior grades off the fresh fruit market.

7. Set up and work together in a co-operative organization to raise our standards, establish brands and advertise the quality of our fruit especially its flavor and keeping quality.

The Future?

I am no prophet but I firmly believe that unless this or a similar constructive program is adopted and followed our apple industry as a whole will cease to be a leading enterprise in the fruit belt. Even following out such a program, the future is none too bright for the next ten or fifteen years because we have a temporary overproduction of apples. But with it the good grower will be safe and should get at least an even break. And what are the alternatives?

One cannot overemphasize the importance of a decision on the part of each grower, either to stay in the business, adopt such a program and fight to meet competition, or to get out of the apple business, cut down his trees and remove this handicap to the good grower. When so much poor fruit is being offered on the market from Western New York it lowers our average and injures our reputation. If a man can't or won't grow good fruit he has not the right to handicap his fellow grower.

For the man with the means and the courage now is the time to plant apples for the future—when few individuals and no large areas are doing it. Ten or 15 years from now many orchards will be old and sections now new will suffer the same handicaps we now labor under. If one chooses his soil and varieties carefully the more distant future of apple growing looks brighter for Western New York.

Bees Killed By Spray Mixture

The Penal Law contains a provision making it a misdemeanor to spray fruit trees while in bloom with any poisonous spray. Has a beekeeper whose bees are killed by spray applied to fruit trees in bloom, any other recourse against a fruit-grower who sprays his trees while in bloom. I would be pleased to have a statement of the law as applied both in the New York courts and in the Federal Courts. I would appreciate knowing also where the law may be found.

SECTION 1757 of the Penal Law makes the spraying or applying of a poison or poisonous substance to fruit trees while same are in blossom a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$50.00 for each offense, but as to whether the beekeeper whose bees are killed by spray applied to fruit trees in bloom has any other recourse against the fruit grower, is a question to be answered by the attorney for the party who seeks such a remedy, and the remedy depends entirely upon the facts which can be established. As to whether the question is one for the New York courts or the Federal courts, it would seem to be a question for the New York courts and not for the Federal courts.

Cushions which fit your form— and which make Fisher Bodies far more comfortable



THE cushions and the backs of seats in Fisher Bodies are designed to fit the forms of the passengers and the driver. That is one reason why you can ride all day long in a

Fisher Body in unusual comfort and be fresh in mind and body at the journey's end. The cushions are deep and carefully padded; while the wire of which the 50 or more springs in each cushion are made, is of precisely the right gauge to assure utmost comfort with great ability to stand up. Fisher, in fact, leaves nothing undone to make a car body so comfortable that riding is not merely transportation, but genuine pleasure, as well.

Body by



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THE next time you need a plow see the McCormick-Deering dealer in your section. He sells the McCormick-Deering P & O line. It covers all plowing requirements.

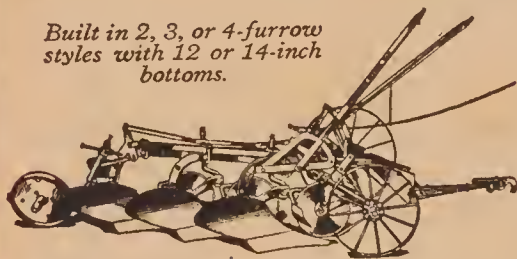
McCormick-Deering P & O plows offer many

special, practical features in design. In ability to stand hard work and abuse they have no equal.

The materials used in their manufacture are positively the best that can be obtained.

McCormick-Deering No. 8 Little Genius

Built in 2, 3, or 4-furrow styles with 12 or 14-inch bottoms.

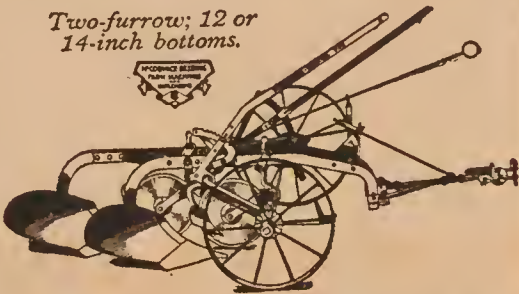


It has been 16 years since the first Little Genius was put on the market. Improvements have kept it well abreast of modern requirements. Here is a plow that offers great bottom and beam clearance, improved power-lift and quick-detachable shares. It is the original low-cost, long-life tractor plow.

McCormick-Deering Little Wonder

The No. 2 Little Wonder combines every feature essential to good 2-furrow plowing. Light weight—light draft. Rigid, flexible hitch. Positive power-lift, good trash clearance, and patented 2-lever adjustment that instantly regulates depth and level.

Two-furrow; 12 or 14-inch bottoms.



In addition to the above the McCormick P & O line includes tractor disk plows, all types; walking or riding horse plows, sulky or gang style, with moldboards or disks; and two-way horse or tractor plows for irrigated lands. Also a full line of general and special shares and plowing accessories.

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Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
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To make room in our barn this fall, we are offering a limited number of heifers and cows with records. Here is an opportunity for a man who needs some good replacements.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at **FULL FACE VALUE** in payment for any animals purchased.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices, etc., write.

Fishkill Farms

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COMPARE

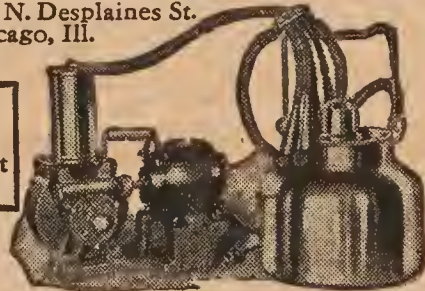
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With the A. A. Dairyman



The Dairy Cattle Situation

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following information of great interest to every dairyman is taken from a new bulletin called "Statistics Relative to the Dairy Industry in New York State in 1927," published by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and prepared by R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician.

Every farmer is beginning to realize that surplus and shortage with every crop and animal product come in waves. Over-production discourages farmers and a shortage follows. What farmers have not learned is to regulate their business to produce an even volume all of the time. Of course, this is not entirely possible on account of weather conditions, but there is no reason, for example, why a period of too many cows should be immediately followed by a shortage. Prices of dairy cattle have been very high in recent years but, as shown in the following article, more heifers are now being raised and there will no doubt be a surplus of cows again as soon as farmers can grow them.

Here is the discussion on the situation:

DURING 1927, the continuous decline in the number of dairy cattle in New York, which had been going on since 1920, was apparently checked, with a slight upward swing. Somewhat higher prices for milk, and a shortage of mature cows stimulated the price of dairy cows to high levels. The shortage was, in the main, the result of two causes; first, the failure to raise sufficient dairy calves during several years past, and second, the elimination of considerable numbers of animals in the tuberculosis eradication campaign which has been carried on intensively for several years. The increase was relatively slight in mature animals, and a decrease would have occurred had not unusually large numbers been shipped into New York from other states.

More Calves Being Raised

On the other hand, an increasingly large number of calves was being raised, and the number of dairy heifers between one and two years of age had increased substantially, while the indications were that the number of calves under one year old had substantially increased. The best estimates available indicate that during the ten years from 1910 to 1919 there were, on an average, 5.5 dairy cows and heifers two years old and over for each heifer between one and two years old on January 1st. This maintained the herds and left some surplus for sale outside the state. During the light years from

1921 to 1928, during the decline in numbers, the average was 7.3 cows for each yearling, while in the two lowest years, 1926 and 1927, there were 7.7 cows for each yearling, which indicated the practical impossibility of herd maintenance. Because of the relatively high cost of raising calves in this state, it is not generally considered profitable except as a necessity for herd maintenance or in locations where outlets for milk were poor, though it has sometimes happened in the past that the adjustment has been badly made, resulting temporarily in an over-supply of cows. It may be expected to take several years to reach such a condition if it does again occur.

The number of cows in the northeastern states comprising the New York City "Milk Shed," increased very little during the year, although there was considerable increase in yearling heifers.

Slight decreases in dairy cows took place in several of the other northern dairy states, though there were slight increases in yearling dairy heifers. For the United States, the changes were relatively insignificant.

Most Calves Born in Spring

There is a very marked difference in the proportion of calves born in different months in different parts of the state. While 43 percent of the total births are in February, March and April, there are in the northern counties 60 percent born in these months; in the northeastern counties 54 percent; and in the southwestern counties 52 percent. In contrast in the southern and southeastern groups, only 35 and 32 percent respectively were born in these months. This has a direct and intimate bearing on the seasonal production of milk in various sections.

It was estimated that for the state as a whole, the following number of calves were born each month.

Jan.	90,100	July	36,300
Feb.	115,700	Aug.	47,100
Mar.	207,600	Sept.	88,100
Apr.	189,100	Oct.	94,800
May	96,300	Nov.	83,000
June	56,500	Dec.	74,600
TOTAL.....1,179,200			

Shipments of Dairy Cattle Into and Out of New York State

During 1927, there was a further increase in the number of cattle for dairy and breeding purposes shipped into the state. Of the total of 42,318 shipped in, nearly a third were from Canada, with Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Vermont next in order as sources of supply, although smaller

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"It makes my blood boil to see such a wholesale slaughter of trees!"
—JUDGE.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

numbers were received from many other states. Only 7,285 were shipped out of the state, more being sent to Pennsylvania and New Jersey than to any other state. Prior to 1925, more cattle were shipped out of the state than were shipped into it.

Vermont Has High Producing Jerseys

W. B. EDMANDS of East Thetford, has completed official production tests on two of his purebred Jersey cows: Buttercup's Oxford Maiden qualified for a gold medal by producing 805.54 lbs. of butterfat and 15,796 lbs. of milk in 365 days. This test was started when this distinguished producer was 7 years and 7 months of age and she carried calf 209 days while making this notable record. Her milk averaged 5.10 per cent butterfat for the year. For ten successive months, this cow's yield was above 60 lbs. of butterfat per month reaching 88.40 lbs. in her best month. Maiden was first placed on test when she was 5 years and 2 months of age and yielded 600.67 lbs. of butterfat and 11,996 lbs. of milk in 305 days. On her following lactation she produced 691.42 lbs. butterfat and 13,804 lbs. of milk in 365 days. Maiden's sire is Greenacres Oxford Leader, and her dam is Buttercup of Greenacres.

King's Oxford Mary has been tested on each lactation since she first freshened. In her latest test, started when she was four years and seven months of age, she qualified for both a gold and silver medal. In 365 days she produced 746.92 lbs. of butterfat and 14,169 lbs. of milk, carrying calf 222 days of this time. During two successive months of this test her yield was above 82 lbs. of butterfat per month and her milk yield averaged 5.27 per cent for the year. Mary's first test was started at the early age of two years and one month, when she produced 500.48 lbs. of butterfat and 9,190 lbs. of milk in 365 days. On her second test, started when she was 3 years and 3 months of age, she won a silver medal with her record of 682.95 lbs. of butterfat and 12,883 lbs. of milk. Her sire is Oxford's King D., and her dam is Daisy's Mary Ellen.

Which is Greater—The Loss from TB or from Testing?

Has the law been passed that farmers will be compelled to have their cattle tested? If tuberculosis was found in our herd and it should react it would ruin us as we have no way in which to replace them as we have had all we could do to keep going with two families to support as it is. Would you advise selling the cattle and buying from tested herds if it were possible?

THE LAW states that after 90% of the cattle or 80% of the herds in a county are tested that the State Department of Agriculture and Markets can quarantine a farm so that no animal's products can be sold from the farm.

The State and Federal Government pays a fair indemnity for the cows that react, but this sum is not usually enough to buy an equal number of tested animals. There is naturally a shortage of good tested cows. By looking up some good grade tested cows before your cows are tested it might be possible to replace the reactors immediately, or at least to buy a somewhat smaller herd which if carefully bought might return as much profit as a larger herd of untested cows.

We are inclined to believe that the indemnity you will receive will be about as large as you could sell the animals for before testing and can see no advantage in selling them now and buying tested stock. If this were done the barn and premises would need to be thoroughly disinfected before bringing in the tested animals.

It is unfortunate that losses have been sustained by dairymen who have tested and yet there is no question but that dairymen who have been keeping tubercular cows have been taking losses from them for years.

THERE was an old car
that was ready to die,
and now it is taking the
hills on high. *Why?*

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FREE : Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save \$4.00 to \$10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

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heifers accredited. 25 very large high grade Holstein cows and 10 registered, 8 registered bulls ready for Service. SPOT FARM, John C. Reagan, Prop., Tully, N. Y.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

August Prices Announced

Dairymen's League

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for August for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.69
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	2.63
Certificates of Indebtedness .....	.10

Net Cash Price to Farmers.....\$2.53

August 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	2.32
August 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.42
August 1926, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	2.26
August 1926, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	2.36
August 1925, Net CASH Price, 3.0% milk.....	2.00
August 1925, Net POOL Price, 3.0% milk.....	2.10

The price of 3.5% milk is 20¢ higher than 3.0% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.60 per hundred, (\$2.80 for 3.5% milk). This is the highest price for August milk since 1921.

Aug. 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.44; 3.5%, \$2.64
Aug. 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.37; 3.5%, \$2.57
Aug. 1925 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.46; 3.5%, \$2.66

* * *

The following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based

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Write for tags, information, coops, etc.

SHIP Sept. 24-25; Oct. 1 and 2 for the Holidays. Ship any day excepting Saturdays.

Do not wait for prices to go down.

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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

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BULL CALVES

Forge Hill Farm Guernseys

R. F. D. No. 3, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Sired by ROYALS BELL BUOY 130305
SIRE: MIXTER MAY ROYAL 65303 A. R.
(Sold for \$23,000.)

Dam: Bell Buoy Violet of City View 77018 A. R.
15,648 lbs. milk; 862 lbs. fat.

A National Show winner.

These calves are out of good granddaughters of Florham Laddie.

Herd Accredited and Blood Tested.

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Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.

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FOR SALE—150 acre Poultry and Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil. 2 sets good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in four years. Price \$75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. **WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.**

on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk.....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream.....		2.10
2A Fluid Cream.....	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk.....		
Soft Cheese.....	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk.....		2.05
Hard Cheese.....	2.50	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1927 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Gains Another Fraction

CREAMERY	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 14, 1927
HIGHER than extra.....	50 -50 1/2	49 1/2-50	46 1/2-47
Extra (92s).....	49 1/2	49	46
84-91 score.....	45 -49	44 1/2-48 1/2	38 1/2-45
Lower Grades.....	43 -44	42 1/2-44	37 -38

The butter market developed as we anticipated in last week's report, trade improving, accompanied by a half cent increase in price. As a matter of fact the trade improved to the extent that at one time supplies were actually short of trade requirements. The receipts arriving during the week ending September 8th were the highest that they have been all season. The outlook is very strong, but the market itself is somewhat tempered with a strong desire on the part of the trade not to strain the situation. Stocks are moving freely into consuming channels, which gives every evidence of expansion. In view of the situation the trade is willing to carry liberal stocks which makes for free trading. School opened on the 10th which means that we are gradually getting back on a regular consuming basis. Trade demands will undoubtedly show steady improvement, for not all of our vacationists have returned. Certainly the outlook for the dairyman is good considering the brisk trading, free buying on the part of housewives, and the fact that our cold storage holdings are approximately 27,000,000 pounds short of those of a year ago.

Cheese Prices Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 14, 1927
Fresh Fancy	26 -27	26 -27	26 -27
Fresh Average	25	25	
Held Fancy	26 1/2-27	26 1/2-27	27 1/2-28 1/2
Held Average			

Cheese prices are substantially the same as they were a week ago. However, the market situation is somewhat different. Country costs have been advancing. There is a decided scarcity of fresh New York state cheese and receipts from Wisconsin are light. Prices on all descriptions of cheese are very well supported, in fact, some lines are going at a premium. The situation as a whole is such that from all appearances it would not be surprising to see higher quotations prevailing next week. Fresh New York state flats of the finest descriptions are practically unprocurable under 27 cents. Occasionally a few lots are picked up at 26 cents, but this is so rare that it hardly warrants a quotation. It is practically impossible to obtain any short held cheese for less than 27 cents.

The into-storage movement has slowed up of late. From August 30th to September 6th the cold storage holdings increased 171,000 pounds, whereas a year ago during the same period the holdings increased 186,000 pounds. These figures are for the ten cities making daily reports. The holdings in these same cities are slightly over 2,000,000 pounds in excess of the holdings a year ago.

Egg Prices Make Quick Jump

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 14, 1927
Hennery	56-59	50-53	54-57
Selected Extras	52-55	46-49	50-53
Average Extras	42-50	40-44	43-48
Extra Firsts	37-40	35-37	37-41
Gathered	34-45	33-42	33-45
Pullees	32-37	31-35	37-40
Pewees	29-30	28-30	27-30
BROWNS			
Hennery	44-50	43-47	44-50
Gathered	36-43	36-42	34-42

The New York egg market made a rather sensational gain this week, some descriptions advancing as much as six

cents a dozen while others gained only a cent or two. For some time the New York trade has been working on cold storage holdings. The trade has apparently been very well satisfied with the choicer lines of storage packed goods. Local holdings have been heavy and many in the jobbing trade have been working on their own storage reserves, many being satisfied to sell at a small marginal profit. Even though the trade has been making free use of storage stocks, withdrawals have not

generally averaged around \$2.00 ranging from \$1.90 to \$2.10. This week the average is closer to \$2.25. Last week Jerseys in 150 lb. sacks ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.85, whereas at this writing the range is from \$1.85 to \$2.00. A year ago Jerseys were bringing \$3.25 to \$3.50, and Long Islands were from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Maine had started to ship at this time last year prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.00. No Maine potatoes have been offered as yet this year.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEA. The reports are broadcast at 11:30 standard time (12:30 daylight saving time) daily except Saturday.

been up to those of a year ago. It was thought by many in the trade that the heavy usage of storage eggs would seriously interfere with the fresh nearby market.

However, there is a certain element in the trade that insists on the fresh product. That class of buyers have been unable to readily fill their trade needs except at higher prices, the supply of fancy nearby showing a considerable shortage. As a result the prices have advanced on the better lines as much as 6 cents a dozen. The advance graduates down through the various grades to a point where some of the lower classifications only show a one cent advance. Once more we find the critical poultryman, the man who maintains a high standard of perfection, enjoying an extra premium, for his painstaking.

Weather Disturbs Poultry Trade

	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 14, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	30-35	28-32	27-29
Leghorn	24-25	22-26	19-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	32-38	28-37	29-32
Leghorn	30-32	29-32	22-27
DUCKS, Nearby	26-30	23-26	21-26

The hot sultry weather that the metropolitan district experienced on the 11th, 12th and 13th had the effect of sending the live poultry market in circles. This was especially true of the fowl market. Although on the 12th quotations showed considerable improvement over those of a week ago, nevertheless it was a buyer's market. The undertone was weak, and trading very dull. Comparatively few sales were made on which to base quotations. Leghorn fowls are in accumulation and there was considerable pressure to sell. In fact, as we go to press, it was practically impossible to get the outside quotations, and there were sales reported at a discount under the inside quotation. The broiler and chicken market has also reacted to the condition in the market and values are not well defined. It is quite difficult to interpret the situation, for the trade has been taking hold very cautiously, and the weak undertone makes us skeptical as to the outcome. If the weather man would turn around and give us some fresh breezes and clear up the atmosphere, it would be doing the poultry trade a big favor.

Hay Holds Fairly Steady

On the 12th receipts were increasing in the hay market which showed some irregularity. The demand was good for Timothy No. 1 which brought \$27.00 while No. 1 Timothy containing grass or clover mixtures sold from \$24.00 to \$25.00; No. 2 Timothy \$24.00 to \$25.00; No. 2 containing grass or clover mixtures \$22.00 to \$23.00; No. 3 Timothy \$21.00 to \$22.00; No. 3 containing grass or clover mixtures \$19.00 to \$20.00.

Potato Market Shows Improvement

The potato market shows some improvement over a week ago. Last week No. 1 Long Islands in 150 lb. sacks

Meats and Live Stock

	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 14, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	19.75-20.00	19.00-19.50	17.25-17.50
Medium	14.00-19.50	13.50-16.50	13.50-17.00
Culls	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	8.00-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	16.00-16.50	15.25-16.00	12.50-13.00
Medium	12.75-15.75	12.00-15.00	11.00-12.25
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.25-9.75	9.25-9.75	6.50-7.25
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.75-6.25
Common light	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	6.00-6.25
Medium	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	5.00-5.50
Cutters	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.00	2.50-4.75
Reactors	5.00-10.00	5.00-10.00	3.00-6.25
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	16.00-16.75	15.00-15.75	15.00-15.50
Medium	13.00-15.50	13.00-14.50	12.50-14.50
Culls	9.50-11.50	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.	13.00-13.50	11.50-11.75	11.75-12.25
130-160 lbs.	12.00-12.50	11.75-12.25	11.25-11.75
Av. 200 lbs.	11.50-12.00	12.75-13.25	-11.25
RABBITS (per lb.)	.24	.22	.25
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed .....	.16	.15	.10

Live veal has again advanced. The demand has been active due undoubtedly to the approaching Hebrew holidays.

Steers are steady and prices show advances.

Bulls remain unchanged compared with last week, as do cows.

Lamb prices are about \$1.00 above last week, but the market shows some irregularity and the demand has been slow.

Feeds and Grains

	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 14, 1927
FUTURES			
(At Chicago)			
Corn (Sept.).....	1.08 3/4	1.09 1/4	1.27 1/2
Wheat (Sept.).....	.97 3/4	.93	.94 1/2
Oats (Sept.).....	.40 1/2	.38 3/4	.44 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.60 3/4	1.54 1/4	1.41 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.23 3/4	1.17 1/2	1.12
Oats, No. 2.....	.52 1/2	.51 1/2	.56
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Sept. 8.	Sept. 1	Sept. 10, 1927
Grade Oats	36.50	34.50	37.00
Spring Bran	28.50	28.50	29.00
Hard Bran	29.50	30.50	33.00
Standard Mids	29.00	28.50	34.50
Soft W. Mids	36.50	36.50	42.00
Flour Mids	38.00	37.00	41.00
Red Dog	44.00	44.00	49.00
Wh. Hominy	39.00	39.00	41.50
Yel. Hominy	38.50	38.50	41.00
Corn Meal	45.00	43.00	44.50
Gluten Feed	43.75	43.75	39.00
Gluten Meal	50.25	50.25	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	44.00	42.50
41% C. S. Meal	44.00	50.50	45.50
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	51.50	47.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.00	49.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Fruits and Vegetables

We urge shippers and producers of perishables to make use of the daily radio market reports. The market changes so suddenly due to unforeseen conditions, that it is impossible to make a report except for the current day.

Fancy well graded apples in baskets and barrels have been selling very promptly, but those of ordinary offerings are quiet and dull. Because of a wide range in sizes, condition, etc., prices vary widely as follows: Alexander \$1.00 to \$1.75; Delicious \$1.00 to \$2.50; Duchess 75 cents to \$1.50; Fall Pippin \$1.25 to \$2.25; Gravenstein \$1.00 to \$1.75; R. I. Greening \$1.00 to \$2.25; N. W. Greening 75 cents to \$2.00; Maiden Blush 50 cents to \$2.00; McIntosh \$1.13 to \$3.00; Stark \$1.00 to \$2.00; Twenty Ounce \$1.25 to \$2.50; Wealthy \$1.00 to \$2.00.

The cabbage market has eased off a little, prices were as high as \$40.00 a ton on state bulk, but on the 12th had eased off to \$30.00 to \$33.00.

Best Catskill Cauliflower holds steady at \$3.50 to \$4.00 a crate, on less desirable down to \$1.50; Long Island from \$1.00 to \$2.25.

Farm News from New York

The Corn Borer Invades Northern New York--County Notes

WHEREVER farmers come together these days the corn borer is one of the main topics of conversation. Appearing in almost every community in Jefferson County last year in scattered locations, this summer it is on



W. I. Roe

every farm and on many of them in alarming numbers. With threshing barely under way many of the men are starting to fill their silos now in order to avert any more damage to the corn crop. Broken and twisted stalks together with the wreckage of many of the ears is making the job of cutting anything but a pleasant one for a number. Where they have been planting some of the earlier varieties and were able to get the corn planted fairly early, the silage will be of good quality but there will be a question about some of it. There seems to be a general tendency in thought toward some of the corn varieties like Cornell 11, Golden Glow, Westbranch Sweepstakes, etc. for planting another year in order to get something that will be fairly well along when the borer begins to get in its deadly work.

Village Gardens Should Be Cleaned Up

Farmers from Oswego and St. Lawrence counties are also reporting the presence of the borer, so that the question of control measures is a very pertinent one all over. There is a definite movement on foot by all farm organizations to emphasize the importance of thorough cleaning up on every farm in the North Country, but this will need to be augmented by the efforts of every village and city dweller who has a garden, or the work of the farmers will be to a large extent nullified.

The Home Egg Laying Contest

The home egg laying contest is attracting quite a bit of interest in some sections, and there are a number who did not enter this year that will be on hand next time. George Gray's hens out at Alverson's Crossing seem to be among the most consistent having an average of 18 eggs per hen for May, 19.8 for June, and 18.75 for July, with a flock of 200.

Mrs. Chas.-W. Wicks of Oxbow with about 175 hens has made a fine record with nearly 23 for May, 19 for June, and 20 for July. Chas G. Porter of Black River stands well for large flocks with some 900 pullets and 500 old hens. His average was about 17.8 for May, 16.1 for June and 17.4 for July, these

being figures from his pullet flock only. For small flocks Leo Chamberlain and his father have been dividing the honors, both being located in Watertown. It will be interesting at the end of the year to see which flocks have averaged the best. There are a number doing well that would merit mention, but space is lacking to tell of them all now.

McSparran Talks at Rotary Club

The other day John A. McSparran, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, when up in St. Lawrence County to talk at the farmers' picnic, stopped off at Potsdam to tell the members of the Rotary Club something of the relation and value of agriculture to the community and the nation. This was one of the best things that could be done, for a better knowledge of each others problems is necessary to insure the best community relationships in Northern New York and other sections as well.—W. I. ROE.

Washington County Makes Record in State Fair Cattle Exhibits

IN connection with Washington County's wonderful showing at the Syracuse State Fair some mention should be made of the Dairy Improvement program. Although a long distance from Syracuse they sent out four carloads of cattle representing three breeds and won first prize Holstein county herd, first prize Jersey county herd and first prize Brown Swiss county herd; a record which has not been equalled by any other county. The Washington County Farm Bureau has organized and made active five county breeders' clubs; Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Brown Swiss. These clubs hold their meetings and annual picnics and work with the Farm Bureau in stimulating and maintaining interest in improvement in the different breeds. The president of the Farm Bureau, one representative from the combined Breeders' Clubs, and one representative from the Board of Supervisors make up the Bovine Tuberculosis Committee, and have kept this work running smoothly so that eleven of the seventeen towns of the county are now T.B. tested and a twelfth is underway. Washington County has one Dairy Improvement Association, besides a dozen or so members in the Saratoga Association on one side, and the Vermont Association on the other. An additional association will be started in the county this fall.

The county agricultural agent has been the main factor in getting up the shipment of cattle to the Syracuse State Fair and deserves considerable credit for his accomplishment. Washington County breeders whose cattle made up the prize winners are: Holsteins—H. V. Bump, Robert E. Eddy,

Elmer and Walter Hills and Charles Bump; Jerseys—John J. Getty, George McNeil, Earl Huggins, Lawrence McNeil and Arthur Wyatt; Brown Swiss—George Wilson, Herbert Welden and Sons, Ray Miller and Herbert Fisher.

New York County Notes

Schoharie County—Frequent and heavy rains continue. Much of the oat crop has been cut and standing out. There is a considerable amount of hay still to be cut, as the farmers have had to leave it temporarily to harvest the oats. Buckwheat looks good at this time. The oat crop is fair in some places and light in others. Pastures stay green and in good condition due to heavy rainfall. The local Farm Bureau held its annual picnic at Emmine on August 24. Several prominent speakers and added attractions all helped to make the day a huge success.

Eggs are bringing 36c per dozen, chickens 30c delivered at nearby city markets. Corn looks fine everywhere, having made a rapid growth despite a late start.—H. VL.

Madison County—The cabbage crop will not be up to normal in Madison County. Corn is now looking fine and gives much promise of a full crop.—Mrs. C. A. P.

In Western New York

Ontario County—Barley and oat threshing is now in full swing and farmers report a heavy growth of straw. The yield of grain is proving rather light in comparison to the volume of straw. Corn appears to be spotted on account of heavy rains. It will require plenty of sunshine and warm weather to mature it. Potato and cabbage fields are uneven due to excessive rainfall. The cabbage market has dropped to \$15 a ton. It opened at \$20 but weakened shortly afterwards. A light crop of apples will be harvested in this county. Bartlett pears are plentiful and are selling at 2 cents per pound. The plum crop is also large and a part of the fruit has spoiled on the trees.—E. T. B.

Genesee County—Cold weather is retarding the growth of most crops. The nights are cold enough for frost, although none has been reported. Apples are plentiful this fall. New potatoes are now being dug and selling around one dollar per bushel. Wheat \$1.35 per bushel and straw \$5 to \$7 per ton.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Cattaraugus County—Anthony Covert, L. K. Goodrich and Donald Goodrich were the three winners in the potato race at the September Pomona Grange at Mansfield. Each winner received a prize. Mr. Covert, also won the doughnut eating contest and received the pie prize. Winners in the wheelbarrow race were, Claude Schuppenhauer, Walter Sheppard; and Mr. Covert. The first prize was a G.L.F. milking stool donated by the Dairyman's League; second prize a milking pail donated by the Farm Bureau; and third prize, a purse, presented by the Pomona Grange. Mr. Sheppard put his second prize up for a woman's race which was won by Mrs. Nellie Schuppenhauer who in turn sold it for one dollar to Joseph Schuppenhauer. The races were run during the noon intermission.—M. M. S.

In the Hudson Valley

Sullivan County—The Dairyman's League has opened their plant at Woodbridge for the winter business. Heavy rains have caused serious damage to the roads in this county. Most of the roads are in very bad condition with a few being washed completely away. Bridges have been weakened by the swollen streams and one was carried away in a storm the latter part of August.—E. M. W.

Columbia County—Favorable weather is enabling farmers to harvest their oat and hay crops. Much still remains to be cut. Apple harvest now under way and bringing \$1.50 and \$1.75 per bushel; pears \$2.25 per bushel; peaches \$2.50 per bushel; Golden Bantam corn \$1.50 per bushel; cucumbers \$1.25 per bushel; eggs 48c a dozen; butter 49c per pound; live calves 17c per pound; tomatoes \$1.75 per bushel. Clavernack Grange will hold its annual clambake on September 26 in its Grange Hall.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Rensselaer County—Continued rains are causing severe injury to unthreshed grain. Oats are sprouting in the sheaf and the injury has cut the yield. Hay is about half over. Rye yielding very poor, with an average of 15 bushels to the acre. Cows are bringing record prices. Good grade Guernseys are selling at \$200

per head. Eggs 50 cents per dozen, and butter 50 to 55 cents per pound.—A. E. S. Frequent and heavy rains and showers have made farming operations in this section difficult throughout the whole season. The weather has retarded work all the season, with the result that a part of the hay crop is still uncut. The corn crop has gained on an unfavorable start by a period of favorable weather during the month of August. Some threshing is being done, but the oat crop has suffered from the effect of the wet weather.

Indications now point toward an unusually heavy crop of buckwheat, for this fall. The plum crop has been good and prices have been fair with good fruit bringing one dollar per bushel.

Dairymen have been favored with a heavy flow of milk and pastures have stayed green all through August, an unusual condition. Milk prices are showing an upward tendency with the approach of fall. Most of the dairymen try to produce the bulk of their milk during the winter months. Butter prices are higher with good grades bringing 55 cents in wholesale quantities.

Attendance at the Rensselaer County Fair was considered large in view of much unfavorable weather. The cattle exhibit and the fruit and vegetable displays while not as large as in other seasons were a credit to the farming of this county.—E. S. R.

In Northern New York

Lewis County—Threshing seems to be the order of the day in the river valley section of Lewis County, and farmers are extremely busy, in some cases having to lay by the haying to take up harvesting; but even so they didn't neglect the County Fair. This is usually given the preference over everything else and the fair this year was certainly a huge success, as far as attendance was concerned, though there was one bad rainy day, in which the attendance fell off quite perceptibly.

The most of the threshing is being done from the field, as with the enormous hay crop, barns were filled to overflowing, and with the catchy, rainy weather prevailing, no little difficulty is being experienced, but grain is giving forth a very fair yield, although the straw is quite badly discolored, but is plenty good enough for bedding.

Corn that got off to such a poor start in the spring, made a wonderful growth during August and is approaching maturity in fine style and bids fair to become a bumper crop and the farmers are wearing that smile that won't come off. Blackberries have been quite plentiful and are freely peddled around the town at an average price of 20c per quart. Pastures have kept up wonderfully well all through the season; also there's a luxuriant growth of fall feed and cows are keeping up a fairly good flow of milk without much supplemental feeding, something quite out of the ordinary at this time of the year. Good milch cows bring from \$100 to \$125 per head, though but a small amount of stock is changing hands.

With a goodly supply of roughage in sight, farmers are quite optimistic and will go into winter quarters with barns filled to overflowing, so have not much cause to worry.—C. L. S.

Mail Order House to Build New Warehouse

MONTGOMERY Ward have recently announced that they will build a warehouse in the Albany district soon. This will be good news to the many patrons of this old company as it will insure them much quicker service on orders sent to this company.

Pennsylvania Notes

Northumberland County—The fruit crop in this county is almost a complete failure this year, with hardly enough for local needs. Despite heavy rains, there will be a fair corn crop in some sections. Other fields have been abandoned on account of the soil becoming too wet for cultivation. Oats have produced a good yield, while wheat is only a half crop. There will be a big reduction in the amount of poultry to be marketed from the county this fall. Chickens are scarce and high. Local prices are, chickens 24 and 26 cents per pound; ducks 25 cents; wheat, \$1.25 per bushel; oats, 40 cents a bushel; old wheat, \$2 per bushel; old oats, \$1 per bushel; corn, \$1.40 bushel; eggs, 35 cents per dozen. Feeds are scarce and high.—S. W.

Central New York Notes

FRUIT harvest is well started with early varieties. Early apples are mostly taken care of. We relished them perhaps more than folks do who live in the lake counties where they see little but apples and apples look like dollars to them. We have few to sell and to us they look like something to eat. While they last, we have apples, applesauce, apple pies, apple dumplings, and apples.

Plums are now being canned, concocted into various kinds of deserts and preserves, and squeezed into plum jelly. Grapes are coming on and early pears, so with the black berries and garden stuff, we are living on the fat of the land. The end of August and the beginning of September is the best part of the year, what with corn-roasts, old home days and the abundance of home grown things.

We are a little disappointed in the

political campaigns so far this fall. Around here there hasn't been a political rally, a torch light parade, nor scarcely any oratory worth the name. It's deadly; anybody just has to stay at home and read the newspapers to know there is a campaign going on at all. It makes you feel as if you have no part in it. What is the use of having a republic and not having any chance to stand up and yell for your favorite candidate, if any. The only straw vote that has been taken in town was at the school house the first day of school, and that was a tie. I remember when Jim Kennedy was coming home from a rally one night in '96, and with uncertain footsteps reached the middle of Fall Creek bridge where he saw the reflection of the moon in the water and said, "Well, how did I get so high as this?"—C. T.

Late Blight Cuts into Potato Yields

(Continued from Page 3)

Grant Grastorf, secretary of the Wellsville Potato Growers' Co-operative Association, of Allegany County: "Potatoes are blighting in this section. Many early plantings entirely dead now. Yield about one-half as large as expected."

J. J. Hickey, secretary of Gainesville Potato Growers' Association, of Wyoming County: "Answering your wire, the prospects in this section are not as high as anticipated for potatoes. Most fields show some blight. At present time prospects for this fall are about the same as last year possibly slightly higher."

Seymour Bridge, a prominent seed grower of Steuben County: "Potatoes deteriorating rapidly, blight serious. Both undusted and unsprayed fields will yield about fifty percent of anticipated yield."

Earl Merrill, Farm Bureau Manager of Monroe County: "Potato crop prospects in Monroe are ninety percent of last year's crop. There are many poor stands and weedy fields. Virus diseases are serious. Blight is developing but not serious yet. Yield indications slightly better than anticipated during July."

Reports From Central New York

Moving over into Central New York, we find some conflicting reports but on the whole, the indications point to a reduction from earlier reports.

W. E. Fields, Assistant Manager of Onondaga Farm Bureau: "Late potato crop will not be as large as was expected earlier in the season. Many fields have already gone down due to blight. Where growers have sprayed thoroughly, there will be a large yield."

G. W. Bush, Farm Bureau Manager, Oneida County: "Some blight developing will affect yields. Smaller yields than anticipated."

H. L. Vaughn, Farm Bureau Manager of Cortland County: "Potato blight bad in this locality past couple weeks. Yield undoubtedly will be considerably reduced under the prospects for season. Sprayed fields, where spraying has been done with high powered outfit, are standing up excellently."

Professor E. V. Hardenburg, New York State College of Agriculture, a recognized authority on potatoes: "Potato crop conditions about average in Western New York. Blight reduced growth early in central and south counties. Blight not active in Central New York present time. Better growers expect 200 bushel yield. Too early for good prediction."

Charles Huff of Moravia: "Potatoes looking fair in general. Blight showing in most fields. Tops not dying very fast. I don't look for any bumper yield. Late crop shows moderate set."

J. M. Hurley, Orange County, formerly secretary of New York State Seed Potato Co-operative Association and new agricultural agent for Ontario and Western Railroad: "Potato vines mostly dead. Tip burn and insect injury early and severe. Late blight and rot not serious except on flooded fields."

K. D. Scott, Farm Bureau Manager of Chenango: "Very little digging done yet. Good crop reported everywhere. Blight is killing vines in some places where no spraying has been done."

In Northern New York

H. M. Spencer, Secretary of Malone Potato Growers' Co-operative Association of Franklin County: "Blight is appearing to quite an extent. The yield in this section will be about fifty percent of what we expected six weeks ago."

G. R. Czirr, Farm Bureau Manager of Clinton County: "Blight is developing quite seriously. Yield here expected to be lower than average."

Prospects in Maine

G. Herbert Foss, president of the Maine Potato Growers' Association: "Ninety to ninety-five percent vines dead. Blight has killed vines but as for causing rot, cannot judge until digging. My opinion late planted moun-

tains that died early will be light crop. In short, Maine will not harvest crop estimated."

The Situation in Connecticut

Louis L. Grant, Buckland, Connecticut: "Late blight worst in many years. Unsprayed and poorly sprayed fields dead. Well sprayed fields show slight to fifty percent infection. Wet weather has caused heavy and long continued vine growth with correspondingly slow tuber development. Late planted fields promise very small yields. Early planting have developed to a point where normal yield may be expected. Bumper crop of month ago somewhat below normal to-day. Extent of development or rot from general blight infection depends on future weather conditions."

The New Jersey Potato Situation

John Crissey, formerly County Agent in Salem and now a prominent grower: "Blight has not made its appearance in the seed potato fields of Salem County. The vines are making a normal growth and indications now point towards a normal crop at harvest time."

The next four weeks will be critical ones on the crop. Growers are busy spraying the crop and are taking no chances with the weather. The acre-

age has been reduced fifty percent from last season."

In Cumberland County, Alfred H. Sloan, a leading grower says: "White potato growers are taking every precaution to ward off late blight which is now threatening the seed crop. The sprayers are being kept busy as the weather is favorable to the development of this disease. A little early blight has made its appearance but it rarely causes any injury to the crop. The acreage has been reduced nearly forty percent in the county."

George Lamb, County Agent, at Woodbury informs us that the late potato crop in Gloucester County is the poorest in years. Leaf roll has made its appearance and has cut the yield fifty percent. Blight is to be expected under present weather conditions. The bulk of the late potatoes grown in this county are of the red skin variety and are mostly sold locally.

County Agent Samuel Foster, of Hadfield reports that very few potatoes are grown in Camden County, except the red skin variety. Blight has not made its appearance but it is to be expected with present weather conditions. Should blight develop in the next few weeks there is a possibility that the yield will be considerably reduced.

New England Grange Lecturers Meet

(Continued from Page 3)

Albert F. Lawrence and Benjamin Robinson, both charter members of Green Mountain Grange No. 1, were introduced and an ovation was given them. Both joined the Grange at St. Johnsbury Center fifty-seven years ago. The present State Master of Vermont is the son of A. F. Lawrence and his grandfather organized Green Mountain, No. 1.

The great event of the conference was Tuesday's evening session when National Master Louis J. Taber escorted by State Master Lawrence and Governor Weeks of Vermont, escorted by National Lecturer Farmer and accompanied by other State Grange officers of six New England states, entered the fine Municipal Auditorium stage and were given a fine ovation. The cheering accorded the National Master lasted several minutes and was most enthusiastic showing the audience's appreciation of his presence in spite of illness. Guy B. Horton presided at this session and introduced the speakers. National Lecturer Farmer spoke briefly on "The Spirit of New England" praising the vision and energy shown by Vermont in rehabilitation after the flood and urged New England farmers to use modern methods in agriculture and determine to conquer obstacles in order to meet competition from other states.

Governor John E. Weeks, a member of Middlebury Grange was the next speaker and after a cordial greeting from the audience, welcomed the visitors to Vermont and to Burlington, "The most beautiful city anywhere."

Favors Tariff on Agricultural Products

National Master Taber declared that it is against the policy of the National Grange to participate in politics and so he could not tell his audience how to vote. He announced that he was in favor of a high tariff on all agricultural products and is not in favor of repeal of the eighteenth Amendment. The subject of National Master's address was "Tomorrow's Challenge." "There is no fraternal organization that has a greater list of accomplishments." Among the challenges the Grange must meet are those of organization within its own ranks, the challenge of agriculture, the social problem, the problem of taxation, the legislation problem, the challenge of equal opportunity, the challenge of government and the challenge of spiritual things. Stressing his stand on the tariff question, Mr. Taber declared a tariff should be placed on every commodity where

there is competition from other countries. This is necessary because of difference in labor costs. The outlook for agriculture is promising, the speaker said. "I hope the Grange's Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will keep bringing out the fact that it is not necessary for the young people to leave New England. They will stay on the farms when they find it pays."

Wednesday Morning Vermont led the group discussion on "Interesting the Young People." "Program Pointers and Question Box" brought out many problems and methods of solving them under the able leadership of Mrs. Rodman, lecturer of Rhode Island. Dramatics and original work such as debates developed the best discussion of the session, with suggestions to list your available funds, available talents, stage space, spare time and local public taste in planning your dramatics. "The Problems of the Pomona Lecturer" were so varied and interesting that it was voted to have that as a topic again next year.

A moonlight ride on Lake Champlain was Wednesday's closing feature and an auto tour of the Lamoine and White River Valleys to see the flood damage not yet restored was a feature long remembered. The Grangers returning to Burlington after the trip Thursday were invited to attend the evening session of Vermont Farmers' Day when Congressman E. S. Brigham and Dr. H. C. Taylor who is conducting a rural survey of Vermont were the speakers. —MRS. J. E. HULLFISH.

Salt is needed by all animals that eat vegetable and plant food. The average requirements for cows is about three-fourths of an ounce a day per 1000 pounds live weight and a similar amount for each 20 pounds of milk produced.



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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.75 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
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Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX**, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, \$4.50 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

For Grange Lecturers

We have prepared brief outlines for several debates, hoping that they might be of help in your work of preparing Grange programs.

The subjects of the debates are:

Is the young man who chooses farming as a life work making a mistake?

* * *

Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?

* * *

Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit?

* * *

Does poor cooking cause more misery than strong drink?

* * *

Should farmers adopt an 8 hour day.

* * *

Any one of these outlines will be sent to Granges, Farmers' Clubs or others who will make use of them on receipt of 2 cents each to cover mailing costs.

Send to

American Agriculturist

461, 4th Ave. New York City

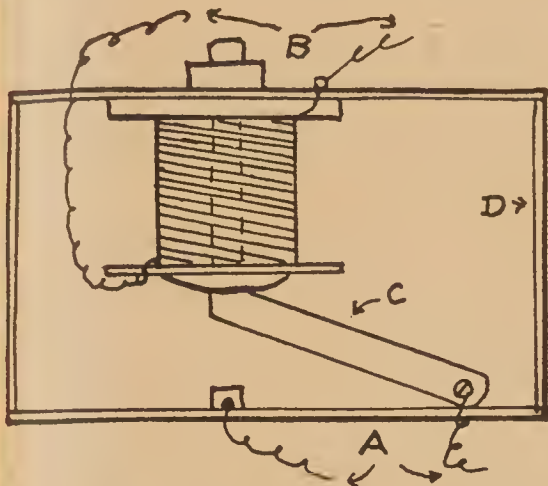


With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



More About Henhouse Burglar Alarms

THERE appeared in the May 12th issue of THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a very interesting article entitled "A Burglar Alarm for the Henhouse." It discussed two types of alarms, the open circuit type, which it stated was lacking in security, and the closed circuit type. It is my purpose to add to the description of the closed circuit type certain original facts in an attempt to make this system cheaper and at the same time more efficient. Farmers are in favor of both qualities.



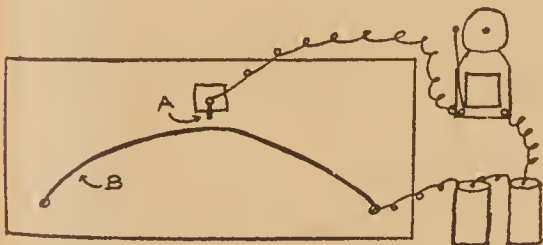
A relay substitute. Wires marked "B" go to poultry house circuit. Wires marked "A" go to bell circuit. "D" is a wooden frame and "C" is a strip of iron.

It will be remembered that the closed circuit alarm used a pony relay. So fine an instrument as a telegraphic relay is not necessary in a burglar alarm. The small poultryman who asked the price of a relay and found it to be four dollars backed up and said: "I guess the old dog will do for my burglar alarm." I speak as a witness.

A boy can make a substitute for a relay with little or no expense in a short time and, in this case, more efficient than a regular relay.

Making a Magnet

An electro magnet should be made of a bolt covered with oil-soaked paper to prevent a possible short and wound with fine insulated wire which can be gotten in infinite quantities from a Ford coil. Pasteboard discs may be used for ends of the coil. In view of the fact that the strength of a magnet depends on the number of ampere-turns, and the amperage of a gravity cell is small, pains should be taken to put on sufficient wire. The temper should be taken from the bolt by heat-



A home made fire alarm. "B" is copper strip which expands when heated and touches adjustable contact "A", completing the circuit and ringing a bell.

ing it lest it become a permanent magnet and fail to drop the armature. The bolt on which the coil has been wound should be inserted in a small box or frame of wood in such a position that the magnet extends downward. Below this is a strip of iron one end of which is connected to the bell, the other end is left free and extends under the magnet. Under this iron strip is a contact which is connected to the dry cell. Now the relay substitute is complete. It is to be connected exactly as the relay. It has the added advantage that once

a door is opened the bell starts ringing. When the door is closed the bell does not stop ringing as it would with a regular relay.

I regret that homemade gravity cells have not proven highly satisfactory, at least from my experience.

A Homemade Fire Alarm

While we are speaking of electrical devices for poultrymen we should not overlook the fire alarm. Burnt brooder houses are altogether too common. Fire is ruthless as chicken thieves.

A very simple fire alarm is made by fastening a piece of clock spring to a board so that it would normally touch a contact completing the circuit and ringing a bell and placing a piece of sealing wax between the spring and contact to keep the circuit open. When the heat becomes too intense the wax softens and the spring forces its way to the contact and rings the bell.

This type of alarm cannot be used in the intense heat required for baby chicks because of the low melting point of the wax. However, one can be made which will work in any desired heat by bending the ends of a long curved strip of copper (which is very sensible to heat) around two nails or screws driven into an oil-soaked board. One of the nails should be connected to the bell. An adjustable contact can be made by bending a piece of copper to a right angle and putting a screw through one side. This should be placed near the middle of the curve on the outside. When the heat becomes too intense the copper will be so expanded as to make the curve touch the contact which closes the bell circuit. For our own use we have this kind of an arrangement with a contact on both sides of the curve connected together to serve as a warning in case of either too high or too low heat and find it highly satisfactory and indispensable in brooding chickens.

I hope some poultrymen may profit by some of these suggestions and ideas and feel that their time was well spent in reading this article.—ERNEST L. BURDICK.

How Many Old Hens Should Be Kept Over?

THE question, "How many old hens should be kept over?" is not an easy one to answer. While a great deal depends on the type of poultry farming one is engaged in, it seems safe to say that a greater per cent of old hens are being kept than heretofore.

The egg farmer, who in the past has kept no old hens, is beginning to realize that it is cheaper to feed a good hen during the moulting period than it is to raise a pullet. He realizes also that the average hen lays a larger egg than the average pullet. Again, there is less chance of an outbreak of chicken pox in hens than in pullets. Furthermore, some flocks of hens have given higher production during the summer than pullets. There, too, the problem of raising good pullets economically seems to be a difficult one to solve. If hens can be lighted, beginning in August or September, we believe an egg farmer is justified in keeping over another year at least 10 per cent of his pullets. The quality of his stock will determine whether a higher per cent should be saved.

On a breeding establishment, the matter of hens and pullets is vital. The best argument for the hen as a breeder,

Sunshine through CELO-GLASS Keeps Poultry Healthy

YOUR chickens will retain, all winter long, the health they have stored up during the summer when you use Cel-O-Glass in your poultry houses. Cel-O-Glass lets in the active portion of the ultra-violet rays of the sun—the rays which are plentiful out-of-doors, but which cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains.

Ultra-Violet Rays Bring Health

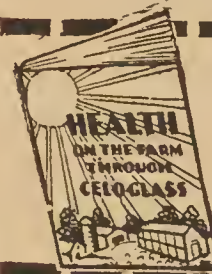
Scientific as well as practical tests prove that ultra-violet rays through Cel-O-Glass keep poultry healthy. These rays kill bacteria instantly and keep down the spread of disease. They induce better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production and hatchability and insures stronger shell texture. Cel-O-Glass keeps laying houses warmer, dryer and lighter.

Greatest Authorities Approve Cel-O-Glass

Colleges, experiment stations and poultry authorities recommend Cel-O-Glass for poultry houses. More than a half million farmers and poultry raisers are bringing health to 40 million birds through Cel-O-Glass. For best results and longest service install it in a vertical position in the entire south side of your poultry houses. It is extensively used to prevent stiff legs in swine and to bring the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings.

Cel-O-Glass is made with a tough wire mesh base. It is durable and economical. It is not a cloth. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write for name of nearest dealer who does. Mail coupon for valuable book, "Health on the Farm". Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

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in preference to the pullet, is the fact that she has gone through a year of production and lived through it. A pullet is an unknown quantity. One pullet out of five will probably die from one cause or another during the year. If pullets are used for breeders, who can tell what per cent of chicks will be hatched from these birds that lack vitality to stand up under modern conditions?

The high cost of raising pullets and the larger eggs laid by hens are important factors to keep in mind in deciding whether to keep hens. At any rate, a good hen is a better business proposition than the late hatched pullet.—D. HART HORTON.

"Practical Poultry Farming"

By L. M. HURD

"Practical Poultry Farming" a new book just off the press is another addition to the "Rural Science Series" edited by L. H. Bailey.

Mr. Hurd is Extension Instructor in Poultry Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture. The book describes the best practices of successful poultrymen including management and layout of the plant, housing, breeding, selection, culling, feeding and marketing of eggs and poultry. The book also contains chapters on turkeys, guinea fowls, peafowls, ducks, geese, swans, pigeons and pheasants.

The Practical Poultry Farming is published by the MacMillan Company and is listed at \$3.50.

Baby CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, \$11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. **NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.** Member of the International Baby Chick Association

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SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guinea. Write your wants and for mailing list. **PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.**

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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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Why let your fall housecleaning be a burdensome, backbreaking job? You can save lots of work and time if you have the right tools and things to help you with the work. Whether you need just a new mop pail or a fine vacuum cleaner, you can be sure of getting the most helpful housecleaning tools at your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store. We have searched the markets for things that will help you; good, practical ones that will give you the best service, and you know that we are always glad to show them to you. Get your new dustless mop, step ladder, rubber window wiper, sponges, furniture polishes, and such things, at our "tag" store.

This is a good time to touch up your rooms, too. The many new, quick-drying finishes, varnishes, paints and lacquers make it an easy job for you to redecorate and give your home that fresh, clean feeling that you want to start fall and winter with. Come to the nearest "tag" store and "see before you buy." It is the best way to get full value for your money and just the right sort of things for your personal use. You are always welcome here!

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



The Grange at the State Fair

Good Weather and Fine Speakers Make a Memorable Day

THE Grange had one of the biggest days at the New York State Fair in its history this year. With rarely good weather conditions the ground began filling at an early hour with folks from the farms from over the state.

The program was held in Empire Court that all might have a chance to hear. Those participating were as representative a group of distinguished men and women from the farms as ever appeared to address a grange audience at New York State Fair. The speakers included: Howard Mason Gore, Governor of West Virginia, former Secretary of State and practical farmer; William B. Duryea, secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey; Charles M. Gardiner, high priest of demeter of the National Grange; Sherman J. Lowell, past state master, past national master and tariff specialist of the grange at Washington; and Mrs. C. L. Post of Auburn, chairman of the New York State Grange's Home Economics Committee.

Influence of Grange and Church

Berne A. Pyrke, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets in introducing Mr. Lowell, spoke of the village church and the Grange hall as the two things which help the rural community most. Mr. Lowell spoke briefly, but pointedly. "Though the grange is not in politics it is political enough," he said, "to accept the good in any party and to reject the wrong in all parties. It stands for the best interests of agriculture and aims to build up things which are good for rural people."

Secretary Duryea expressed the one idea that justifies a great state fair. "As the result of this great fair I hope we will take home with us a greater optimism for our own business of farming."

Governor Gore was greeted with cheers and applause. "It was the grange," he said, "that first did things for the farmer. It thought in terms of agriculture. It thought of homes, and schools and the fuller and higher life for all the people."

State Fair an Educational Forum

He spoke of the New York State Fair as a great educational forum for those who through the years have had the privilege of enjoying and profiting by the succession of worth-while exhibits and associations. The helpful suggestions, the opportunities for state wide neighborliness and the aspirations found here have happily expressed themselves in a higher standard of living and a broader conception of life and its possibilities.

Charles H. Gardiner of Springfield, Mass., supreme official of the National Grange referred to as one of the greatest orators of the day, summed up the glories that are New York's, "the finest in the Union, excepting of course, Massachusetts."

Urge All to Go to Polls

Mrs. Post, the final speaker, discussed the young people of to-day and their home training. She urged everyone to go to the polls this year and to vote for candidates who support high ideals. "We are engaged in a great experiment in Democracy. The challenge confronts each one of us to work for the preservation of our homes and our Christian land and to help to uplift humanity."

Women as Practical Florists

Rural women have successfully invaded the florist business and their beautiful booths at the fair, rich with gladioli, marigolds, asters, zinnias were

as attractive as those of professionals. Among them were rarely beautiful displays by: Mrs. L. D. Upham of Georgetown, who has one acre in flowers and sells to florists in Utica, Albany and Syracuse and who could sell two acres of flowers in this way if she had them; the "glad" garden of Mrs. H. G. Brooks

summing up of the purposes and aims as well as achievements of the National Federation by Mr. Putnam.

The following people represented their respective states which formed the eastern region of the Federation: Wm. W. Service, Secretary of the Connecticut Farm Bureau; R. D. Dickinson, President, and Mrs. Dickinson of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau; Geo. M. Putnam, President, and Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, home and community chairman of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau; Wm. C. Spargo, President, and H. E. Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau; C. R. White and H. E. Taylor of the New York Farm Bureau; Geo. Shiffert of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau; C. W. Fitch, President and G. M. Hazard, Secretary, and Mrs. H. K. Brooks, Home and Community Chairman of the Vermont Farm Bureau. Delaware and Rhode Island were not represented.

Charles A. Taylor, Assistant Director of Extension of New York State, was registrar of the school and the Extension workers and the officers of the State Farm and Home Bureaus were most active in their efforts to make the affair both comfortable and enjoyable to the visitors. Those so engaged were Mrs. Edward Young, and Mrs. Chas. Hooper, President and Secretary respectively of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, Mrs. Ruby

Chic and Charm



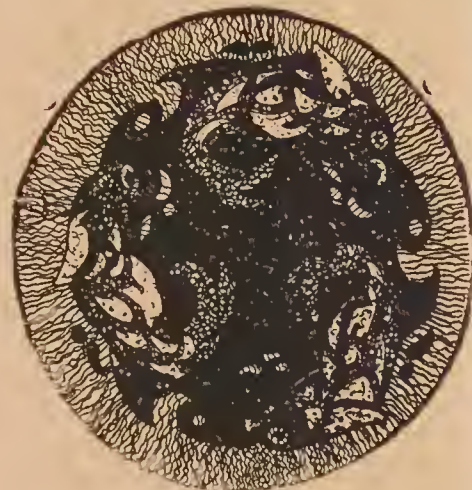
DRESS PATTERN No. 2564 with its distinguishing points both front and back and its rippling skirt is altogether charming if made up in flat crepe, transparent velvet or in the thinner georgette. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of binding. PRICE 13c.

of Baldwinsville, who has 3000 bulbs in the ground this year, also many other flowers, selling "glads" on the Syracuse market at 50 cents a dozen; and Mrs. Hattie Smith of Marcellus, R. D. 2, who has 2000 bulbs planted besides others, selling to tourists and on the market.—MABEL G. FEINT.

American Farm Bureau Trains Leaders

THE eastern region of the American Farm Bureau Federation held a three day training school for leaders at Ithaca, August 29, 30 and 31. George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation was Dean of the school. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, National Chairman of the home and community department of the American Farm Bureau Federation was present to lend a hand in the interests of training the leaders in that phase of the Federation's activities. The meeting was opened by a masterly

An Unusual Hooked Rug



No. 503—Postpaid, \$2.00

The pattern for this 30-inch hooked rug with its golden fishes and deep blue green background, comes stamped on burlap foundation ready for hooking.

You can make this rug by dyeing old underwear, stockings, etc., then cutting into narrow strips, or you can buy regular rug yarn in an assortment of the right colors and amounts from us. It is number 504, 32 ounces, at \$6.40 postpaid.

Hooked rugs are a lifetime possession, and you can easily learn to make them. A mechanical hooking machine, number 514, postpaid, with instructions, \$1.50, enables you to lay in even and compact stitches.

This rug is attractive in any room of the house, and is ideal, with its splashing fishes, for the bathroom! Pattern, yarn, and needle may be ordered separately.

Green Smith, Misses Dorothy Delaney, Adelaide Barts and Caroline Morton of the central office of home bureaus, C. R. White and Victor Underwood, President and Secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Dean Mann, of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture and L. R. Simons, State leader of farm agents.

Greasing the Waffle Iron

NOT being the fortunate possessor of a bright and shining electric waffle iron, I have of course, to grease my iron one, when I use it. A small oil can such as is used for a sewing machine, filled with cooking oil, is very handy indeed for this purpose, as the oil can be squirted just where needed.—MRS. A. B. S., Cal.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

School Children Reflect Encouraging Attitude of Their Elders

OUR own business always seems the most important in the world and sometimes it is mere oversight that makes us ignore the rights of other members of our own family. A mother rushed to death with housework, with canning, with threshers or silo-fillers and a thousand other things has to think real hard if she remembers that each child has his own special job to do. If school has opened, his main task is to make good at school as long as he goes there, presumably to get ready for his life work.

Just how is the home routine arranged so Johnny and Betty can make a success of school work? If they are far enough advanced to bring work home, do they have a quiet place to do it in, or must they struggle along surrounded by the usual conversation or activities of normal family life? Certainly it is not desirable to hamper the only possible free time which the older folks have together in the evening; yet on the other hand, the little folks must be given a chance if they are even to learn to concentrate. Is the light sufficiently strong for each child to see

without eyestrain? Has he the necessary tools to work with? Is he encouraged to be orderly in his habits and thoughtful of others as he works?

I know parents get tired of hearing that the child reflects the home life, but children are certainly little mirrors of what goes on around them. A sympathetic attitude towards school rather than a critical one, the expectation that the child will have his work ready—and, more important, making it possible for him to do so—will do much to make him feel that he is doing what is expected. We all like to live up to what is expected of us and the child is especially sensitive in that respect, whether it is naughtiness or goodness that is expected of him.

Play or outdoor exercise has just as rightful a place in his schedule as does study. Somebody said that a child lives to play, but the psychologist turned the statement around and said he plays to live. We can learn much by studying the play habits of the lower animals. My old mother cat Cleopatra is making it her business right now to see that her little black Felix plays as much as he should. If he seems slow about it, she takes the lead for a while. He learns much about the fine art of springing—very necessary in his future life—through play. The colts, the calves, the puppies, the kittens—farm life is surrounded by young growing things. Play has a definite place in all their lives. Furthermore, the rush of work does not worry the grown-ups half so much if they do some playing themselves. The harder one works, the more careful he must be to see that some time is given to play. Otherwise he goes stale on the job. But my original aim was to appeal especially for the school children who are getting settled again into the year's routine. They can be made to feel right about school if their elders have a helpful attitude.—AUNT JANET.

Smart Jabot Collar



DRESS PATTERN No. 3393 is especially fortunate for the figure which needs an interrupted front line. The jabot collar if made of softly flowing goods such as georgette, crepe Elizabeth or satin is very flattering to most faces. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 20-inch contrasting and ¾ yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for the Fall Fashion Catalog and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Oilcloth Toy Animals

SMALL children like small toy animals made from oil cloth and any one can make them easily and quickly. A cat or rabbit is the easiest and should be made first until one gets the "knack."

Find a picture of a rabbit and draw the outline on paper for a pattern. Now cut two pieces just alike and place a little cotton between the two pieces but not too near the edge. Pin these two sides together carefully or baste lightly around the edge. Now sew around the edge on the right side, for you turn no seams on oilcloth animals.

Pinch the rabbit to make the stuffing stand out a little and with pen and ink makes eyes, mouth and nose. Now outline with the ink or water colors a little coat and any other lines you wish. A plain tan oil cloth makes a good rabbit but children like a plain pink cat, or even green animals find favor with a "kiddie."

Black is a favorite in the stores but the features have to be sewed on with embroidery cotton before putting the two halves together and the ink is easier, and ever so much quicker, too.

Now a tail is cut out double and sewed around and fastened to the back. If of the right length and rather wide it can be pulled back and the animal will stand alone. A better "standing" can be made by cutting an extra lower half and sewing it back of the animal.

This makes four feet and the two back ones can be pulled back so the animal stands very securely, but the tail usually will serve.

A little doll is easy and can have a

little cap stitched that can be taken on and off easily. Little flat black shoes are easily made too, and are pleasing.

All stitching is always done on the right side with the sewing machine and a black stitching on a tan or pink cat makes the animal very striking in appearance.

An elephant is sometimes the much desired animal for a boy and can be made as easily as the rabbit after the pattern is cut only the two whole sides should be on the outsides of the ele-

Just Right for Young Girls



DRESS PATTERN No. 2557 with its dainty shirring at neck and waist makes a lovely frock for the young girl's "best" wear. Dimity, challis, crepe de chine, georgette, sateen or wool crepe would shir well and be suitable. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the 8 year miss 2 yards of 40-inch material are required. PRICE 13c.

phant and the two half lowers under "between its legs." This takes some fitting but can be done. However, the "Kiddie" won't care if the extra half to make it stand is just sewed on the back and pulled back. Of course this is much quicker.

I have seen these animals sold at fairs, blanket stitched at the edge and with coats sewed on before the two parts are stitched together. The little coats are of a different color and add to their ready sale.

With a little practice one can make almost any animal to the great joy of their little friends.—E. H. F.

Tested Recipes

Peach Conserve

To three pints of pared and pitted peaches, add four cupfuls granulated sugar, one cupful water, one cupful English walnut meats, the kernels from the inside of the pits, one half pound seeded raisins, the pulp of two oranges and the grated rind of one. Cook thirty minutes over a moderate fire, with an asbestos pad under the pan, pour into small jars and seal or into jelly glasses and cover it with paraffin.



Partners to make your washing easier.

There's a partnership in Fels-Naptha—unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working hand-in-hand to give extra help with your wash. Two safe, active cleaners combined in one golden bar by the special Fels-Naptha process. Two cleaners that work together, dissolving the dirt and washing it away without hard rubbing. Try it in tub or machine—in hot, cool or lukewarm water or when your clothes are boiled—and learn for yourself that, for extra help...

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FELS-NAPTHA

BUY IT BY THE CARTON OF TEN BARS

Cuticura
SOAP
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World Famous Skin and Hair Beautifiers

HOSIERY AGENTS Buy your Hosiery direct from factory, as low as 8 cents. Get our Price List. BUTZ HOSIERY MILLS, Allentown, Pa.

If fruit is very juicy a longer cooking may be required.—L. M. T., New York.

Because of the very delicate flavor of cooked peaches, combining them with raisins gives a product which is more raisin than peach.

* * *

Peach Jelly

Wash fruit and cook until soft in small amount of water. Strain and to each quart of juice add four cupfuls sugar and the juice of one lemon. Boil twenty minutes, pour in glasses and when cool cover with paraffin.—L. M. T., New York.

The lemon adds the "kick" to this mixture. Cooked peaches are apt to be rather insipid in flavor, the lemon also helps furnish the jelly-making property, pectin.

* * *

Spiced Peach Conserve

Use the same amount of peaches and sugar as for plain conserve, add the grated rind of two oranges and the pulp and juice of one, two-thirds cupful vinegar, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg. The kernels from the inside of the peach pits and one-half cupful peanuts, both chopped or ground. Cook twenty minutes. Put in jars and seal or cover. Spiced conserve should stand at least a month before opening.—L. M. T., New York.

The addition of very highly flavored materials to the peaches gives a very delightful conserve.

Home Helps

Tinware will never rust when put in water if when it is new, it is well rubbed with lard and heated in the oven. I advise this treatment for lids of sauce pans and kettles which otherwise soon become rusty from steam.—E. D., Tenn.

Rub a drop of olive oil on knives and forks that are to be put away and they'll retain their brightness and be found free from rust when required again.—E. D., Tenn.

Brass that is rubbed once a week with a piece of flannel moistened with sewing machine oil is not likely to tarnish.—E. D., Tenn.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

When school "took up" again, Chad was told to say them aloud in concert with the others—which he did, until he could repeat them without looking at his book, and the master saw him thus saying them while his eyes roved around the room, and he nodded to himself with satisfaction—for he was accustomed to visible communion with himself, in school and out. At noon—"big recess"—Melissa gave Chad some corn-bread and bacon, and the boys gathered around him, while the girls looked at him curiously, merely because he was a stranger, and some of them—especially the Dillon girl—whispered and Chad blushed and was uncomfortable, for once the Dillon girl laughed unkindly. The boys had no games, but they jumped and threw "rocks" with great accuracy at a little birch-tree, and Daws and Tad always spat on their stones and pointed with the forefinger of the left hand first at what they were going to throw at, while Chad sat to one side and took no part, though he longed to show them what he could do. By and by they fell to wrestling, and finally Tad bantered him for a trial. Chad hesitated, and his late enemy misunderstood.

"I'll give ye both underholts agin," he said, loftily, "you're afeerd!"

This was too much, and Chad sprang to his feet and grappled, disdaining the proffered advantage, and got hurled to the ground, his head striking the earth violently, and making him so dizzy that the brave smile with which he took his fall looked rather sickly and pathetic.

"Yes, an' Whizzer can whoop yo' dawg, too," said Tad, and Chad saw that he was going to have trouble with those Dillons, for Daws winked at the other boys, and the Dillon girl laughed again scornfully—at which Chad saw Melissa's eyes flash and her hands clinch as, quite unconsciously, she moved toward him to take his part; and all at once he was glad that he had nobody else to champion him.

"You wouldn' dare tech him if one of my brothers was here," she said, indignantly, "an' don't you dare tech him again, Tad Dillon. An you—" she said, witheringly, "you—" she repeated and stopped helpless for the want of words, but her eyes spoke with the fierce authority of the Turner clan, and its dominant power for half a century, and Nancy Dillon shrank, though she turned and made a spiteful face, when Melissa walked toward the school-house alone.

That afternoon was the longest of Chad's life—it seemed as though it would never come to an end; for Chad had never sat so still for so long. His throat got dry repeating the dreary round of letters over and over and his head ached and he fidgeted in his chair while the slow hours passed and the sun went down behind the mountains and left the school-house in rapidly cooling shadow. His heart leaped when the last class was heard and the signal was given that meant freedom for the little prisoners; but Melissa sat pouting in her seat—she had missed her lesson and must be kept in for a while. So Chad, too, kept his seat and the master heard him say his letters, without the book, and nodded his head as though to say to himself that such quickness was exactly what he had looked for. By the time Chad had learned down to the letter O, Melissa was ready, for she was quick, too, and it was her anger that made her miss—and the two started home, Chad stalking ahead once more. To save him, he could not say a word of thanks, but how he wished that a bear or a wild-cat would spring into the road! He would fight it with teeth and naked

hands to show her how he felt and to save her from harm.

The sunlight still lay warm and yellow far under the crest of Pine Mountain, and they had not gone far when Caleb Hazel overtook them and with long strides forged ahead. The school-master "boarded around" and it was his week with the Turners, and Chad was glad, for he already loved the tall, gaunt, awkward man who asked him question after question so kindly—loved him as much as he revered and feared him—and the boy's artless, sturdy answers in turn pleased Caleb Hazel. And when Chad told who had given him Jack, the master began to talk about

could make the trip in four days, and the river-men floated logs down the river to the capital in eight or ten days, according to the "tide." "When did they go? In the spring, when the 'tides' came. The Turners went down, didn't they, Melissa?" And Melissa said that her brother Tom had made one trip, and that Dolph and Rube were "might' nigh crazy" to go that coming spring; and, thereupon, a mighty resolution filled Chad's heart to the brim and steadied his eyes, but he did not open his lips then.

Dusk was settling when the Turner cabin came in sight. None of the men-folks had come home yet, and the

took hold of it with trembling fingers and touched the strings timidly. Then he looked around cautiously: nobody was paying any attention to him and he took it up into his lap and began to pick, ever so softly. Nobody saw him but Melissa who slipped quietly to the back of the room and drew near him. Softly and swiftly Chad's fingers worked and Melissa could scarcely hear the sound of the banjo under her father's loud voice, but she could make out that he was playing a tune that still vibrates unceasingly from the Pennsylvania border to the pine-covered hills of Georgia—"Sourwood Mountain." Melissa held her breath while she listened—Dolph could not play like that—and by and by she slipped quietly to her father and pulled his sleeve and pointed to Chad. Old Joel stopped talking, but Chad never noticed; his head was bent over the neck of the banjo, his body was swaying rhythmically, his chubby fingers were going like lightning, and his eyes were closed—the boy was fairly lost to the world. The tune came out in the sudden silence, clean-cut and swinging:

Heh-o-dee-um-dee-eedle-dahdee-dee!

rang the strings and old Joel's eyes danced.

"Sing it, boy!" he roared, "sing it!" And Chad sprang from the bed, on fire with confusion and twisting his fingers helplessly. He looked almost frightened when Dolph ran back into the room and cried:

"Who was that a-pickin' that banjer?"

It was not often that Dolph showed such excitement, but he had good cause, and, when he saw Chad standing, shamefaced and bashful, in the middle of the floor, and Melissa joyously pointing her finger at him, he caught up the banjo from the bed and put it into the boy's hands. "Here, you just play that tune agin!"

Chad shrank back, half distressed and half happy, and only a hail outside from the first of the coming guests saved him from utter confusion. Once started, they came swiftly, and in half an hour all were there. Each got a hearty welcome from old Joel, who, with a wink and a laugh and a nod to the old mother, gave a hearty squeeze to some buxom girl, while the fire roared a heartier welcome still. Then was there a dance indeed—no soft swish of lace and muslin, but the active swing of linsey and simple homespun; no French fiddler's bows and scrapings, no intricate lancers, no languid waltz; but neat shuffling forward and back, with every note of the music beat; floor-thumping "cuttings of the pigeon's wing," and jolly jigs, two by two, and a great "swinging of corners," and "caging the bird," and "fust lady to the right *cheat* an' swing"; no flirting from behind fans and under stairways and little nooks, but honest, open courtship—strong arms about healthy waists, and a kiss taken now and then, with everybody to see and nobody to care who saw. If a chair was lacking, a pair of brawny knees made one chair serve for two, but never, if you please, for two men. Rude, rough, semi-barbarous, if you will, but simple, natural, honest, sane, earthy—and of the earth whence springs the oak and in time, maybe, the flower of civilization.

At the first pause in the dance, old Joel called loudly for Chad. The boy tried to slip out of the door, but Dolph seized him and pulled him to a chair in the corner and put the banjo in his hands. Everybody looked on with

(Continued on Page 18).

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening they find a cow—evidence that a house is near—and as they follow her down the mountain, they suddenly come on a group of boys and a dog. Chad has no desire to meet the world as an enemy but it appears that trouble may be unavoidable. The dog and two boys start a fight, but Chad and Jack give such a good account of themselves that the three Turner boys take them home where they get a good meal and a night's lodging. Chad and Jack endear themselves to the Turners by herding a flock of sheep that threatened to scatter in the woods shortly after Joel Turner had purchased them. Turner sends Chad to school.

the far-away, curious country of which the cattle-dealer had told Chad so much: where the land was level and there were no mountains at all; where on one farm might be more sheep, cattle, and slaves than Chad had seen in all his life; where the people lived in big houses of stone and brick—what brick was Chad could not imagine—and rode along hard, white roads in shiny covered wagons, with two "niggers" on a high seat in front and one little "nigger" behind to open gates, and were proud and very high-heeled indeed; where there were towns that had more people than a whole county in the mountains, with rock roads running through them in every direction and narrow rock paths along these roads—like rows of hearth-stones—for the people to walk on—the land of the bluegrass—the "settlements of old Kaintuck."

And there were churches everywhere as tall as trees and school-houses aplenty; and big schools, called colleges, to which the boys went when they were through with the little schools. The master had gone to one of these colleges for a year, and he was trying to make enough money to go again. And Chad must go some day, too; there was no reason why he shouldn't, since any boy could do anything he pleased if he only made up his mind and worked hard and never gave up. The master was an orphan, too, he said with a slow smile; he had been an orphan for a long while, and indeed the lonely struggle of his own boyhood was what was helping to draw him to Chad. This college, he said, was a huge brown house as big as a cliff that the master pointed out, that, gray and solemn, towered high above the river; and with a rock porch bigger than a great boulder that hung just under the cliff, with twenty long, long stone steps to climb before one came to the big double front door.

"How do you git thar?" Chad asked so breathlessly that Melissa looked quickly up with a sudden foreboding that she might lose her little play-fellow some day. The master had walked, and it took him a week. A good horse

mother was worried; there was wood to cut and the cows to milk, and Chad's friend, old Betsey the brindle, had strayed off again; but she was glad to see Caleb Hazel, who, without a word, went out to the wood-pile, took off his coat, and swung the axe with mighty arms, while Chad carried in the wood and piled it in the kitchen; and then the two went after the old brindle together.

When they got back there was a great tumult at the cabin. Tom had brought some friends from over the mountain, and had told the neighbors as he came along that there was going to be a party at his house that night.

So there was a great bustle about the barn where Rube was getting the stock fed and the milking done; and around the kitchen, where Dolph was cutting more wood and piling it up at the door. Inside, the mother was hurrying up supper with Sintha, an older daughter, who had just come home from a visit, and Melissa helping her, while old Joel sat by the fire in the sleeping-room and smoked, with Jack lying on the hearth, or anywhere he pleased, for Jack, with his gentle ways, was winning the household one by one. He sprang up when he heard Chad's voice, and flew at him, jumping up and pawing him affectionately and licking his face while Chad hugged him and talked to him as though he were human and a brother; never before had the two been separated for a day. So, while the master helped Rube at the barn and Chad helped Dolph at the wood-pile, Jack hung about his master—tired and hungry as he was and much as he wanted to be by the fire or waiting in the kitchen for a sly bit from Melissa, whom he knew at once as the best of his new friends.

After supper, Dolph got out his banjo and played "Shady Grove," and "Blind Coon Dog," and "Sugar Hill," and "Gamblin' Man," while Chad's eyes glistened and his feet shuffled under his chair. And when Dolph put the rude thing down on the bed and went into the kitchen, Chad edged toward it and, while old Joel was bragging about Jack to the school-master, he



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A Solution of sodium chlorate will kill QUACK GRASS

IF SPRINKLED OR SPRAYED ON THE PLANTS

HERE, RUDE, TAKE THIS JAR O' SODIUM CHLORATE. IT'S GREAT FOR KNOCKIN' OUT QUACK GRASS.

YEAH? HOW WOULD IT WORK ON A QUACK DOCTOR? WHAT SOLD ME 3 BOTTLES O' SUGAR COATED TAPIoca FER LUMBAGO PILLS AT 10 PER BOTTLE?

Dissolve 1 lb. of sodium chlorate in one gallon of water.

SPRAY THE GRASS WITH IT, THOROUGHLY SOAKING THE PLANTS.

HOW COME VER DUCKS DON'T MAKE NO NOISE LIKE THEY USED TO?

THEY DRANK A PAIL O' SODIUM CHLORATE AN' IT TOOK ALL THE QUACK RIGHT OUT O' THEM.

(SILENCE) (ABSOLUTE SILENCE) (NOT A SOUND)

Sodium chlorate is harmless to stock but,

IT IS VERY INFLAMMABLE AND SHOULD BE HANDLED LIKE GASOLINE

WHERE'S THAT BRINDLE COW YE USED T' HAVE AROUND HERE, WALDO?

SHE ET A LOT O' QUACK GRASS SOAKED WITH CHLORATE O' SODY—THEN SWALLOWED A FIRE FLY—WE BEEN EATIN' BARBECUED COW EVER SINCE.

SOPE

if your clothes become SOAKED with it WASH THEM OUT

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH CHARLEY WEEMD?

AS THEY WILL BE HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE WHEN DRY—

HE SAT DOWN IN A PATCH O' SPRAYED QUACK GRASS AN' WHEN HE GOT UP HE TRIED T'STRIKE A MATCH ON TH' SEAT O' HIS PANTS.

HALP

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

4-H Girls Demonstrate Home-making at Fair -- Girl Wins Spelling Bee

A NEVER-FAILING attraction at the New York State Fair was the home-making demonstrations staged by the various county teams at their respective booths in the Junior building. Although demonstrations formed a part of each day's educational program they were competitive and were judged as to quality. Here is the list of home-making demonstration teams:

1st place: Helen Bennett, Marion Munson of Ontario County; Tale of a Shirt: 2nd place, Isabel Webb and Esther Kendall of Jefferson County, Whole Wheat Biscuits and variations: 3rd place, Josephine Connell and Elizabeth Walter of Onondaga County. Necklines and Collars. Laura Rood and Reba Petrie of Oswego County; Table Setting: Bernice Bennen and Emily Cockett of Monroe County; Drafting a Bloomer Pattern: Phyllis McLean and Anna Swantak of Delaware County; School Lunch: Jeannette Decker and Elizabeth Dalton of Chemung County; Making a Raw Vegetable Salad: Helen Harrnacher and Margaret Smith of Oneida County; Feet and Shoes: Ruth Knowles and Cornelia Williams of Schuyler County; Planning and Packing a School Lunch: Bernice Caswell and Henrietta Vosberg of Albany County; Custard: Grace Richert and Katherine Snyder of Wyoming County; Making Bias Tape: Helen Woeller and Winifred Bateman of Genesee County; Selecting a Sewing Kit: Hattie Bell Martin and Dorothy Neely of Otsego County; How to Use Canned Fruit: Marion Gardner and Mabel Porter of Cortland County; Canning: Jean Marshall and Marion Crissey of Tompkins County; Sandwiches: Dorothy Cullman and Lydia Verrill of Nassau County; Cinderella's Luncheon: Dorothy Davis and Elizabeth Dann of Chenango County; A Model Breakfast: Catherine Obrien and Eleanor Gutowski of Orange County; Canning for Health: and Florence Moulton and Grace Moulton of St. Lawrence County, A Model Breakfast.

MISS Gladys Flynn of East Greenwich, 12 years of age, missed but one word of the hundreds chosen because of their peculiarities of spelling

and won a cup and \$50 as first prize in the spelling contest. The young lady now entitled to claim the State Championship is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Flynn. Miss Flynn had tied with Miss Merle Gedney, champion of Albany County, after all the others of the 56 county champions who entered the contest. Miss Flynn missed only an "h" in "hemorrhage" in the contest to decide the tie while Miss Gedney lost the "h" and missed "pseudonym" too.

There were only 11 boys with the 45 girl contestants when Dr. F. P. Graves, State education commissioner, opened the event giving it his personal supervision throughout hours of effort on the part of these clever young spellers. A list of 600 words of more than ordinary difficulty, used in five written and two oral rounds left three girls and a boy still in the running. The contest was interesting and highly educational, enriched greatly as it was by the frequent comment by Commissioner Graves who was most sportsmanlike in his fairness and unfailing in a wealth of inspiration. Other awards were: second prize, \$25 cash to Miss Gedney; \$15 third prize to Donald Aiken of Dutchess County and \$10 fourth prize to Miss Helen Dykeman, Putnam County.—M. G. F.

Something to Make

A Window Winter Refrigerator

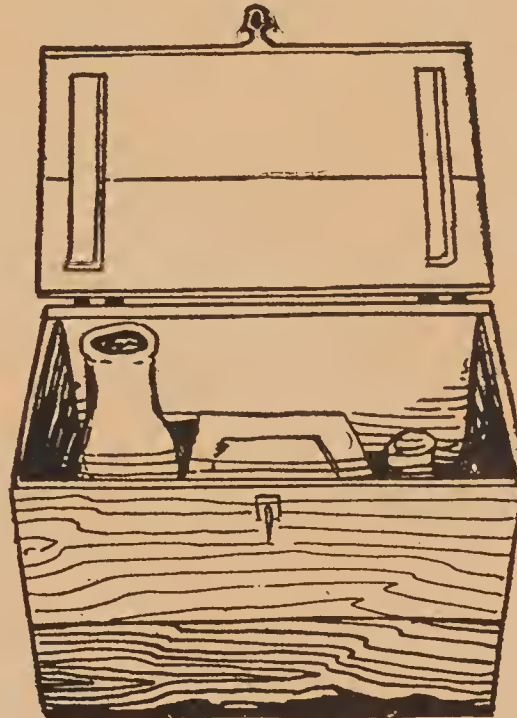
THIS should stand upon the sill of a north window, where it will not get the sun. The box need be only large enough to hold milk and cream bottles and a place for butter and meats.

Any small box will do. The lid will need cleats to strengthen it and light hinges or straps can be attached. The cover ought also to have a light chain or string attached to prevent it dropping back too far when opened. A hasp is fastened to the front edge of the lid and a staple for it to fit over is attached to the box.

The box is fastened to the sill close

to the sash. Then when the hasp is down and the window closed, there is no chance for any one to open the refrigerator.

The top of the box ought to be covered with oil cloth to insure its being



water proof and if the inside is also lined with white oilcloth, it can always be kept spick and span. By boring a hole through each end of the box covering with a fine screen a stream of air can safely be kept circulating through.

Boy Scout Press Club Organized

THE Long Island members of the National Boy Scout Amateur Press Association organized a local chapter

A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

It is his duty to oversee the research of about twenty-four stations. Incidentally, he comes in pretty close touch with the people, and he enjoys people. He tells me that he has been convinced that the Canadian farmer needs the happiness of simple accomplishment above every other factor. His economic situation is not alone at fault, even though it is important.

"This friend tells the story that in his travels he comes across many interesting people on the farms. He writes the story of the success of certain ones. In one community there seemed to be an unusual spirit of good fellowship, so he inquired into the history of that neighborhood. He found that when the early settlers went to that region there was among them one woman of unusual leadership for the best in life.

"All in life is not dress, even though there seem to be many who will not agree with me. The college here has just opened and I find that the official dress for the lower extremities of freshmen is khaki overalls and that of the sophomores is blue overalls. Real farmers, and as happy as any group of students I ever saw."

What a lot there is for all of us to think about in this letter. How natural it is always to be looking over in the other fellow's pasture and thinking that the grass there is so much greener and better than it is in our own. But when we leave our own and get over the fence we are apt to find there are just as many thistles and briars as in our own back lot.

One of the most interesting things I have been privileged to do in many years is to call on men who have been nominated for Master Farmers. This work is interesting to me because it seems that this is the first time that a public project has been attempted to bring some credit to the plain, everyday men and women who make a real success of country life. And what a lot of credit these country folks deserve. In our size-up of a Master Farmer, it is not our purpose to find the man who has made the largest

on May 1, 1928 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, through the courtesy of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce.

Membership is open to all members of the NBSAPA, which means a scout must have the Gold Quill, or Merit Badge in Journalism.

All scouts living on Long Island are urged to get in touch with the members of this club if they are interested in journalism, and earn the merit badge so they can join. Write care Frederick E. Munich, SS, 457 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 16)

curiosity at first, and for a little while Chad suffered; but when the dance turned attention from him, he forgot himself again and made the old thing hum with all the rousing tunes that had ever swept its string. When he stopped at last, to wipe the perspiration from his face, he noticed for the first time the school-master, who was yet divided between the church and the law, standing at the door—silent, grave, disapproving. And he was not alone in his condemnation; in many a cabin up and down the river, stern talk was going on against the ungodly "carrying on" under the Turner roof, and, far from accepting them as proofs of a better birth and broader social ideas, these Calvinists of the hills set the merry-makers down as the special prey of the devil, and the dance and the banjo as sly plots of the same to draw their souls to hell.

(To be Continued Next Week)

The **BERKSHIRE HOTEL**

15 EAST OHIO STREET
Near Oak Street Beach
Lake Michigan

LUXURIOUS ROOMS

\$ **2.00**
And
\$ **2.25**

Private Bath Or Shower
QUALITY FOOD
QUICK SERVICE

COFFEE SHOP

CHICAGO

NEW 15 STORY BUILDING
JUST A MINUTE TO THE LOOP
GARAGE ACCOMMODATIONS



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Pennsylvania Department Sues Milk Co.

"Sometime during last March my wife and I decided to wholesale milk. We decided to sell to the B. Seivitch Milk Company of Homestead, Pa. We received a check in payment for the milk which was very unsatisfactory. They made some excuse of the cans not being full.

Promptness Appreciated

RECEIVED your draft from the R. N. A. Insurance Company, July 6 for my accident claim, and thank you so much. I think your paper and its service is great in all ways. Our family all make a dive for every issue as soon as it arrives, and your service bureau surely gets results.

The insurance is so reliable even if it is the cheapest thing going. If I had not had it, I wouldn't have had a thing to show for those six weeks of enforced idleness. We all like your serial, "Wooden Spoil." The only trouble is there isn't enough in one issue.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Carrie C. Sabin,
Spencer, N. Y.

When I tried to cash the check I found that there were insufficient funds to cover it.

"We notified them of this and also asked for payment on the balance of the milk we had sent them. So far we have heard nothing and are wondering if you can get us any information."

UPON inquiry of the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg we are informed that their Dairy Expert reports that the B. Seivitch Milk Company is an unreliable concern and inasmuch as they are operating without having obtained a milk and cream dealer's permit, prosecution is being instituted against them for failing to meet the requirements.

No Chance for Amateur Movie Writers

"Can you give me the name of a company who will help me market stories for moving pictures?"

SOME time ago we made a careful study of this proposition and we learned that in spite of the glowing advertisements frequently published there is almost no chance for an amateur to have motion picture stories accepted. There are several reasons for this, one

being that the promoters fear legal tangles from writers who might charge them with stealing their plot. We take this opportunity to warn our subscribers against spending their good money for correspondence courses in movie writing or as advance payment to any concern who may claim to be able to market such stories already written.

A Misunderstanding Straightened Out

"In March I had a deer and a raccoon skin to be tanned so I sent them to — first inquiring about the price of the work. They sent me a letter stating the prices and said it would take eight to ten weeks to do the work. I waited twelve weeks then wrote them a letter asking for the cause of the delay. They wrote me a letter which stated that the skins were never received. I have a Post Office receipt showing that they were delivered to them."

WE were glad to report this to the above company. It was an error which anyone might make and when we furnished them with proof of delivery they reported that they were getting in touch with the subscriber and that they would replace the skins. We are glad to be able to serve both our subscriber and the company by helping to straighten out this misunderstanding.

Subscriber's Car is Stolen

OUR subscriber, Mr. Walter Wetmore, R.F.D. 34, Trumansburg, New York, reports to us the theft of his car on August 22nd, at Ithaca.

The car is a Ford touring, license number, N. Y. 7J8853, motor number 13045604. The car is a 1926 model, is painted black and has a honey comb radiator.

We will appreciate the co-operation of our readers if anyone having any information about this car will report it to us or direct to our subscriber.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

EARLY last spring, L. W. Terwilliger of Wauwatosa, Wis. placed a small classified live stock advertisement in American Agriculturist and soon after the Service Bureau received two complaints. One complaint was satisfac-

torily adjusted, but Mr. Terwilliger then made no effort to even reply to our letters regarding the second complaint.

We immediately cancelled further advertising from him and in accordance with our guarantee of advertisers we mailed a check for \$25 to our subscriber to make good the loss sustained through the transaction. Every advertisement is scrutinized with utmost care before it is put in the paper, but we are human and we make mistakes. When we do our subscribers are protected through our guarantee of advertisers.

Gets Refund on Suit

"Please accept my thanks for helping me collect the money for the unsatisfactory suit of clothes. About two weeks ago I received a check for \$20.75, the amount I paid their agent. I thank you for your efforts in the matter."

THE original complaint from our subscriber told of ordering a suit from a firm in Chicago, which, when delivered, did not fit properly. The company's agent had it altered and still it was unsatisfactory. Then our

Your Rights Against Trespassers in New York State

THERE is an old saying that "knowledge is power." Every landowner should know the provisions of the law on trespassing.

1. Hunters have no real right to hunt without permission of the owner even if the farm is not posted.

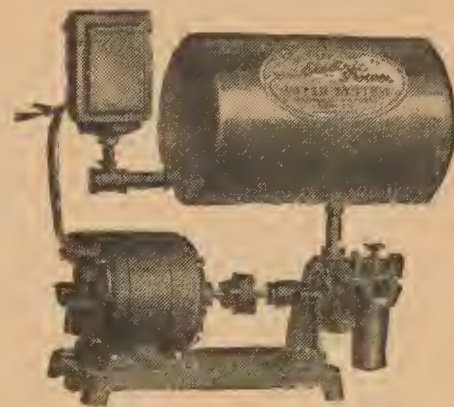
2. Owner can order trespassers off even if land is not posted and can use "reasonable force" if they refuse to go but a hunter on unposted land cannot be sued or arrested unless he has damaged property.

3. If your land is properly posted, the mere presence of a hunter on your land is a violation of the law and you may ask the local police authorities to arrest and fine him.

subscriber asked for the refund of his money. The company asked for the return of the suit saying that they would alter it again, but making no mention of returning the money. We were glad to refer this case to them, giving the entire transaction and our efforts resulted in a refund to our subscriber.

Unfortunately we have had less success with a number of complaints about clothes that do not fit. We suggest that you deal only with firms of unquestioned reputation.

Complete Water Service



\$58 Never bought such a Suction Plant value. Simple, durable and smooth in action. No belts to cause trouble. Completely automatic in operation. Capacity 300 gallons per hour. Simply open the faucet and the water runs.

We can furnish a complete line of other styles and sizes of water systems, septic tanks, water softeners, drinking cups for stock. Write for complete literature.

MILWAUKEE AIR POWER PUMP CO.
17 Keefe Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills

USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 86 years' use. ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years. Made in all colors for all purposes at **WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES**. INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards and our PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY. **PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.** Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842 252 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Best tool I have on the farm," says Edmund Webster, Slocum, R.I.

This is the ideal one horse disk harrow for market gardeners, truck farmers, florists, nurserymen, etc. Write for low price on the Utility Harrow, also valuable illustrated FREE BOOK The Soil and its Tillage and complete catalog of Clark Cutaway Disk Harrows for horses and tractors.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO. 62 MAIN ST. HIGGANSUM, CONN.



"We did the Right thing when we came to **CANADA**"

**Better Land
Bigger Crops
Higher Returns
Lower Taxes**

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Syracuse: C. E. S. Smith, Dept. B-47, 301 E. Genesee St.
Harrisburg: F. A. Harrison, Dept. B-47, 308 North 2nd St.
Manchester: J. B. Riordan, Dept. B-47, 43 Manchester St.
Woonsocket: L. A. Delorme, Dept. B-47, Room 205, The Call Bldg.



These men are the personal representatives of American Agriculturist, whose duty and privilege it is to carry to you the A.A.'s message of service and good will.

SAVE $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ at FACTORY PRICES

Send Today New **FREE** Book—Just Out

**New Heaters
New Furnaces and
NEW LOW PRICES**

Choice of **5 COLORS** in Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges

Mail the coupon for this FREE Kalamazoo Book—new from cover to cover. Lower Factory Prices. Longer Terms—a year to pay. 700,000 satisfied customers. 27th year of Kalamazoo Quality.

Sensational values in new Cabinet Circulating Heaters! New and Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges—your choice of 5 colors! New improvements in Pipe and Direct Heat Furnaces!

Modernize Your Home— Write Today

Over 200 styles and sizes—Ranges, Heaters, Furnaces, Oil Stoves, Gas Stoves, Electric Ranges, Brooder Stoves. Bigger bargains than in 20 big stores. Write today! You'll find exactly what you want in this new book. Save $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$! Realize your dream of a comfortable, cozy home; a cheerful, colorful kitchen.

New Cabinet Heaters \$33.75 Up

You'll admire the new Cabinet Heaters in walnut or mahogany. New and exclusive features. See the new Heater with the cheery fireplace effect. These parlor furnaces heat several rooms. So handsome that they harmonize with the finest furniture. Such amazing values you've never seen. Send for FREE Factory Book.

Everything Is Color Now!

You'll be enthusiastic about the new Porcelain Enamel Ranges in brilliant new colors. Beautiful Coal and Wood Ranges, Combination Gas and Coal Ranges in glistening Delft Blue, Pearl Gray, Ivory Tan, Nile Green and Ebony Black, trimmed in highly polished nickel. Gas stoves in white and colors, too. As easy to clean as a china dish. Enamel baked on in our own enameling plant—no chipping, no flaking. Kalamazoo Quality throughout. Wonderful bakers. All approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

Furnaces Now \$54.95 Up

Reduced prices on furnaces, too. Values—both Pipe and Direct Heat furnaces—that have never been equaled. Read about the exclusive Kalamazoo Hot-Blast Fire-Pot. See the new ring-type radiators, easy shaking grates, the upright shaker—so simple a child can use it. FREE furnace plans; FREE service. You make a double saving by installing your own furnace and by buying at the factory price.

It is easy to install your own furnace. Thousands of Kalamazoo customers have done it. You can, too.

Cash or Easy Terms—A year to Pay

Cash or Easy Terms—as low as \$3 down, \$3 monthly. Take a year to pay! The Kalamazoo easy payment plan enables you to buy on terms so small that you scarcely miss the money.

24-Hour Shipments

Everything backed by \$100,000 bank guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. 24-hour shipments save you time. Kalamazoo is near to you. All Kalamazoo products are carefully packed. Safe delivery guaranteed.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

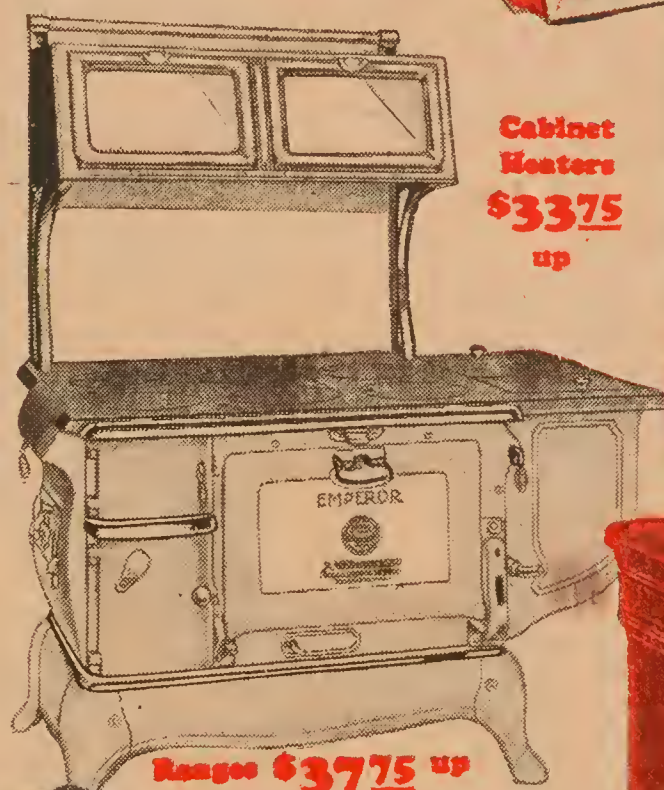
Use whatever you choose for 30 days in your own home FREE. Satisfy yourself on Kalamazoo quality before deciding. 360 days approval test on everything you buy.

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Kalamazoo gives you better quality at a saving of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ by selling direct from our 13-acre factory to you. There is nothing between you and Kalamazoo but the railroad tracks. Kalamazoo is not a mail order house collecting a variety of merchandise from scores of factories. We are specialists—manufacturing stoves, ranges and furnaces complete in our own factory, shipping direct to you. Tremendous buying power and big scale production permits us to give you better quality at lower prices. Last year Kalamazoo saved its customers over \$1,000,000. Mail the coupon now. Specify what you are interested in.

The Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
801 Rochester Ave., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**Furnaces
\$54.95
up**



**Cabinet
Heaters
\$33.75
up**



**Gas Stoves
\$25.00
up**



Quality Baker

Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing \$175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.

William Rock,
Rochester, Minn.

Mail this Coupon Today for Free Book of Factory Prices

Coal and Wood Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	Important: Be sure to put an (x) in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.
Gas & Combination Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Heating Stoves	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. 801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Cabinet Heaters	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pipe Furnaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE catalog.
Pipeless Furnaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name _____
Oil Stoves	<input type="checkbox"/>	Address _____
		City _____ State _____

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ITHACA, N. Y.
AGRICULTURIST

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

September 29, 1928

Published Weekly



"This Little Pig Went to Market"

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR WOMEN

Farm Prices of Apples, Peaches and Grapes

Telephone Reports Direct from Farms During the Middle of September

EDITOR'S NOTE—A great deal of time, effort and money, have been spent to get these prices from dozens of different communities of apples, peaches and grapes from both Western New York and the Hudson Valley. Prices and information from Western New York were assembled for us by telephone by M. C. Burritt, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, and Western New York editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. His report is given in the first part of this article.

Prices on grapes and on apples in the Hudson Valley were obtained directly by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. His report is given in the first county agricultural agents.

We hereby extend our most hearty thanks for the splendid co-operation we have had in helping to get these prices for the information of all apple and other fruit growers. More price information will be given later as it develops.

The Situation in Western New York

IN spite of the price quotations now published in nearly every newspaper and available over the radio, many growers are poorly informed as to fruit values. Quotations are in receiving markets and subject to deductions and they do not mean much to the less-than-carlot shipper. Hence the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has undertaken to gather prices actually being paid to growers in mid-September. These prices were gathered by telephone from reliable growers, shippers, and dealers with the help of county agents in Western New York on September 14 and 15 and cover the four lake counties of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne together with

By M. C. BURRITT
and Others

Genesee and Ontario counties. By the time this is read, the situation may have changed somewhat.

Buyers and Sellers Not Agreed

As is usual at this time of the year, there is more or less of a disagreement between the sellers and the buyers. Their respective ideas as to price are from 25 to 50 cents a hundred-weight apart on tree run fruit and 10 to 25 cents apart on packed bushels of early varieties. Much the same is true of peaches. In some sections the packers are holding off from buying expecting prices to fall. In general, however, the canners are buying quite freely with a tendency to come to the growers' asking price. Most of this present buying and selling is in advance of picking and the situation may change materially when picking is in full swing in about ten days or two weeks.

Early Apple Varieties

Duchess are of course practically all sold and out of the markets. After canners had bought practically all the crop at 75 cents a hundred-weight, the F.O.B. price rose as high as \$1.15 per packed bushel. Alexanders and Wealthys are now ready to pick. One dollar per packed bushel is about the highest offer and sale of Alexander. Several cars have been sold at this price. A few Wealthys have been sold at \$1.10 and \$1.15 for 2½ inch and up but growers are generally demanding \$1.25 to \$1.35. Only one sale is reported at this price. One sale is reported from Orleans County at \$1.05 per bushel for 2¼ to

2¾ and \$1.25 for 2¾ inch and up. In one section of that county 50 cents per bushel tree run is being offered Wealthy. Offers for other early varieties are from 75 to 90 cents packed.

From Wayne County offers on Maiden Blush and Wealthy are reported from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel packed. One car of Maiden Blush 2½ inches up was sold for \$1.25. Most growers are willing to sell these varieties at \$1.25 to \$1.35 packed 2¼ and 2½ inches up which will net them about an even dollar for the fruit but most buyers are as yet unwilling to pay this price except for a few choice lots. Many growers will store if they cannot get \$1.25 and this will probably be the ruling price as the storage outlook for a limited amount of this fruit is good now.

Twenty-Ounce Holding Strong; County Reports on Baldwins and Greenings

Several cars of Twenty-Ounce have been sold for \$1.50 for U. S. No. 1 2¾ inches up packed in tub bushels for immediate shipment, but they are yet too green for picking and the canner will not take No. 2 or B grade picked now. Shippers are now offering 80 to 90 cents per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 fruit 2½ inches up or \$1.00 packed "unclassified" but most growers are holding for \$1.25 per packed bushel. Canners are generally offering to buy Twenty Ounce at \$1.25 per hundred-weight, and some have paid the grower as high as \$1.40 per hundred-weight. It is doubtful if canners will get the main crop of Twenty Ounce at less than \$1.50 per hundred-weight.

The general tendency on early varieties is rather firm holding by growers. The markets seem
(Continued on Page 6)

Fruit Crop Prospects This Fall

New York Horticultural Society Members' Report of September 1

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following report of apple and other fruit production prospects is made by the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating with the New York State Horticultural Society. Several times during the season these co-operating agencies assemble this information from actual fruit growers and each time we print a considerable portion of it, believing that such data is of immense value to every fruit grower.

FRUIT conditions were extremely variable about September 1st judging from the reports of 157 members of the Society, a summary of which is included in the accompanying table. The county, district and state figures are simply averages or totals as reported by members. The "condition" figures for "all varieties" of each kind of fruit are "weighted" by the relative importance of the different counties. The variety figures are simple averages. In using these figures, due consideration should be given to the relative advancement of the crop

compared with the same date in other years, to the probable size of the individual fruits, and to the factors that, during a given year, may cause improvement or deterioration, particularly with winter apples, after September 1st, such as weather, scab, insects, etc.

Late Apple Prospects Better Than Last Year

The prospects for apples, as a whole, are generally somewhat better than last year, as indicated by the "condition" figures. The fall varieties and Greenings are very much better than last year. McIntosh, very light, is poorer in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley. Many Baldwin orchards have practically no apples, while others are fairly good. For Western New York, as a whole, the condition appears poorer than a year ago at this date, while in the Hudson Valley, it is somewhat better, with little difference for the state, as a whole. Greenings are much better than last year, while Northern Spys are again light.

On the farms of 114 members reporting ex-

pected production of winter apples of marketable quality, 128,442 barrels are reported as expected this year, in comparison with 136,283 barrels harvested in 1927 and 192,996 barrels in 1926. Members are generally better growers than the average. In general only the commercial apple sections are reported in these reports.

As indicated by per cent of crop which is expected to pack "Grade A" (corresponding approximately to U. S. No. 1), the quality is substantially better than last season.

Better Prices Reported in Hudson Valley

There were only thirteen reports on the price being offered by dealers for winter fruit, tree run, ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel in Western New York, and generally higher in the Hudson Valley. Because of the wide variation in methods of quoting and in varieties, no satisfactory averages can be worked. For Grade "A", packed per barrel, the twelve reports ranged from \$2.62 to \$3.50 in Western New York and
(Continued on Page 6)

Summary of the September 1 Fruit Report

From Members of the New York State Horticultural Society (as of September 1, 1928)

District	Apples (Figures refer to condition or Percent of Normal Crop)										Pears		Peaches		Grapes	
	All Varieties		McIntosh		Baldwin		Greening		Northern Spy		"A" Grade, % of crop expected to pack as "A" Grade		All Varieties		Late Varieties	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Northern New York.....	*68	*55	*60	47			*75		*65	*62		*50				75
Western New York.....	46	34	24	39	26	32	58	17	37	42	55	44	40	39	72	28
Central New York.....	48	29	29	58	49	19	51	14	21	57	66	47	40	41		86
Eastern New York.....	52	51	28	64	43	34	46	28	56	48	48	62	39	50	68	*5
Southwest New York.....	28	25	10	60	15	15	35	5	35	10		35			85	*35
Southern New York.....	*70	*70	40	*85	30	*40	90	*20	80	*65	50	*45				80
Southeast New York.....	55	49	36	65	46	37	58	28	37	58	60	57	35	64	78	16
New York State.....	50	39	30	52	36	33	57	22	38	49	57	48	38	45	74	27
															87	56

*Less than three reports. District and state figures include reports from counties within the district, even where there are enough reports to justify listing the counties separately.

How Shall We Be Warmed and Lighted?

Man Always Has Been Forced to Face These Great Questions

IF a man can control light and heat enough that he may readily use them for his own benefit, we call his condition civilized. The savage has to resort to very crude methods to provide himself with light when it is dark or warmth when it is cold. Fire is a powerful agent—it is small wonder that the ancients worshipped and sacrificed to it. Even in the present day the great precautions taken against fire by cities and organizations bear testimony that fire is still a terribly destructive force when it gets out of control.

A flaming torch for a light and an open campfire for cooking and for warmth represent just about the simplest—and crudest—methods of compelling the great force, fire, to do service for man instead of destroying him.

The other extreme of service is typified by the mere pushing of a button or opening of a gascock to get heat or light or both. And it is a long story in point of years and experience, which rings the changes from the first to the last scene in man's use of these great forces. It is a good thing occasionally to get away from the conveniences just to be reminded how hard it can be to get the merest essentials of comfort.

The first step in advance of the open campfire was taken when a shelter was built around it, letting the smoke escape as it would. If you think this a peculiar proceeding and limited to savages, just take a peep into some of the kitchens of

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
(Household Editor, American Agriculturist)

India where the one concession to the needs of the fire is to have an ample hole in the roof so the smoke can escape!

Then the history of fire shows that a chimney was devised to more readily conduct away smoke; thus developed a grate fire. Eventually in 1742 Benjamin Franklin invented a movable grate which he called the Pennsylvania fireplace

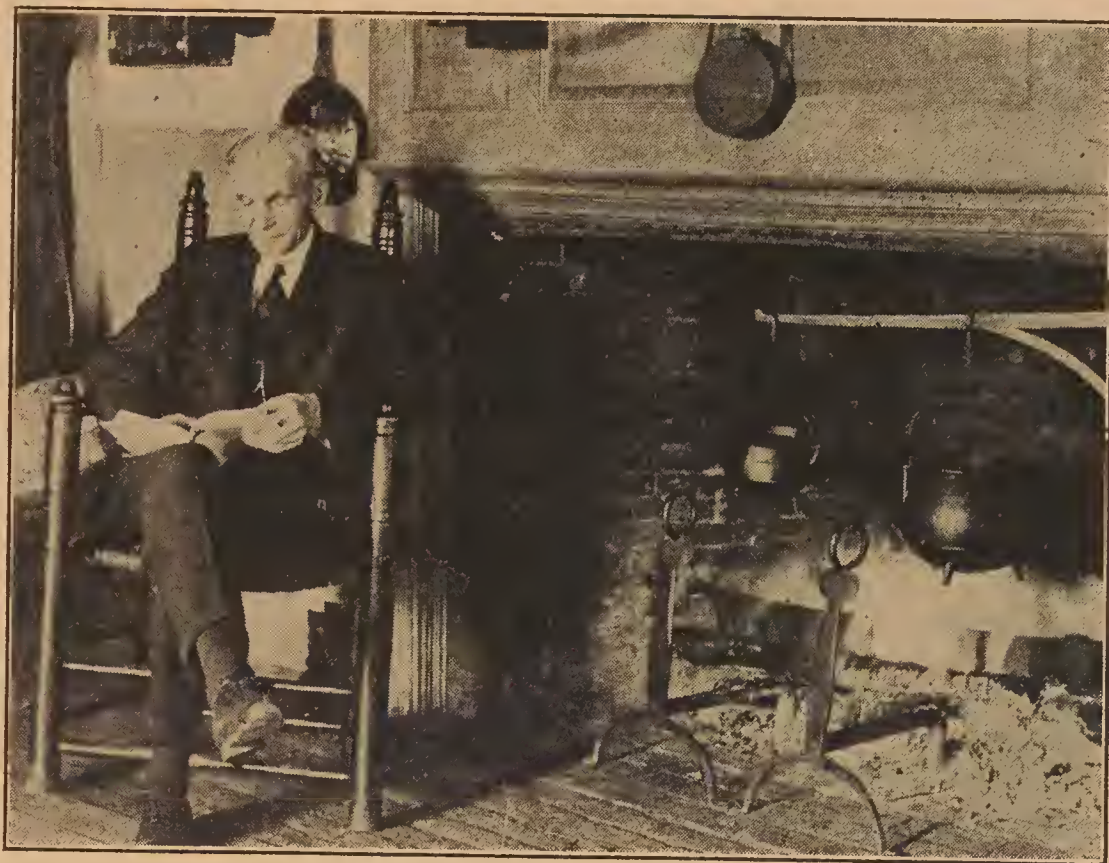
but which is now known as the Franklin stove. From that beginning we have the box stove, the air-tight heater, the base burner, the parlor furnace and the different varieties of heating devices by direct and indirect methods.

Strange as it may seem, the idea of constructing a special stove for cooking came very slowly. It required no slight skill to produce a good loaf of bread or a nicely browned, light cake in the days when Abigail or Tabitha had to pre-heat the built-in brick Dutch oven for hours before it was right for baking.

Old issues of the A. A. began to show advertisements of ranges for cooking along in the 1850's. Many of our grandparents well enough remember the first cook stove they ever saw. A short time ago one of the big New York dailies carried a story about the old woman who finally had agreed to part with her cook stove with which she and her husband had begun housekeeping 56 years before. She had used it constantly and it was still fit for more service. This spoke well for its honest and sturdy construction.

No doubt wood was the chief fuel for the first stoves but as soon as transportation and money allowed, coal was added because it lasted longer and required less stoking. Both coal and wood require much attention and make considerable dirt; so the next step to oil and gas heaters and ranges was a welcome one.

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This old fireplace of the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass.,—with Henry Ford sitting beside it—shows how early Americans accomplished most of their cooking, in pots hung from swinging cranes. Many old chimneys had a built-in brick oven at the side for baking.

It Is Easy to Have a Pretty Yard

Here Are the Suggestions and Now is the Time

FALL offers a good opportunity to get work done on the lawn that never seems to find a place in the spring rush. Perennial flowers, shrubs and trees have a better chance of getting planted then and, with some precautions, have a good chance of wintering over and being all set to go as soon as frost is out of the earth in the spring. Even the grass is better if sown in late summer as it gets a head-start on the weeds instead of an even—or uneven—chance with them as happens with spring sowing.

Most farm lawns already have some kind of plantings; in some cases they may have been put in as the spirit moved and without regard to any definite plan. If such is your case, then my first behest is to go over these plantings with a very critical eye, see what is good and what will need doing to make of it all one pleasing, satisfying picture. So many houses, outbuildings and their surroundings have, like Topsy, "just grewed." I now call to mind one farmhouse, ex-

cellently built in that all timbers are properly cut, seams joined as they should be and all the carpentering as honest a job as one could wish. Yet, because little rooms were added on here and there as someone thought they were needed, the end result is a terrifying mix up of angles and doors, windows which are misplaced and a house which is very difficult to live in from the home-maker's point of view.

The same feeling of confusion results from a lawn which is too filled with shrubbery and over run with plants of all sizes and shapes. The best possible approach to most houses is an open lawn, kept mowed, of course, with the shrubbery grouped to act as a frame for the picture. Shrubby also acts as a softener of harsh lines made by angles of buildings. It is possible by the right use of plantings to make of a farmhouse and its outlying buildings a very pleasing group.

The plans should be sketched on paper, allowing space for shrubs to grow and spacing them so the taller ones take proper place in the background. Shrubs of differently colored foliage and varying texture are much more interesting than all of one kind. After the leaves fall, but before the ground freezes is the time for fall planting of shrubs, trees and evergreens.

Hardy perennials should be planted during September and early October to allow them to become established before the winter. Bulbs

too have to be put in at that season. Annuals of course can be planted in the spring, thus blooming out nicely at the season when the bulbs are



The softening, harmonizing effect of plantings well spaced is a main factor in their favor.

down. It is possible to have delightful color combinations, as well as seasons of bloom so that within reasonable limits the borders, hedges and flower garden are always attractive.

One can grow his own shrubs from seed, transplant them from the woods, or buy them from a nurseryman. If time is no consideration, it is very satisfying to grow one's own; but it takes years to make much of a showing. There are many sources where advice can be obtained about beautifying the home grounds and by utilizing this information together with the necessary

(Continued on Page 16)



This illustration shows how the place looked when unadorned by plantings.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 122 September 29, 1928 No. 13

What Are Present Apple Prices At the Farm?

WE are sparing no effort during this marketing time to give you the latest information available as to the prices of the products you are selling. Last week we published telegraph reports from correspondents all over the State on potato prices. This week we are doing the same for apples and grapes.

If you are a fruit producer, the information on Page 2 of this issue should be worth a large amount of money to you. It has been assembled for the help of you men who are actually growing the stuff. As Mr. Burritt points out, it is not always easy to tell farm prices from the quoted market prices, but we are giving you farm prices—the prices that are being offered right in many different farm communities at the present time.

We have the greatest amount of sympathy for the men who raise a good crop and sell it for a poor price. A.A. cannot raise prices, but it can give you information which, if you will study it, will keep you from selling your products for the first low price that happens to be offered.

Going Back to School

THE schools all over the land are in full swing again and the colleges are starting. Tomorrow the oldest boy goes back for another year and we will not see him until Christmas time, so we are thinking of all those other thousands of homes up and down the land where the boys and girls have gone away to school or to college and where it will not be quite so cheerful and pleasant until old Time gives us a chance to adjust ourselves again.

It is natural for the young folks to leave home when they become grown, but that does not make it any easier for fathers and mothers to see them go. The lonesomeness, however, is offset by our knowledge that education is necessary for their best development and success, and going to school is just as much the girl's and boy's job and just as necessary as it is for Mother to keep the home going and for Father to run the farm or go to business.

Just the other day we were visiting with an old friend of ours, a man whose life may be counted a success in every way, and one whose mind is one of the most logical and best trained that has ever been our privilege to know. He spoke of the wonderful times in which we live and said, "Oh, how I wish that I might be set back just

fifteen years in my age!" Then we said to him, "Would you, if some kind fairy gave you the privilege, be willing to live all of your life over again?" to which he answered: "Yes, with just one qualification; I should want to have a college education."

We were surprised in this answer and told him that he had more than the equivalent of the average college education. "Maybe" he answered, "but how much quicker and easier I could have obtained what little I know in a real college instead of from the 'College of Hard Knocks.'"

Not everyone who goes to college should go. Nor does everyone who gets a college "sheepskin" necessarily have a real education. But on the other hand, we think our friend is right, that for most girls and boys the quickest and easiest way to lay foundations for a life of service and real success is within the walls of our fine schools and colleges.

Don't Miss This

THE story "How Shall We Be Warmed and Lighted" on page five should be of great interest to all our readers for several reasons. First of all, each farm house has the separate and distinct problem of providing its own heat and, in many cases, its own light. There are many factors which enter into determining which is the best method to obtain these essential comforts. Although the article mentioned is chiefly historical in its nature, we intend that it shall be most practical in its application by leading up to later discussions in our columns of various types of heating, lighting and cooking equipment. Meanwhile, we shall be glad to help you get full information if you have a problem of lighting or heating and the related one of the kitchen stove.—G. W. H.

Keeping Ourselves "Sold"

WHAT a fine place this world would be if all of us were as busy selling ourselves to our families as we are to other people. Looking at life from the sales point of view, everybody must sell something if he gets along. True, he may not realize cash value on what he sells but he must practice salesmanship if he gets other people to accept his product, whether it be an idea or a truckload of tomatoes.

If a man is selling an idea, such as a proposed community house or a combined church organization, how he does buzz about, using every power of persuasion he owns. When he was younger, if he be a married man, with what earnestness he did sell the idea of *himself* to the lady of his choice.

On the other hand, if the salesperson be a woman, note the care with which she makes herself as attractive as she possibly can in looks and manner to the individual she hopes to win to her way of thinking. This may be an employer or it may be the man she loves. We see children "making up" to strange children to make friends.

Of course, we take it for granted that our families are already "sold" on us. But would it not make life a little sweeter, with more responsiveness if we made some effort to keep ourselves "sold"?

Do we not presume on our personal qualifications somewhat to think we can stay "sold" without trying to make ourselves attractive, physically, mentally and spiritually? The man who talks glibly with men friends but saves his silences for his home, the woman who "pretties up" to go out and who is anything but pretty at home—there's something to think about in both cases.

Furthermore, selling one's self to one's own children is not to be despised. These shrewd little folks are mighty clever judges of character. They recognize injustice or lack of thoughtfulness very quickly. When they see good manners reserved for company and the opposite for themselves, they very quickly put two and two together—not always to the credit side of the ledger, either.

If each of the family were as earnest in pre-

sending his lovable, fine traits to his family as he is in getting them before others, then indeed would come the millenium.—G. W. H.

Act Fast to Save WGY

JUST as we go to press word comes that the Federal Radio Commission at Washington has issued an order putting WGY, the General Electric broadcasting station at Schenectady, on a part time broadcasting basis for the evening, limiting their evening's program to one hour duration. We received this news with shock and much surprise. It is impossible to understand how any authority with the full understanding of the service of WGY can wish to limit this service and the splendid instruction and entertainment which this station has consistently furnished. Such an order, if finally executed, will be extremely hard on farm people for this station is one of the few eastern stations that many farmers can get regularly because it is powerful and carries well over a long distance.

The personnel of WGY has been particularly interested in farm problems and, more than is done in most stations, has broadcast interesting and valuable agricultural programs, much or all of which will be discontinued of course if the Radio Commission's order is carried out. More than this, WGY, through its hook-ups with other stations, gives farmers the opportunity of fine programs from other stations which would be impossible for them to get otherwise.

What the Radio Commission needs right now is to know how you feel about this order. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has done its part already by sending the following telegram:

"American Agriculturist, representing over 150,000 farm families in this section respectfully protests order of Radio Commission limiting WGY to part time. WGY only good station hundreds of farmers get. Your order would deprive thousands of chain program features. Please reconsider order."

Just as soon as you read this, will you write, or better still telegraph, to the Federal Radio Commission, Washington, D. C., and ask them not to limit the program time of WGY. Thousands of city people in Schenectady and Albany and the vicinity have already taken action, but the discontinuance of this station means much more to you than it does to them because they can get other stations and you cannot.

Now is the time to act.

Watch Out For This Man

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers around Gouverneur, N. Y. report a man calling on them saying he is renewing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST insurance policies. He signs his name as V. F. Irolli, 300 Cortland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

This man has absolutely no authority to in any way renew North American Accident insurance policies held by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers. Apparently he is defrauding the people by making false statements. Our subscribers are warned against giving renewals of their subscriptions or renewals of their insurance policies to any man or woman who does not carry an official AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receipt book and an authorization card signed by the circulation manager of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Any subscribers having dealings with this man please notify the Service Bureau, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City at once.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

THERE is usually a lot of good-natured "joshing" as to which one of a couple actually did the proposing. The story goes that Abraham Lincoln had been teased all day by his young son to know just what was said when Lincoln proposed to his wife.

He kept putting the boy off but finally said with a naughty glance in his wife's direction, "Well, if you *must* know, I said 'yes!'"

Bring the Rural Church Up-to-date

Changed Living Conditions Call for New Methods of Church Organization

By RALPH A. FELTON,

(Professor of Rural Social Organization at Cornell University)

WHO wants to drive a 1928-model car to an 1828-model church? "The Little Brown Church in the Vale" which we all love is running into sharp competition with hard-surfaced roads, new-model automobiles, county agricultural agents, rural library book trucks and public health nurses.

The old rural parish was laid out in the days of mud roads and top buggies. When the prodigal son of Bible times, got over the hill he was in "a far country," but to-day the prodigals leave home after supper and return before bedtime. Some of us who are interested in these sons of ours are beginning to feel that parishes must be larger and church programs must be more interesting, so that our sons and daughters will stand by.

Those who are out hanging crepe on our rural churches and making post mortem examinations would do well to give the "once-over" to the International Harvester Company and everybody else who makes farm machinery. The hired man and his wife and children used to go to Sunday School. Now the hired man is a tractor and it has no children and they don't go to Sunday School. We need a new tractor nowadays that can plow up the boundaries of the little neighborhood church and organize our most loved rural institution into larger units or parishes.

Preaching has gone up. Our pastor never came to our house calling when I was a boy but that he took home a sack of oats under the buggy seat. But no one, not even in the movies, has ever heard of a filling station hailing a minister and offering to fill his gasoline tank. Our ministers nowadays are spending more money on education, books and travel. They must attend a dozen or more institutes and conferences each year. Salaries and preaches have moved up several notches since we built most of our rural churches. We need more people and a larger area per church to get enough money to support them. National church officials therefore, are beginning to advocate the "Larger Parish."

"What is this thing that is called 'The Larger Parish,' you ask?" It is simply a parish that has one good pastor instead of two poor ones. "Its chief characteristic" says the Reverend M. A. Dawber, Superintendent of the Department of Rural Work of the National Methodist Board of Home Missions who has organized fifty of these Larger Parishes during the past year, "is its specialized ministry."

Church leaders who are specialists instead of jacks-of-all-trades!

For a hundred years two little churches in a certain village of less than thirty houses had stayed apart. One church had a pastor half the time and the other had half a pastor all the time. The high school students gradually drifted away from such leadership. Between these two church spires stood one school, one

store and one grange hall. The people were united until Sunday morning rolled around. They preached brotherhood but fell short in practice. Instead of supporting one good minister they starved two poor ones. Instead of employing one good janitor they tried to pay two of the

smaller. This community was ready for the Larger Parish plan. An over-head official of one of these denominations met with the members of "the other church" one July evening and proposed the organization of a Larger Parish.

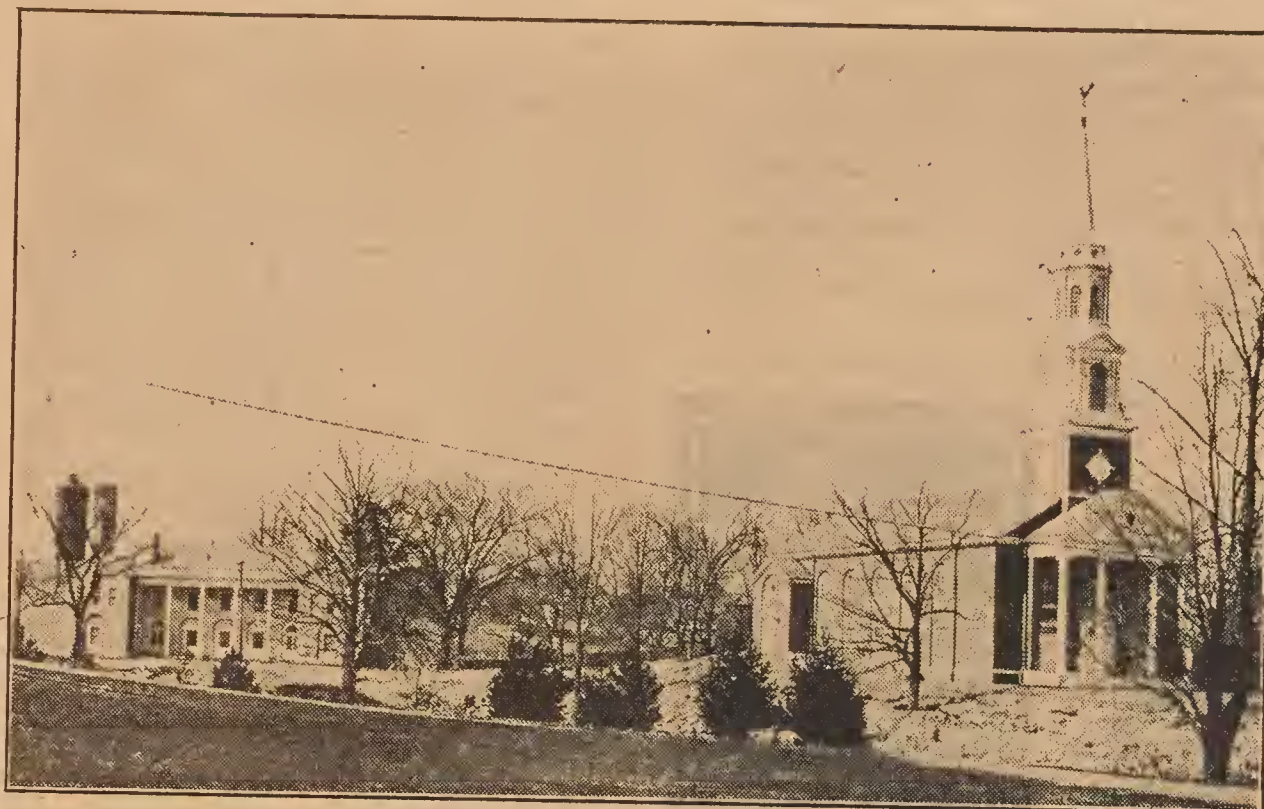
"Let's have one good preacher" he said, "and pay him an adequate salary. Let's have a specialist for the children, a director of religious education. You people hire the preacher and we'll employ the director of religious education or vice versa. We'll have one Sunday School one preacher, one everything."

The plan sounded good but it was hard for this little group of faithful competitors to believe that the walking delegate of their sister enemy really was sincere in proposing to do something so generous. After three weeks of consideration the proposal was accepted. Now the Methodist minister lives in the Baptist parsonage and preaches to the joint congregation, which meets in the Baptist church. The Baptist director of religious education lives in the Methodist parsonage and looks after the union Sunday School and teaches classes in religion in co-operation with the fourteen public schools in the township.

This is a 1928-model church. It ministers to the area, that is, to every family in the Larger Parish, instead of simply to the members. As much time is given to the children as to the aged. It has a teaching service as well as just "preaching services." "Competition is the life of trade," someone says. These two churches are fighting the devil instead of one another and are giving the gate receipts to the Lord. There are many kinds of Larger Parishes but the principles of the plan are always the same, a larger area, a specialized ministry, a service to the last family in the parish. One of these newly organized Larger Parishes has as many as 200 square miles. It has five ministers and two directors of religious education. These seven workers constitute "The Larger Parish Staff" and with two laymen from each of the thirteen churches, constitute the "Council."

This staff of seven workers can do what one lone minister would be afraid to try. This Larger Parish staff recently conducted a big "Rural Musical Festival" in which a thousand people took some part and in which nearly 500 actually competed in the contests. This staff of seven prints a weekly paper which goes into every home in the Parish. They conduct out-door services in one of the glens each Sunday afternoon during mid-summer which has an average attendance of about 2000 people. They work together in their annual evangelistic campaign and "double team" when the every-member canvas is made. The attendance at the regular services has more than doubled since

(Continued on Page 16)



This church and community house of Storrs, Conn., show what has been accomplished by the union of people of many religious beliefs towards a common project. To make the church and community house of real service to the Connecticut Agricultural College community and its students was the idea back of these efforts. To Morris E. Alling, Minister of the Storrs Church, belongs much credit for carrying out the plan. However, willing co-operation on the part of various denominations made the plan work.

other variety. The two Sunday Schools broke up the natural groups of the children. Playmates sat beside each other in school but not in church. As the old folks "died and moved away," the two churches became smaller and

aged. It has a teaching service as well as just "preaching services." "Competition is the life of trade," someone says. These two churches are fighting the devil instead of one another and are giving the gate receipts to the Lord. There

Standing Straight

AT the Minnesota State Fair this week, I was standing with a friend watching the crowds of people pass.

This friend is a crank on posture and grace of bearing. He said, "Have you ever noticed how few people seem to take pride in being alive? See how they slouch along with shoulders stooped. Some one ought to teach people how to carry their shoulders."



Dr. John W. Holland

I counted the next one hundred people that passed, and twenty only carried their chests and shoulders anyways near correctly. When I was but a lad, a cousin, older than I was, took me to task for being round shouldered. She gave me candy, now and then, to jog my mind about my shoulders. As a result, I have had almost perfect health thus far in life. One brother and two sisters have passed away with some sort of lung trouble, and I doubtless would have also, had it not been for the interest this cousin took in me. Let everyone who reads this, straighten up his shoulders, and breathe deeply. There's health, and increased vitality, and gladness in it.

Mental straightness is sometimes more difficult to attain than correct bodily posture.

There are no perfect minds. The tests that are now being

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

given for mental alertness, while not absolute in their findings, point to a truth.

We cannot determine the quickness of our minds, but we can determine the quality of our thoughts.

Since our thoughts write themselves upon our faces, it is easy to see that bad, weak and fearful thoughts make our faces "slouchy" like the shoulders of a lazy boy or girl.

Yesterday I talked with a fifteen year old boy. His eye is clear, his countenance open, his manner frank. He is literally trying to live up to the teachings of his Christian parents.

His thoughts stand up straight!

Spiritual straightness assists the mind to hold itself erect.

It is a pity that so many religions in the world do not contain the uplifting ideals of self and God that make people stand straight inside.

The Power that is back of all life is a Spirit like the Father Jesus taught us to worship. Only His truth will keep us "Straight in our souls."

A young man came to see me who was in trouble. I noted that his breath carried the odor of liquor. In deep shame he admitted it, and said, "I know that I need just one thing, and that is the power of God in me to make me stand up straight inside."

The prophet Isaiah was aflame with a vision of truth when he said, "The crooked shall be made Straight."





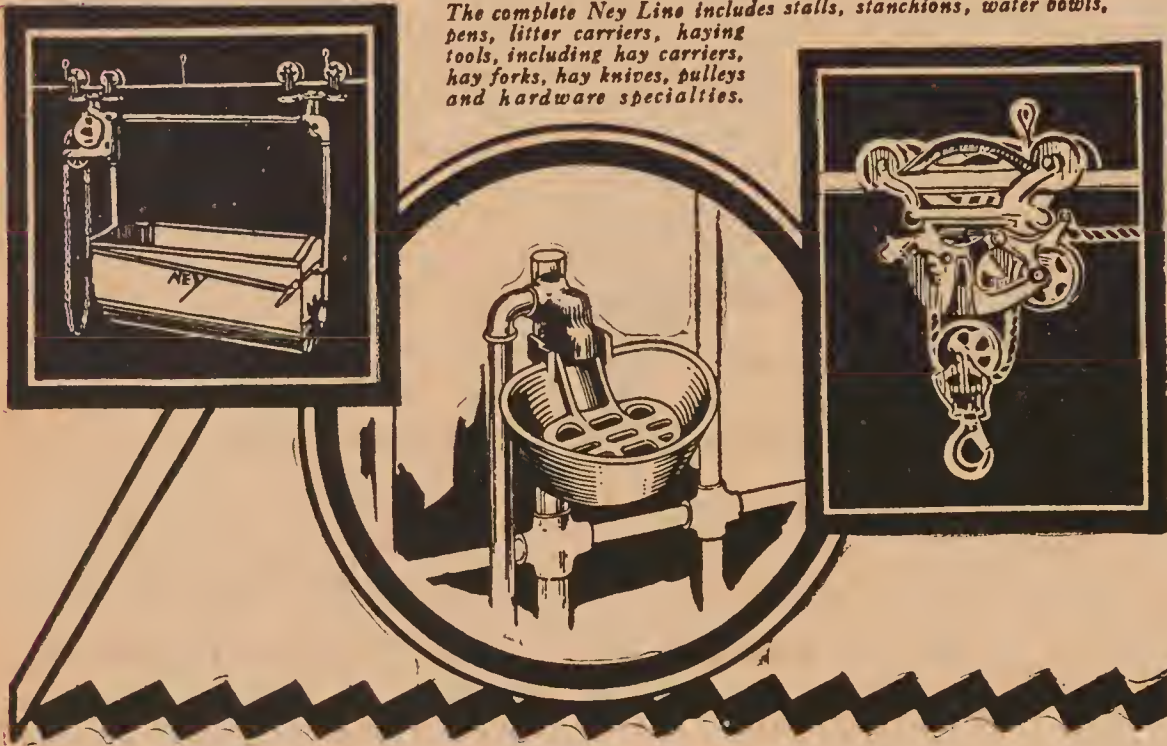
Increase Volume of Milk



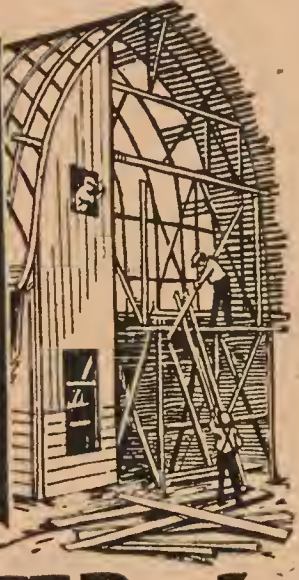
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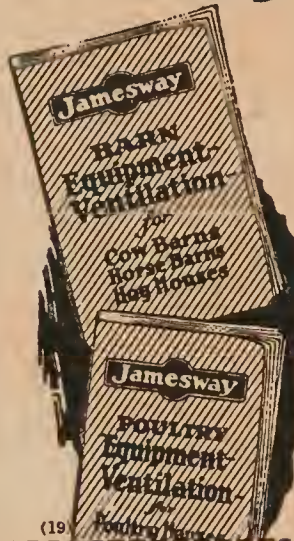


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Farm Prices of Apples, Peaches and Grapes

(Continued from Page 2)

to justify this and there is a fair probability of an upward trend in these stocks for the next few days.

The following sales indicate the trend of such buying and selling of later varieties as has taken place to date.

Niagara County—\$1.15 per bushel packed, culls and ciders out.

Orleans County—\$1.25 to \$1.60 per hundred-weight tree run ciders out, average \$1.50, all varieties \$2.00 per barrel, Baldwins tree run, ciders out. \$4.00 and \$3.75 for U. S. No. 1 packed, Baldwins and Greenings.

Monroe County—All varieties, ciders out, canners, 1 1/4 cents per pound. Greenings, tree run, \$1.30 hundred-weight for fruit. Baldwin, tree run, \$1.25 hundred-weight for fruit. All varieties, U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 up. \$1.00 bushel winter fruit, tree run, 2 1/4 up, 1 1/2 cent per pound. Winter fruit, U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 up, \$4.00 per barrel packed.

Wayne County—Canners \$1.25 hundred-weight, tree run. Canners \$1.50 hundred-weight, tree run, Baldwins and Greenings. Canners \$1.50 hundred-weight, 2 1/2 up, Greenings and \$1.75 hundred-weight, 2 1/2 up Baldwins. Packed U. S. No. 1, 2 1/4 up, All Varieties \$3.75.

Ontario County—All varieties \$1.25 to \$1.75 hundred-weight, 2 1/4 up. \$2.40 per barrel, for the fruit late varieties. A grade Twenty-Ounce \$1.40 per bushel packed. All varieties \$2.00 per barrel, tree run.

Genesee County—Tree run, ciders and culls out buyer to haul, \$3.00 in barrels. Canners \$1.25 per hundred-weight.

A summary of these sales and offers all reliably reported indicates that canners are trying to buy tree run stock at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred-weight with most growers asking at least \$1.50. Conservative buyers believe that they cannot afford to pay more than \$1.25 per hundred-weight. Buying winter stocks has slowed up slightly for this reason. Packed fruit is being sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel and from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per barrel for U. S. No. 1 according to variety and size. If growers hold their present asking prices firm, store moderate amounts and don't get panicky to sell, I believe that they will realize them. On the other hand, if asking prices are raised much, buyers will refuse to buy and prices slump.

Peach Prices

Early peaches including Rochesters and Hileys have sold all the way from \$1.00 up to \$1.75 per bushel according to quality, location and method of sale. Truckers have absorbed most of these. Early buying Elbertas began at \$1.00 per bushel and many small lots were sold at this price. During the last few days the market has stiffened and \$1.25 to \$1.35 and \$1.40 per bushel is now the ruling price. One large grower has sold five carloads to be shipped beginning Sept. 17 at \$1.50 per bushel F.O.B. If the weather is warm and otherwise favorable, this may be the ruling price. The weather will be the determining factor. Demand is improving at the present time.—M. C. B.

In the Hudson Valley

Columbia County—I am giving you prices of sales made this year some of which were made several weeks ago. A number of orchards of McIntosh have been sold for \$2.50 for a bushel for tree run, no packing nor package; Greenings \$1.50 per bushel just for fruit—no packing nor package; Baldwins \$1.35 to \$1.50. The fruit in these two grades would be in good quality. Spy \$2.00 per bushel for fruit. Other sales are several varieties including Baldwins, Spys, Suttons, Greenings \$1.75 per bushel, packed A Grade. Many orchards have been sold for \$1.00 per bushel for A and B grade apples. This is for the fruit—no packing nor package. Other sales—Baldwins \$4.50 for barrel, packed, grade A; other sales \$3.00 to \$4.00 packed and graded per barrel for Baldwins, Greenings and a number of other varieties.—A. B. BUCHHOLZ, Farm Bureau Manager, Hudson.

Columbia County—U. S. No. 1 Baldwin and Greening, 2 1/2 and up f.o.b. cars here contracting at \$3.50 and \$4.00 bbl.; U. S. No. 1 McIntosh 2 1/2 and up f.o.b.

cars here contracting at \$2.50 to \$2.75 bu.; Ben Davis, no quotations; will advise you of any changes.—E. W. MITCHELL, Stuyvesant Falls.

Dutchess County—Apples have pretty generally been sold in the LaGrangeville district. Prices have varied according to quality and conditions but as a rule they have sold pretty well. Fancy crops of McIntosh have sold at the orchard picked and in purchaser's container as high as \$8.00 per barrel, some others for \$2.50 per bushel. Ordinary quality with some minor defects sell for less.

One crop of Baldwin of 500 barrels sold for \$2.25 on the tree for all apples on tree at picking time. One other orchard of mixed varieties, Spy, Baldwin, R. I. and some odd ones sold for \$2.60 picked at orchard. One large orchard of four or five thousand barrels has sold for a little less than \$4.00, seller to furnish package and pick fruit. In all instances prices are at the orchard.

McIntosh are more or less scabby except in the best cared for orchards; also some R. I. Greenings have scab. It has been the most difficult year within my recollection to grow clean fruit. Where scab has been controlled there is considerable rust on the skin but that is showing less than it did a month ago.

Apples are free from worms and orchards are in good condition except on heavy soil. Too much rain has caused the trees to look rather dull in color. One or two more wet years will cause considerable loss of trees on these orchards.—T. E. CROSS, LaGrangeville.

Dutchess County—We know of several apple sales among fruit growers in Dutchess County recently at the following prices: McIntosh \$2.50-2.75 per bushel, ciders out; standard varieties, \$1.00 per crate, tree run, with ciders out. Several sales of Wealthy, Wolf River and R. I. Greenings have been made at \$1.00 per bushel, that is U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/2 in. upward. Growers trucking to New York markets are receiving per crate: Wolf River, \$1.25-1.35; Wealthy, \$1.25-1.50; Dutchess, \$1.10-1.25. Barrel stock U. S. grade 2 1/2 in. upward, McIntosh, \$7.00-8.00, few extreme sales at 8.50; Northern Spy, \$5.50-7.00; Baldwins, \$4.00-4.50; Kings \$4.50-5.50; N. W. Greening, \$4.00-4.50; Romes, \$4.50-5.00; Winter Banana, \$4.00-5.00; R. I. Greenings, \$4.00-4.50; unclassified pack \$2.00 upward.—A. L. SHEPHERD, County Agent, Poughkeepsie.

Ulster County—The following prices are approximately the average for this vicinity. The prices will not include package. They will be bulk apples with

(Continued on Page 8)

Fruit Crop Prospects This Fall

(Continued from Page 2)

from \$3.10 to \$6.25, depending partly on variety, in the Hudson Valley.

Pears—Pears are again a light crop, the scarcity being most pronounced in the Hudson Valley. Bartletts, the most important variety, are especially light. All varieties average 38 per cent compared with 45 per cent last year and 46 per cent in 1926.

By districts and varieties, the reports are as follows:

	State	Western N. Y.	Hud. Val.
	'28 '27 '26	'28 '27 '26	'28 '27 '26
All Varieties	38 45 46	34 39 45	32 64 56
Bartletts	32 45 45	34 34 38	24 64 60
Seckels	44 44 35	52 38 32	35 58 40
Kieffers	44 44 52	41 41 49	44 47 60

Peaches—As happens occasionally, there appears to be a fairly good crop in all sections of the state, the 74 per cent reported comparing with 27 per cent last fall and 76 per cent in 1926. With favorable weather for ripening, quality should be excellent.

Quinces—The crop appears to be much better than last year, with a state condition of 55, compared with 40 per cent last year, and 52 per cent in 1926. Conditions are relatively better in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley.

Grapes—A generally good crop is reported throughout the entire state, with relatively little variation in the different areas. The state condition of 87 compares with 56 per cent last year and 92 per cent in 1926.

Roy P. McPherson, Secretary of the Society; R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician.

(This is not the "government crop report" and should not be construed as such.)

Every pneumatic tire bearing these familiar names
—the roll-call of a great industry—is guaranteed
against defects in material and workmanship,
without limit as to mileage or time.

Frank C. Andrews

Director General of THE RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

—an association of manufacturers organized “to promote in the industry a mutual confidence and a high standard of business ethics; to eliminate trade abuses; to promote sound economic business customs and practices; to foster wholesome competition; . . . and thus generally to promote the service of the industry to the public-welfare.”

Ajax	Falls	Hood		
Badger	Federal	India		
Belmore	Fidelity	Kelly-Springfield	Miller	Republic
Brunswick	Firestone	Lambert	Mohawk	Revere
Columbus	Fisk	Lee	Monarch	Samson
Cooper	G. & J.	Leviathan	Murray	Seiberling
Corduroy	General	Mansfield	Northern	Standard Four
Denman	Giant	Marathon	Norwalk	United States
Diamond	Goodrich	McClaren	Overman	Victor-Springfield
Dunlop	Goodyear	Michelin	Racine	Viking
Empire	Hartford			

Standard Warranty for Pneumatic Casings and Tubes

“Every pneumatic tire of our manufacture bearing our name and serial number is warranted by us against defects in material and workmanship *during the life of the tire* to the extent that if any tire fails because of such defect, we will either repair the tire or make a reasonable allowance on the purchase of a new tire.”

The Tire Manufacturing Members of
The RUBBER INSTITUTE Inc.

Look for this Warranty at your
local dealer's service station

THIS announcement, issued simultaneously in all parts of the country on August 16, met with an instant response from car owners and tire merchants alike.

No man who reads this will have failed to see similar announcements in the windows of tire stores—copies of the warranty displayed on dealers' walls—newspaper advertisements by individual manufacturers and by dealers confirming the policy.

For it is the voice of the industry, representing the producers of over 95% of the tires made in America.

It is the acceptance of full responsibility for the merit of their product by manufacturers who have learned that real quality means more to their customers than definite mileage guarantees.

Years ago these standard manufacturers discontinued the outworn practice of guaranteeing a definite number of miles in order to sell their tires.

As a selling inducement the so-called “mileage guarantee” was inevitably pushed

beyond all reasonable bounds. It resulted in unjustified allowances to the unscrupulous driver who abused his tires and misrepresented his mileage, thus penalizing the careful driver who took care of his tires and was honest in his claims.

With its passing, all tire users felt the benefit at once on lower tire costs. Today you pay less for tires than ever before in history. Few, if any commodities, show so steady a reduction in prices.

The art of tire building has improved as well, until the casing and tube you buy today can be counted on to carry you more miles than was thought possible even so short a time as five years ago.

The unlimited guarantee of quality is the natural outcome; the warranty against defects for the life of the tire is a final expression of the manufacturer's confidence in his product—

—a guarantee broader in its protection to the individual yet fairer in its operation to all than anything ever offered to the car-owning public.

WIDESPREAD LOCAL SERVICE

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DEALERS widespread throughout the country who handle the standard tires named above and who display this warranty, add a further value to your purchase in the services they render locally for your immediate convenience . . .

- giving expert advice on proper size and type
- mounting and dismounting
- checking inflation
- checking wheel alignment
- maintaining repair service

By availing themselves of these expert facilities, car owners have secured maximum mileage from their tires. The workmanship of the tire-builder and the services of the tire dealer are thus linked together in support of the manufacturer's warranty.

Reviewing the Latest Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese....	2.51	2.05
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.50	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1927 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Slow Trade and Heavy Supplies Hurt Butter Market

CREAMERY	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	48 3/4-49 1/4	50 -50 1/2	48 1/2-49
Extra (92sc).....	48 3/4	49 1/2	-48
84-91 score.....	44 1/2-47 3/4	45 -49	39 -47
Lower Grades.....	43 -44	43 -44	37 1/2-38 1/2

A combination of many circumstances combined to the detriment of the butter market this week. Trade has been slow. Because of our high prices we have attracted a lot of butter from other centers, mostly from Chicago where the market has suffered a severe break. Our regular supplies are a shade heavier than they were, but the diversions from other cities have been the main source of trouble. At the same time the storm that swept the Atlantic seaboard slowed up business to a marked extent on Wednesday. As a result butter has accumulated markedly, in some quarters to an alarming extent and receivers are inclined to shade quotations in order to open up wider outlets. Obviously it is a buyer's market, and they are inclined to hold off and await further developments. The situation as a whole is still favorable the current change being considered temporary.

Cheese Makes Expected Gain

STATE	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	26 1/2-27 1/2	26 -27	26 -27
Lower Grades.....	24 -25	25	
Held Fancy	27 1/2	26 1/2-27	26 -28 1/2
Held Average			

Last week we stated that the situation at that time was such that we would not be surprised to see a price advance. This has come to pass. Fancy fresh as well as Junes have advanced one half cent. On the advance the market holds firm on all descriptions. Country costs continue high. As a matter of fact there is some limited trading in partially cured state flats as high as 28 cents. However, this is extreme for wholesale business. The demand continues active. Our surplus over last year's holdings runs into

millions of pounds, but the grinders' needs are large and there is no element of weakness in sight.

Egg Market Unsettled

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21, 1927
Hennerly			
Selected Extras ..	54-59	56-59	58-62
Average Extras ..	49-52	52-55	54-57
Extra Firsts	38-46	42-50	47-52
Firsts	33-35	37-40	39-45
Gathered	31-43	34-45	36-49
Pullets	32-36	32-37	37-40
Pewees	29-30	29-30	27-32
BROWNS			
Hennerly	44-50	44-50	45-55
Gathered	33-43	36-43	35-44

A lot of things have caused the egg market to slip a cog. First, receipts have been heavy, and have had an unfavorable effect on the trade; too many eggs available for the price asked. Secondly, many jobbers are still working on their cold storage holdings, causing nearly receipts of fresh goods to pile up. Another factor, is the heavy buying previous to the Jewish holidays, and those stocks have not completely moved as yet. The accumulations have induced some operators to shade quotations in order to enlarge their outlets. Some very good lots were offered on the 19th as low as 43 cents. Buyers show no interest in white eggs, other than uniformly selected stock.

Live Poultry Mart Variable

	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	29-34	30-35	26-30
Leghorn	22-27	24-25	18-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-35	32-38	25-30
Leghorn	25-28	30-32	20-22
DUCKS, Nearby	26-30	26-30	21-25

Express fowls, both Leghorns and colored, were enjoying better inquiry on the 19th, with values trending upward. Express chickens on the other hand were a little slow with the exception of some Leghorns. Early in the week several lots of chickens and fowls were lying around unsold, but by Wednesday these cleared up rapidly at varying prices. Some poor quality birds were received for the Jewish holiday trade, and had to be carried over. These cleared up slowly as the market progressed.

Meats and Live Stock

	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	18.50-19.00	19.75-20.00	17.50-18.00
Medium	13.00-18.25	14.00-19.50	11.50-17.50
Culls	9.00-12.00	10.00-13.00	8.00-11.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	15.00-15.75	16.00-16.50	12.75-13.25
Medium	12.50-14.75	12.75-15.75	11.50-12.50
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.25
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.25-9.75	9.25-9.75	6.25-7.00
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-6.00
Common light.....	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	6.75-8.00
Medium	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	5.00-6.50
Cutters	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.00	3.00-5.00
Reactors	5.00-10.00	5.00-10.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	14.00-14.75	16.00-16.75	14.00-14.50
Medium	12.00-13.50	13.00-15.50	12.00-13.75
Culls	8.00-10.50	9.50-11.50	9.00-11.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	11.50-12.00	13.00-13.50	11.75-12.25
130-160 lbs.....	12.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	11.25-11.75
Av. 200 lbs.....	13.00-13.60	11.50-12.00	-11.25
RABBITS (per lb.)	.18-.23	.24-.28	.24-.25
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.15-.25	.16-.25	.11-.26

Feeds and Grains

	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21, 1927
FUTURES			
(At Chicago)			
Corn (Sept.).....	1.09 3/4	1.08 3/4	1.25 3/4
Wheat (Sept.).....	1.01 1/4	.97 3/4	.95 3/4
Oats (Sept.).....	.42	.40 1/2	.46 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.61 3/4	1.60 3/4	1.42
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.21 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.11 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.53	.52 1/2	.61
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	36.50	36.50	37.00
Spring Bran	29.00	28.50	28.50
Hard Bran	31.00	29.50	32.00
Standard Mids	29.50	29.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	36.50	41.00
Flour Mids	37.00	38.00	40.00
Red Dog	44.00	44.00	48.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	39.00	42.00
Yel. Hominy	39.50	38.50	40.00
Corn Meal	45.50	45.00	39.00
Gluten Feed	43.75	43.75	39.00
Gluten Meal	50.25	50.25	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	41.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.00	42.50
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	46.00	44.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.00	48.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Potatoes a Shade Off

Potato prices are a shade off compared with last week, although at this writing, the 19th, the market is holding fairly steady. A couple of weeks ago when prices showed improvement, there was some stimulation in digging. Previously farmers had practically stopped field

operations. When harvest was resumed the price eased a shade, but it has held firm since.

Hay and Straw

Hay holds steady. Timothy No. 1 is still bringing \$27.00, although there is an undertone that means \$1.00 less where there is any question of quality. No. 2 Timothy and No. 1 mixtures \$24.00 to \$26.00, other grades down as low as \$16.00.

Farm Prices of Apples, Peaches and Grapes

(Continued from Page 6)

all the culls and poor ones taken out. McIntosh are bringing about \$2.00 at Milton and about \$2.50 at Clintondale. Some sales at Clinton have been made at \$8.00 per barrel without package. If you want to quote the price including basket and packing you can add about 25c per bushel. The only other prices are as follows: Greenings, \$1.50; Spys, \$2.00; Baldwins, \$1.75; these prices are without package.

A little later in the season, after a few more sales have been made, I'll be glad to give you some more quotations. I think the movement of publishing these prices is a very good one. If I can cooperate with you further let me know. —ALBERT KURTZ, County Agent, Kingston.

Ulster County—McIntosh prices run from \$7.00 to \$8.00 for fruit without package, 2 1/4 in. up, ciders and culls out, at farm. Some sales at these prices. A few less on account scab. Red fruit, Baldwins, etc., \$3.00 to \$5.00 packed f.o.b. with Greenings about same. We are finding the McIntosh crop even lighter than we thought. I had 1,600 barrels last year and will not have over 400 this year. Several others who have picked report the same condition. Wealthies I have sold one ear at \$1.50 f.o.b. Ulster packed in bushels and have about 600 bushels which I am holding for the same price. —L. HERRING, Ulster Park.

Orange County—I have called up a number of the men in the county but have been able to get very little information. Most of the men ship their apples direct to New York instead of selling to local dealers. A number of them have put their apples into storage and are not selling any at the present time. One dealer is offering \$1.90 for 3-2 1/2-2 1/4 inch McIntosh f.o.b. the farm. These are marked U. S. No. 1. This same dealer is offering \$1.40 for Baldwins under the same conditions.—C. C. DAVIS, County Agent, Middletown.

Orange County—As there are only a few growers in this immediate vicinity, we do not profit by having many buyers come around. Most of the growers who were questioned were going to store their fruit, some reluctant to quote prices. Wealthy brought \$1.50 per bu. 2 1/2 and up at farm.

Chenango Strawberry \$1.25 per bu., 2 1/2 in. and up at farm; \$2.00 being offered for McIntosh for 2 1/2 and up U. S. No. 1. We are holding for \$2.25. Baldwin, Greening and winter varieties \$1.65 to \$1.75, U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 and up. Cider apples 75c per cwt. at mill.—D. V. FARLEY & SON, Goshen.

Northern New York

Clinton County—Buyers from Montreal are paying \$3.75 per bbl. f.o.b. for Wealthys and \$5.00 per bbl. for Snows f.o.b., both grade A. Two large producers have sold their McIntosh at \$2.35 per bu., unpacked, the buyer furnishing his packing and labor to pack, the farmer hauling to the station after the buyer has packed them. This price was for fancy and A grade. One lot of McIntosh has been sold to go to Saranac Lake, packed and delivered to station for \$3.75 per bbl. In this case grower furnishes package and all labor.

Very few canning or cider apples in this locality.—DATUS CLARK, Peru.

BULL CALVES
Forge Hill Farm Guernseys
R. F. D. No. 3, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Sired by ROYALS BELL BUOY 130305
Sire: MIXTER MAY ROYAL 65303 A. R.
(Sold for \$23,000)
Dam: Bell Buoy Violet of City View 77018 A.R.
15,648 lbs. milk; 862 lbs. fat.
A National Show winner.
These calves are out of good granddaughters of Florham Laddie.
Herd Accredited and Blood Tested.

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
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NOTE package at right—picture of one horse only. Just 2 words—Caustic Balm.
Now Made in U.S.A.
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All druggists or direct, Lawrence-Williams Co., Sole proprietors and distributors, Cleveland, Ohio.

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For prompt and best returns on all kinds of live poultry, rabbits, etc. SHIP to the HOUSE OF SATISFACTION.
Write for tags, information, coops, etc.
SHIP Oct. 1 and 2 for the Holidays.
Ship any day excepting Saturdays.
Do not wait for prices to go down.
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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
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All from Herds Under State and Federal Supervision—
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Sale starts at 10 A. M. sharp
Earlville, is located 40 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., 30 miles from Utica, 50 miles from Binghamton, on 3 railroads, and good highways in all directions. Cattle consigned from over 40 of the best Holstein herds in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.
125 Fresh Cows or Heavy Springers Go at Your Price
Many of these cows have official, semi-official or large cow testing records. They are all large attractive individuals, that will put profits in the pail for any good dairyman or breeder. All free from blemishes and of good ages. Think of the time saved when you come to such a sale and make your selections from so many carefully selected large typy heavy producing animals. Prize winning animals at some of the best fairs in the east in their calf form, and as older animals also will be offered.
30 Bulls of Rich Breeding
that include two sons of the great New York State First Prize winner, Count Korndyke Posch, from 900 lb. and 1000 lb. dams. Also others from 30-lb. dams, and by prize winning and proven sires, and dams with large semi-official or cow testing association records. Most of them ready for service.
These Earlville sales have an established reputation. I have managed 12 sales in this place, and sold cattle to many satisfied buyers.
Catalogs will be obtainable at the ring side, and you can wire or write me for any further information. Let me urge you to attend this sale where quality, years of breeding, and health predominate.
Col. George W. Baxter, Auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.
R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y. Sales Manager,

New York Farm News

Jefferson County 4-H Workers Prize Winners

"NOW that the last of the fairs are over maybe we can get a few days in succession without so much rain," was the comment of a St. Lawrence County farmer to-day. It is a coincidence prob-



W. I. Roe

ably, but it always seems as though the advent of fair time each year often brings, as this year, a continued period of catchy weather. Threshing is still dragging very slowly, but corn is growing each day, and will make a good crop yet for many. "There is a fair that is a fair," said Frank Taylor, chairman of the North Counties Milk Producers' Committee, on his way home from the Malone fair to-day. "The secret of success of the Malone fair is that all the people of the country and the villages work together in making it a real fair and place of entertainment of high class for everyone" was the way he summed up the reason for success. Mr. Taylor had been over

some excellent showings too. Burrill Peck of Watertown won two cups with his poultry—the cup offered by A. H. Herrick & Son of Watertown for the best individual exhibit and one by the Tioga Mills of Oswego for the best pair of young birds.

Wendell Wicks of Oxbow had the best heifer under 1 year winning a cup offered by the Northern New York Trust Co.; Howard Andrus of Rutland had the best yearling heifer which brought him a cup by the Jefferson County National Bank; and Marjorie Scott won the Watertown National Bank cup for the best bull under 1 year. There were a lot of other notable exhibits but lack of space prevents telling about them. It certainly speaks well for the future of Jefferson County farms to have so many young people coming up with the ideas and experience that they are gaining from this type of work.

Grange Starts Forest Planting

Silas Wright Grange of Canton, has gone quietly ahead in reforestation work and now has 20 acres planted and coming nicely, with the plan in view of continuing during the coming years. While not saying much about it, many of the granges are carrying on activities that are not only of value to their communities, but of interest to others as well.

Central New York Farm Notes

THE dry spell of the last two weeks has checked potato blight a little in Central New York but most of the fields that have not been very thoroughly sprayed are already badly blighted. We will expect to find considerable rot at digging time and some more after the potatoes are stored.

Last week we drove up through the Danish cabbage section in Cortland and Onondaga counties. Cabbage has suffered a great deal from the dry weather in August and September. It made a fine start in early July and although the acreage is light it gave promise of a good crop until the dry weather came on.

Expect Good Cabbage Prices

Last week we saw very few really good fields. The rainfall in July, August and September is almost a perfect indicator of the yield of cabbage. The crop will be light and price ought to be good during the fall. These last few years the price after Christmas is controlled by the southern crop. Increased shipments of cabbage from the southern states have hit the growers of shipping cabbage and the cabbage storehouse men pretty hard.

One of the new things found out about potatoes rotting in storage is that potatoes that have been bruised or cut in digging are more apt to rot if they are allowed to lay on the ground before they are picked up. This fall many farmers will follow picking up as fast as possible after digging and put the potatoes in the cellar in a moist condition, rather than let them lay on the ground for a very long period.

Outlook Brighter for Dairymen

With the price of milk up a little and feed prices staying where they are, and with a pretty fair crop of ensilage corn and hay coming through, this looks like a reasonably good season for dairymen. Farmers around here have some difficulty getting excited over the farm relief part of the political situation. Andrew Nye, who lives up the road a bit from Dryden, says that the farm relief looks to him like the relief felt by a candidate when he is certain of the farm vote.—C. T.

New York County Notes

Hamilton County—Here, as elsewhere, frequent rains have delayed haying and much of the hay has "gone back into the ground." While no frosts have yet hit the valleys and farm sections, there is evidence that there has been frost quite low on the mountains which are already showing their gay autumn colors. It is a matter of only a few days before frost as the season is extremely short in this county. Market poultry is very scarce, the heavy culling having been done during the season of summer boarders. The State camp-sites are practically deserted, as are the hotels and

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Watch Out For This Man

AMERICAN Agriculturist subscribers around Gouverneur, New York report a man calling on them saying he is renewing American Agriculturist insurance policies. He signs his name as V. F. Irolli, 300 Cortland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., as representing the Universal Community Service. He is described as short, thick set, large brown eyes, wearing a blue suit and a hat that turns down on the side and drives a Ford with a trunk on the back, all black.

This man has absolutely no authority to in any way renew North American Accident insurance policies held by American Agriculturist subscribers. Apparently he is defrauding the people by making false statements. Our subscribers are warned against giving renewals of their subscriptions or renewals of their insurance policies to any man or woman who does not carry an official American Agriculturist receipt book and an authorization card signed by the circulation manager of the American Agriculturist.

It is reported that this man collects \$2 for the policies and promises a different policy. Any subscribers having dealings with this man please notify the Service Bureau, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, at once.

showing the Franklin County farmers how his Wadsworth snow plows would help them to deliver their lacteal fluid at the milk stations on time during the season of snow. As John Whitcomb over Malone way says that they have nine months winter and three months spring, it would seem that Mr. Taylor might do the milk producers a lot of good in this way too.

4-H Club in Front

While speaking of fairs, the Jefferson County 4-H Club members made a grand showing at the state fair again this year. The girls demonstration team consisting of Esther Kendall and Isobelle Webb of Mannsville took second place with 20 clubs competing; the boys' team—Harold George and Francis Dickhaut of Redwood—took second place with 19 entered, making Jefferson the only county to place two teams. Wendell Wicks of Oxbow took the breed championship with his Ayrshire heifer and Clyde Kirk of Adams took the breed championship with his Brown Swiss heifer. These two boys with Lloyd Curtis of Watertown who made the state judging team will attend the National Dairy Show. Twelve of the 20 animals taken down, competing with a field of 248, made a placing in the judging, and the poultry exhibit got second place out of some 16 entries.

At the Jefferson County fair there were

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boarding houses after a most prosperous season. Potatoes are being dug; many are rotten but where the seed was treated, no disease has been found.—C. D. Y.

Sullivan County—Potatoes are rotting very badly and only a few in a hill. Peaches seem to be quite plentiful and are selling from 60 cents to \$1.00 for a 14 quart basket. Tomatoes are \$1.00 a basket. Eggs sell for 50 cents a dozen and butter for 40 cents. Work is rapidly going on in the flooded section to put in new bridges and repair the roads. Every one is busy trying to build new buildings and clear their land of the drift wood. Cabbage is a very poor crop as it doesn't seem to head well. Beans rot before they ripen. A few are not through haying and many are filling their silos.—P. E.

Tioga County—Tioga County has just held its annual fair and one person, Gilbert Truman of Owego attended the first fair held here and has also attended every succeeding one. This is a most remarkable record. The nine granges of the county (each but one) put on an exhibit which was said to be the best display they ever made and many have been fine. The Fair management allows each grange \$100.00 for putting on an exhibition and a banner goes to the grange which is adjudged the best. The grange holds this banner as long as its exhibits are so adjudged.

We had beautiful weather all through the five days of the fair and since. Farmers are somewhat surprised that the

stripped and broken corn has rallied to a great extent and that is all that has saved some of the farmers from desperate methods. One man who had a big acreage of oats and buckwheat finds these crops almost a total loss. He said perhaps he might get his seed oats back but no more—if as many—and his buckwheat was entirely lost. The entire ground is as bare as the center of the highway. Fortunately for all concerned, this hail came on only in a streak and not many were badly affected though the frequent high winds have succeeded in keeping the high heavy corn down on the ground.

Silos are being filled in some sections though most of the farmers want the corn to ear more heavily before putting in silos. A little frost was felt on some of the farms but no damage was done. Fruits are coming on and it is hoped that those who have fruit trees and vines will have plenty for their own use. Many garden vegetables are being canned. Pressure canners are being used which insures good keeping qualities and more is being canned each year on the farms. This cuts down the cost of living. Rain is badly needed yet those who have oats out are hoping to get them in before being soaked. Threshing the winter, spring and summer grains has been done to a great extent and the greatest drawback is the lack of efficient help. Many complain that they are unable to procure work yet a farmer cannot hire these people for love or money.—MRS. D. D. B.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

CHAD felt the master's look, and he did not begin playing again, but put the banjo down by his chair and the dance came to an end. Once more Chad saw the master look, this time at Sintha, who was leaning against the wall with a sturdy youth in a fringed hunting-shirt bending over her—his elbow against a log directly over her shoulder. Sintha saw the look, too, and she answered with a little toss of her head, but when Caleb Hazel turned to go out the door, Chad saw that the girl's eyes followed him. A little later, Chad went out too, and found the master at the corner of the fence and looking at a low red star whose rich, peaceful light came through a gap in the hills. Chad shyly drew near him, hoping in some way to get a kindly word, but the master was so absorbed that he did not see or hear the boy and Chad awed by the stern, solemn, face, withdrew and without a word to anybody, climbed into the loft and went to bed. He could hear every stroke on the floor below, every call of the prompter, and the rude laughter and banter, but he gave little heed to it all. For he lay thinking of Caleb Hazel and listening again to the stories he and the cattle-dealer had told him about the wonderful settlements. "God's Country," the dealer always called it, and such it must be, if what he and the master said was true. By and by the steady beat of feet under him, the swift notes of the banjo, the calls of the prompter and the laughter fused, became inarticulate, distant—ceased. And Chad, as he was wont to do, journeyed on to God's Country in his dreams.

IV

THE COMING OF THE TIDE

WHILE the corn grew, school went on and, like the corn, Chad's schooling put forth leaves and bore fruit rapidly. The boy's mind was as clear as his eye and, like a mountain-pool, gave back every image that passed before it. Not a word dropped from the master's lips that he failed to hear and couldn't repeat, and, in a month, he had put Dolph and Rube, who, big as they were, had little more than learned the alphabet, to open shame; and he won immunity with his fists from gibe and insult from every boy within his inches in school—including Tad Dillon, who came in time to know that it was good to let the boy alone. He worked like a little slave about the house, and, like Jack, won his way into the hearts of old Joel and his wife, and even of Dolph and Rube, in spite of their soreness over Chad's having spelled them both down before the whole school. As for Tall Tom, he took as much pride as the school-master in the boy, and in town, at the grist-mill, the cross-roads, or blacksmith shop, never failed to tell the story of the dog and the boy, whenever there was a soul to listen. And as for Melissa, while she ruled him like a queen and Chad paid sturdy and uncomplaining homage, she would have scratched out the eyes of her own brothers had he dared to lay a finger on the boy. For Chad had God's own gift—to win love from all but enemies and nothing but respect and fear from them. Every morning, soon after daybreak, he stalked ahead of the little girl to school, with Dolph and Rube lounging along behind, and, an hour before sunset, stalked back in the same way home again. When not at school, the two fished and played together—inseparable.

Corn was ripe now, and school closed and Chad went with the men into the fields and did his part, stripping the gray blades from the yellow

stalks, binding them into sheaves, stowing them away under the low roof of the big barn, or stacking them tent-like in the fields—leaving each ear perched like a big roosting bird on each lone stalk. And when the autumn came, there were husking parties and dances and much merriment; and, night after night, Chad saw Sintha and the school-master in front of the fire—"settin' up"—close together with their arms about each other's necks and whispering. And there were quilting parties and housewarmings and house-raisings—one that was of great importance to Caleb Hazel and to Chad. For, one morn-

ing, Sintha disappeared and came back with the tall young hunter in the deerskin leggings—blushing furiously—a bride. At once old Joel gave them some cleared land at the head of a creek; the neighbors came in to build them a cabin, and among them all, none worked harder than the school-master; and no one but Chad guessed how sorely hit he was.

Meanwhile, the woods high and low were ringing with the mellow echoes of axes, and the thundering crash of big trees along the mountain-side; for already the hillsmen were felling trees while the sap was in the roots, so that they could lie all winter, dry better and float better in the spring, when the rafts were taken down the river to the little capital in the Bluegrass. And Caleb Hazel said that he would go down on a raft in the spring and perhaps Chad could go with him—who knew? For the school-master had now made up his mind finally—he would go out into the world and make his way out there; and nobody but Chad noticed that his decision came only after, and only a little while after, the house-raising at the head of the creek.

When winter came, school opened again, and on Saturdays and Sundays and cold snowy nights, Chad and the school-master—for he too lived at the Turners' now—sat before the fire in the kitchen, and the school-master read to him from "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," which he had brought from the Bluegrass, and from the Bible which had been his own since he was a child. And the boy drank in the tales until he was drunk with them and learned the conscious scorn of a lie, the conscious love of truth and pride in courage, and the conscious reverence for women that make the essence of chivalry as distinguished from the unthinking code of brave, simple people. He adopted the master's dignified phraseology as best he could; he watched him, as the master stood before the fire with his hands under his coat-tails, his chin raised, and his eyes dreamily upward, and Tall Tom caught the boy in just this

attitude one day and made fun of him before all the others. He tried some high-sounding phrases on Melissa, and Melissa told him he must be crazy. Once, even, he tried to kiss her hand gallantly and she slapped his face. Undaunted, he made a lance of white ash, threaded some loose yarn into Melissa's colors, as he told himself, sneaked into the barn, where Beelzebub was tied, got on the sheep's back and, as the old ram sprang forward, couched his lance at the trough and shattered it with a thrill that left him trembling for half an hour. It was too good to give up that secret joust and he made another lance and es-

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening they find a cow—evidence that a house is near—and as they follow her down the mountain, they suddenly come on a group of boys and a dog. Chad has no desire to meet the world as an enemy but it appears that trouble may be unavoidable. The dog and two boys start a fight, but Chad and Jack give such a good account of themselves that the three Turner boys take them home where they get a good meal and a night's lodging. Chad and Jack endear themselves to the Turners who send him to the nearby hill school. Chad is quick to grasp his lessons. He and Caleb Hazel the schoolmaster are attracted to each other. Hazel tells him of the country beyond the hills.

sayed another tournament, but this time Beelzebub butted the door open and sprang with a loud ba-a-a into the yard and charged for the gate—in full view of old Joel, the three brothers, and the schoolmaster, who were standing in the road. Instinctively, Chad swung on in spite of the roar of laughter and astonishment that greeted him and, as Tom banged the gate, the ram swerved and Chad shot off sideways as from a catapult and dropped, a most unheroic little knight, in the mire. That ended Chad's chivalry in the hills for in the roars of laughter that greeted him, Chad recognized Caleb Hazel's as the loudest. If he laughed, chivalry could never thrive there, and Chad gave it up; but the seeds were sown.

The winter passed, and what a time Chad and Jack had, snaking logs out of the mountains with two, four, six—yes, even eight yoke of oxen, when the log was the heart of a monarch oak or poplar—snaking them to the chute; watching them roll and whirl and leap like jack-straws from end to end down the steep incline and, with one last shoot in the air, roll, shaking, quivering, into a mighty heap on the bank of Kingdom Come. And then the "rafting" of those logs—dragging them into the pool of the creek, lashing them together with saplings driven to the logs with wooden pins in auger-holes—wading about, meanwhile, waist deep in the cold water: and the final lashing of the raft to a near-by tree with a grape-vine cable—to await the coming of a "tide."

Would that tide never come? It seemed not. The spring ploughing was over, the corn planted; there had been rain after rain, but gentle rains only. There had been prayers for rain:

"O Lord," said the circuit-rider, "we do not presume to dictate to Thee, but we need rain, an' need it mighty bad. We do not presume to dictate, but, if it pleases Thee, send us, not a gentle sizzle-sozzle, but a sod-soaker, O Lord, a gully-washer. Give us a tide, O Lord!" Sunrise and sunset, old Joel turned his eye to the east and the west and shook his head. Tall Tom did the

same, and Dolph and Rube studied the heavens for a sign. The school-master grew visibly impatient and Chad was in a fever of restless expectancy. The old mother had made him a suit of clothes—mountain-clothes—for the trip. Old Joel gave him a five-dollar bill for his winter's work. Even Jack seemed to know that something unusual was on hand and hung closer about the house, for fear he might be left behind.

Softly at last, one night, came the patter of little feet on the roof and passed—came again and paused; and then there was a rush and a steady roar that wakened Chad and thrilled him as he lay listening. It did not last long, but the river was muddy enough and high enough for the Turner brothers to float the raft slowly out from the mouth of Kingdom Come and down in front of the house, where it was anchored to a huge sycamore in plain sight. At noon the clouds gathered and old Joel gave up his trip to town.

"Hit'll begin in about an hour, boys," he said, and in an hour it did begin. There was to be no doubt about this flood. At dusk, the river had risen two feet and the raft was pulling at its cable like an awakening sea-monster. Meanwhile, the mother had cooked a great pone of corn-bread, three feet in diameter, and had ground coffee and got sides of bacon ready. All night it poured and the dawn came near, only to darken into gray again. But the river—the river! The roar of it filled the woods. The frothing hem of it swished through the tops of the trees and through the underbrush, high on the mountain-side. Arched slightly in the middle, for the river was still rising, it leaped and surged, tossing tawny mane and fleck and foam as it thundered along—a mad, molten mass of yellow struck into gold by the lift of the sun. And there the raft, no longer the awkward monster it was the day before, floated like a lily-pad, straining at the cable as lightly as a greyhound leaping against its leash.

The neighbors were gathered to watch the departure—old Jerry Budd, blacksmith and "yarb doctor," and his folks; the Cultons and Middletons, and even the Dillons—little Tad and Whizzer—and all. And a bright picture of Arcadia the simple folk made, the men in homespun and the women with their brilliant shawls, as they stood on the bank laughing, calling to one another, and jesting like children. All were aboard now and there was no kissing nor shaking hands in the farewell. The good old mother stood on the bank, with Melissa holding to her apron and looking at Chad gravely.

"Take good keer o' yo'self, Chad," she said kindly, and then she looked down at the little girl. "He's a-comin' back, honey—Chad's a-comin' back." And Chad nodded brightly, but Melissa drew her apron across her mouth, dropped her eyes to the old rifle in the boy's lap, and did not smile.

All were aboard now—Dolph and Rube, old Squire Middleton, and the school-master, all except Tall Tom who stood by the tree to unwind the cable.

"Hold on!" shouted the Squire.

A raft shot suddenly around the bend above them and swept past with the Dillon brothers, Jake and Jerry, nephews of old Tad Dillon, at bow and stern—passed with a sullen wave from Jerry and a good-natured smile from stupid Jake.

"All right," Tom shouted, and he unwound the great brown pliant vine from the sycamore and leaped aboard. Just then there was a mad howl behind the house and a gray streak of

(Continued on Page 14)

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Fall Can Be Anything But Melancholy As We Store for the Winter

VERY soon we'll be tucking ourselves in for the cold days, tightening up the cracks where the wind gets through, pulling out the warm comfortables, sweaters, coats and dresses. With this season of adjustment will come a looking over and possible discarding of garments which have been outgrown or laid aside for some reason. Many of these articles are still usable as they are or contain enough good material to make over into children's clothing.

Recently Aunt Janet has had a great many requests for clothing, chiefly from people with several children who need school clothing and who were having a very hard time to provide it. If any of our readers have articles which they would like to have put to good use, write to Aunt Janet for names, ages, and addresses of the families who have indicated their desire for them. In most cases the writer of the request has indicated her willingness to pay postage.

I heard a speaker say once that practically everybody had an innate desire to be of service in some way. Judging from the way our A. A. family has always responded to any appeal for help that speaker knew whereof he spoke.

Now that days are growing shorter and the sunshine less and less, Aunt Janet is concerned that all the great A.A. family absorb those life-sustaining rays against the dark season to come. It is always a real grief to hear of the avalanche of colds, flu, pneumonia and other cold weather illnesses. Now is the time to get in good condition physically and not wait until trouble starts. We hope that the cellars will be filled with plenty of vegetables and fruits to help maintain the right balance in food. What a blessing it is that we can be provided bountifully with such fine aids to health as cabbage and carrots. Of course there are many others but I know of no farmer who could not have at least these two as a mainstay if he would. —AUNT JANET.

Tested Recipes

Boiled Turnips

Wash, pare, cut in small pieces and, using as little water as possible, boil quickly until tender. Mash and steam on back of stove about five minutes and making a well in center of same add to about every 3 pints of turnips 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, (or other drippings) ¼ cup vinegar, (not too strong) salt and pepper. You may need a very little hot water. Mix well.—E. M. Y., New York.

The vinegar used in seasoning the turnips would be a welcome change to many from the usual plain boiled turnip.

Hot Slaw

Slice or cut cabbage as finely as possible and cook until tender. Drain and stir into same the following: ½ teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon mustard, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 beaten egg, ¼ cup vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, ¼ cup cold water. Mix all thoroughly and add to the cabbage. Cook slowly on back of stove until thickened and serve hot.—E. N. Y., New York.

The acid in this dish helps to "cut the dust" in the throats of men who have been working with silage or grain.

The above two dishes are great favorites with us and we always have them for such occasions as threshers and corn cutters, as they appear to be greatly relished. Now if someone can help me out with other recipes for turnips and cabbage will appreciate. There is a cabbage dish, cooked with meat, in a mold. I have thought it was com-

bined with sausage but do not know. It is delicious but have never been able to get the recipe.

If the contributor had kept a file of our recipes she would discover that she has the very recipe which she requests, namely that of one which combines cabbage and chopped meat. However, some of our readers may have a different one which they can send for E. M. Y.

Give Your Baby the Right Start

ARTICLE 3

SOME women boast plaintively of the one or more teeth their baby sacrificed to each new baby! A little care would avoid this in nearly all cases. Eat plenty of food containing bone and teeth-forming materials, drink much

Dutch Girl Laundry Bag



A side seam of this doll's skirt is left open to receive mending or dainty laundry. She's a handy bag to hang in any bedroom and is very easy to make. The face and hands are stamped on muslin with tinted cheeks. Detailed instructions and definite patterns for all other parts included in order. Wax transfer of doll and some parts postpaid, 30c. Send order to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

milk, and keep the teeth very clean. Have them examined several times by your dentist. In case of a cavity, if a permanent filling cannot be made because of your condition, a temporary one may be used which will save the tooth and can be replaced by the permanent filling when you are able to have the work done.

We must, of necessity sacrifice much for our babies, but let us not do so, foolishly, as in the case of our teeth. The hair often falls or becomes lifeless during pregnancy, but added care will correct this, usually.

Dress comfortably. Have clothing hung from shoulders. Wear no tight belts or tight garters. If you wear a corset let it be some good maternity corset, carefully chosen, which will be a safe support for the figure. Many find such a corset helps prevent a backache. Others do not wear one. It is nearly always a matter of personal preference.

Plainly made, loose dresses, of inconspicuous coloring, are most comfortable and do not attract attention to the condition.

Constipation is something to watch for and avoid, or to correct if already started. Coarse foods, cereals, and especially bran in the diet will cure or prevent most cases of constipation. It is a serious condition, causes many bad effects and symptoms, is very uncom-

fortable and frequently is the result of neglect and carelessness. Regular habits are of greatest importance.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Study in Comfort

I WONDER if mothers have to plan for the comfort of the children during the evenings when they must study. I found that one large table was not as good as a small table for each child, for a jar from an eraser will make vibrations in even the strongest table and then comes the usual, "Quit that," and an answer. Time is wasted, and often an argument is started that spoils the study hour.

I have small folding sewing tables; one for each child and on them is laid an oilcloth cover. This makes a smooth surface on the top of the table that is worn and prevents ink spots on any of them.

It prevents the usual lead pencil marks too, of course some boys may not use their pencils to add or make the usual circles or lines when they are thinking but mine do, and this simple cover keeps the tables new and clean.

A tin candy box with a cover holds each boy's pencils and tools for work. One box is deep enough to hold a bottle of ink, which fills the pens. We always have plenty of erasers, and pencils and small rulers in these boxes and with every thing convenient the lessons go smoothly.

The little tables can be grouped together or moved to another room if callers come; any way, they have solved the study hour problem for our young people.—E. H. F.



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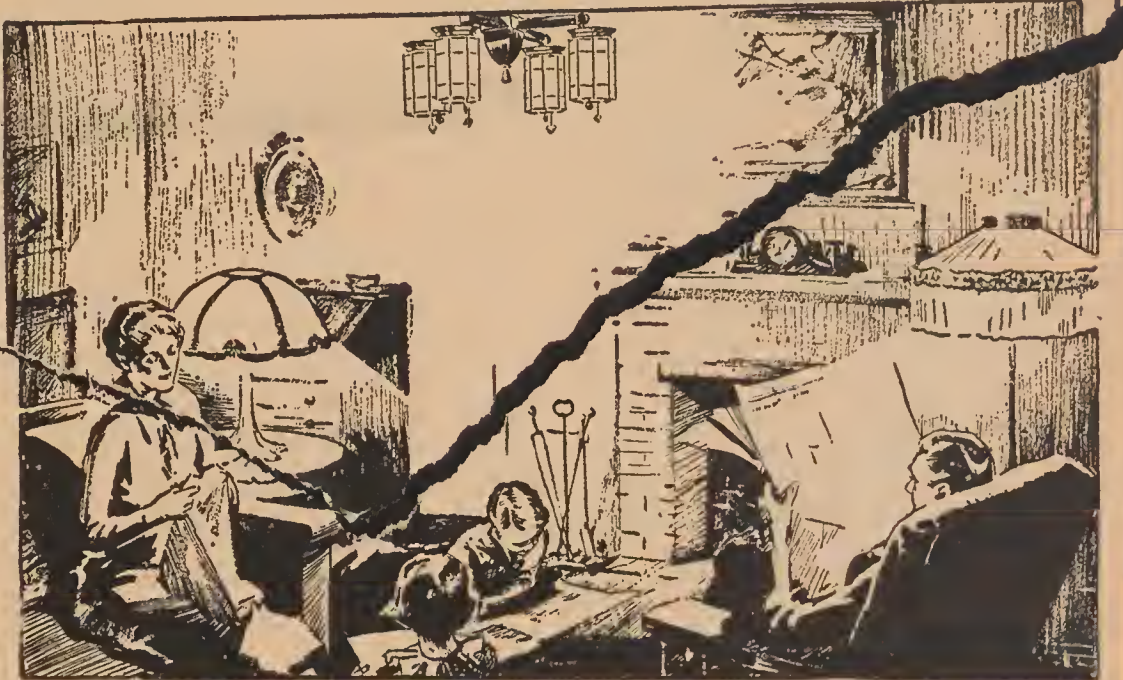
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Many parents know from their own experience that intensive study demands more of lighting than mere abundance and proper placement. They know that the quality of light has much to do with such things as eye strain, nervous fatigue and eye irritation. They know that the eyes react best to light that is most like natural daylight.

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HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Supplies. Catalog. KASKENNELS, IIC 45, Herrick, Ill.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Any color. Ideal pheasant hunters and pets. Price \$10 up. HUBBELL'S KENNELS, Odessa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice Pedigreed female collie, age 6 mo. TRACY NEISH, Delancy, N. Y.

200 BROKE HUNTING HOUNDS—Trial allowed. Stamp for catalog. "OCO" KENNELS, Oconee, Ill. 20 Years in business.

PARROTS—DOGS—FERRETS. Pigeons, hares, poultry, white mice. Lowest prices. Descriptive 60 page book 20c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

"WHY WAIT?"—now is the time to order an English or Welsh Shepherd, never before such value. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

BROWN WATER SPANIEL PUPS—For sale. HERBERT TODD, De Porter, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES and mature dogs, cow driving line, full pedigree. C. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

BROKE FOX AND RABBIT HOUNDS. Shepherd and Collie pups. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Males \$15, \$20; females \$10. Unpedigreed males \$10; females \$5. "COOLSPRING", Mercer, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

FIVE HOLSTEINS, THREE FRESHIEN in September. Accredited. Price reasonable. D. C. HUDSEN, Fulton, N. Y., R. D. No. 8

1 ENTIRE DAIRY of 17 head fresh and close springers, \$125 each. One carload selected all close springers \$175 each. 10 senior yearling registered Holstein heifers. 5 registered bulls ready for service \$100 up, all T.B. tested. SPOT FARM, J. C. Reagan, Prop., Tully, N. Y.

Sheep

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS—Ewes and ewe lambs, guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Ithaca, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS—Yearlings, lambs. Few bred yearling ewes, also registered Jersey bull. CHARLES E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good registered Southdown rams. Farmers prices. A. C. BENTLEY, Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dorset yearling ram. Condition and type good, \$80. JAMES WALKLEY, Le Roy, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINE MERINO yearling rams, bred for size and quality of wool. BURTON PINE, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

AGAIN WE ARE OFFERING a fine bunch of rams. Same breeds and same quality, write your wants. THE TOWNSENDS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams with size and quality. The kind that give satisfaction. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

Horses

FORTY PONIES all ages and sizes broken for children. F. B. STEWART, Lanesville, Pa.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

POULTRY

SPECIAL HEALTHY, free range cockerels \$2 each. Aeneas, Buff Leghorns. Order immediately. RAY STETSON, East Sumner, Maine.

WE ARE OFFERING a limited number of White Leghorn hens for sale. Write for prices. ALTOONA FARM, R. Neal Marshall, Honesdale, Pa.

Baby Chicks

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed \$8; Light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—DeLaval Milker. Two units, extra pail, piping, etc., Excellent condition. Heavy milk cans, jackets. Have sold herd. LEWIS TOAN, Perry, N. Y.

Stanchions

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls. Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forrestville, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in buying a farm in one of the most fertile sections of New York State, where diversified farming has been carried on successfully for years; excellent blue grass pastures, and where the purebred cattle and thoroughbred horse industry is growing, write LEO M. ALLEN, Geneseo, N. Y., "IN THE HEART OF THE GENESSEE COUNTRY."

FOR SALE—105 acre farm, poultry dairy and fruit. Buildings in good condition, good roads, markets, schools and churches. Good land. JOHN DARFLER, East Greenwich, N. Y.

LIVE GOOD WHILE MAKING A GOOD LIVING ON THE DEL-MAR-YA PENINSULA. Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. No snow. Little freezing. Finest concrete highways. Handsome descriptive booklet, FREE. Address: 149 DEL-MAR-YA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofing, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

FOR SALE—12x24 spruce stave silo, \$207.80, complete with roof. Other sizes at proportionate prices. Prompt shipments. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: A CAPABLE FARM FOREMAN to take charge of a private estate in Westchester County. State experience and wages expected and also give references. Good house with modern conveniences available. BOX 470 care American Agriculturist.

LEGAL

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF PURITAS FARMS, INC., TO PRESENT CLAIMS. Any person having a claim against Puritas Farms, Inc., for milk or cream of his own production sold to said Puritas Farms, Inc., is hereby required to file with the undersigned commissioner, at 122 State Street, Albany, N. Y., a verified statement of such claim on or before October 10, 1928. Dated, Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1928. BERNE A. PYRKE, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CROSLY BANTOX 6 tubes, speaker and batteries, new \$65. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerville, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

RUGS FROM YOUR RAGS—Woven, braided. Write MARIE TRASK, Shushan, N. Y.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY and straw. Write for weekly market letter. GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., 601 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. Improved selection Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER plants for September and October planting. 235 varieties of Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Irises, Columbines, Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Anemones, Mertensias, Hardy Lilies and other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer and every summer for many years. Also Roses, Pansies, Hedge plants, Shrubs. Vines. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

VERY LARGE WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS, five years old. Will bear good crop of large shoots next summer. \$1.90, dozen; \$10.90, 100, postpaid. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

FALL SPECIAL: Guaranteed Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00. Cigars 50-\$1.75; or 100-\$3.25. Pay when received. Pipe free. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Gun-metal, Grey, Beige, Nude, Black, Champagne, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Opportunity For Country Boy

THE Advertising Department of American Agriculturist has an opening for a young man from the country who can use a typewriter and who has initiative and willingness to work hard. The work would be to handle classified and live stock advertising in our New York office. Experience with a country newspaper, while not essential would be helpful. High school education desirable. Opportunity for advancement goes with the position. Address: American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Can Chicken in Tin Cans

By Ray Inman

GO CAN CHICKEN IN TINCANS:

PACK TIGHTLY, PLACING BACK AND NECK IN THE CENTER AND OTHER PIECES AROUND THEM

A CAN FULL OF CHICKEN
—TIGHTLY PACKED—
[WHICH SIMPLY ILLUSTRATES THE KIND OF CHICKEN WE DON'T MEAN AT ALL.]

put tenderest pieces on top *****

SOME BONES IN THE CAN ADD FLAVOR AND AID HEAT PENETRATION

DON'T YOU THINK MY CANNED CHICKEN IS DELICIOUS, EDGAR? I PUT PLENTY OF BONES IN—JUST FOR FLAVOR

DON'T YE THINK IT'D BE A GOOD IDEA TO PUT A LITTLE CHICKEN IN—JUST FER SOMETHIN' TO EAT?

JUST BONES

DON'T PUT IN ALL THE BONES—OR THERE WON'T BE MUCH CHICKEN TO THE CAN (NOR THE MAN)...

BEFORE sealing

PLACE CANS FOR 15 MINUTES IN BOILING WATER COMING TO WITHIN 1 INCH OF TOPS OF CANS ---

WHATCHO MEAN—WE ALL'S GWINE DO SOME NOISELESS CHICKEN STEALIN'. AH AINT NEVAH SEEN A FLOCK O' CHICKENS WHAT WOULDN'T SQUACK WHEN YO GRABS A HAN' FULL O' DEM.

BOY, YO DON'T GRAB DESE CHICKENS BY DE HAN' FULL—YO GRABS 'EM BY DE CAN FULL

Seal cans with a sealing machine

AND PLACE IN A PRESSURE COOKER FOR ONE HOUR AT 10 LBS. PRESSURE

* See your hardware dealer

HUMBOLDT, DID YOU PUT THEM CANS OF CHICKEN IN THE COOKER FOR AN HOUR UNDER 10 POUNDS PRESSURE LIKE I TOLD YOU?

I COULDN'T FIND THE PRESSURE COOKER, SO I PUT 'EM IN THIS DISHPAN FER AN HOUR UNDER A COUPLE O' 5 POUND FLAT IRONS.



for Your Kitchen

The modern trend of color, simplified construction and more beautiful appearance has made the new type of kitchen ranges more than just a household necessity. They are now a real decoration for your kitchen, one that will bring beauty, life and constant enjoyment into the busiest room in your home.

Come to a "tag" store and see the new styles and kinds of kitchen ranges that are such an improvement over the old fashioned ones. You must be sure to "see before you buy," too, in order that you may get a range of just the right size and kind for your needs, and one that will fit properly into the space you have available. At your Farm Service stores you are sure of honest and practical advice, of conscientious, personal help in the selection, and a price that will just fit your pocket book.

Come and see us about all of your heating problems and for such repair parts as you may need this fall.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



How Shall We Be Warmed and Lighted?

(Continued from Page 3)

Nowadays it is not even necessary to be in a village or city having a community supply of gas. One can provide his own, either by having an individual carbide system (acetylene gas) or by buying large drums of condensed gas and replacing with new drums as the old drum is exhausted. Various materials are used for these condensed gases, such as liquefied petroleum or modified natural gas. The individual electric plant also makes a home independent of the community supply of electricity.

The stoves for use of kerosene oil have been greatly improved since the first ones came on the market (an A. A. issued in 1880 shows one). From the old, smoky affair producing a yellow flame we now have the smartly enamelled ranges with intensely hot blue flame. The various colors of enamels add greatly to the attractiveness of these heretofore merely useful objects. Built-in ovens add to their general smartness and convenience. The compact little camp stoves which may be used for heating purposes or for cooking or for heating water for the dairy have taken many discomforts from country living.

The Convenience of Hot Water

Perhaps one of the greatest comforts to family living comes from having plenty of hot water on short notice. Granted the water supply, it no longer should be beyond even limited means to get the necessary heat to warm it. Oil or gas water heaters may even be had from the mail order houses. The old standby, the tank or reservoir attached to the kitchen range or the furnace, shows little prospect of being crowded out of the farm kitchen very soon. In hot weather, however, a hot range and a boilerful of hot water in the kitchen do not add greatly to the comfort of the cook. Some have met this problem by connecting the tank with both an oil heater devised for that special purpose and the coal range or furnace. As yet heating water by electricity is too expensive to be practical.

In the farm home where much canning and baking are done, at times nothing quite takes the place of the big wood or coal range because of its spaciousness. And such improvements as have been made in those practical but often clumsy, ugly black ranges! Nowadays milady can have a bright spot in her kitchen with the delft blue, canary yellow, demure gray or whatever color coal range which needs only wiping off to be kept fresh. No more stove blacking for her! If she wants to get a combination coal and gas range, using some of the bottled gases when she does not want to fire up the coal side, then she is beautifully equipped for the cooking part of her job.

Cooking by electricity has become possible in many sections where gas is unavailable. It has the advantages of making no muss and of not exhausting the air as does an open flame. Where rates permit its use, it is ideal for light and cooking and for a certain amount of heat—the small heaters certainly have their uses! The chilly bathroom, the in-between season, the elderly person who needs some warmth, one could mention many cases. Lacking the current, the market affords many handy little heaters using either gas or oil.

For Heating the Whole House

When it comes to heating the whole house, nothing seems quite to take the place of a central heating system. That is a big subject within itself and the householder alone can decide whether he will equip with the pipeless furnace, a hot-air furnace, a hot water or a steam radiator system. Furthermore he has to decide whether he will use coal or oil for fuel. "Circumstances alter cases"; this applies particularly here. One must know what to expect of any of these systems and not be disappointed if on a cold windy day, one side of the house is altogether untenable when he has put in a too-small furnace with not enough rad-

iation to cope with the constant inrush of cold air.

One of the very noticeable improvements in modern heating has been effected in the parlor heater type of stove. In place of the highly ornamented, yet gloomy black affair of former days, the parlor furnace finished in colored enamel is far more sightly and more easily kept clean. What is even more important, it maintains a very even heat distribution which contrasts strongly with the bake-one-side-freeze-the-other-ness of the old-time "heater."

The Comfort of the Fireplace

The good old sentiment that the hearth is the proper gathering place of the family is just as well-founded as ever, and a home misses much that has no open fireplace. It has its practical as well as esthetic and sentimental reasons for being there. Another sentiment that is still strong is the liking for candles even when a push-button will bring a glow of light to a room. Perhaps it's because the canny manufacturers make the candles in such lovely colors, and again perhaps it's because most of us are better looking in a fairly dim light. Anyway, it is very good form to snap off the electric lights and eat by the dim religious light of candles. But when it comes to a good housewifely task such as darning black socks, the strongest and best light is wanted, namely a gas or electric one. For reading we are told that the eyes suffer less if the lights are modified—the old student oil lamp still holds its own for steady use, but it is a smelly thing and has been ruled out on that score.

If one depends upon oil lamps for her light by night, it is no longer necessary to have the ugly, clumsy or overornate lamps so often seen. It is entirely possible to get lamps which are attractive within themselves and which are a part of the decorative scheme of a room. The idea of selling illumination is replacing the old idea of just selling fixtures. Compare some of the modern light fixtures with those of even ten years ago; great improvements have been made as to looks and as to lighting efficiency. It is no longer necessary to have a room disfigured by either lighting or heating equipment. Properly handled, these items add to rather than detract from the appearance and comfort of any home.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 10)

light flashed over the bank and Jack with a wisp of a rope around his neck, sprang through the air from a rock ten feet high and landed lightly on the last log as the raft shot forward. Chad gulped once and his heart leaped with joy, for he had agreed to leave Jack with old Joel, and old Joel had tied the dog in the barn.

"Hi there!" shouted the old hunter. "Throw that dawg off, Chad—throw him off."

But Chad shook his head and smiled.

"He won't go back," he shouted, and, indeed, there was Jack squatted on his haunches close by his little master and looking gravely back as though he were looking a last good-by.

"Hi!" shouted old Joel again. "How am I goin' to git along without that dawg? Throw him off, boy—throw him off, I tell ye!" Chad seized the dog by the shoulders, but Jack braced himself and, like a child, looked up in his master's face. Chad let go and shook his head.

A frantic yell from Tall Tom at the bow oar drew every eye to him. The current was stronger than anyone guessed and the raft was being swept by an eddy straight for the point of the opposite shore where there was a sharp turn in the river.

(To be Continued Next Week)

save 1/3 to 1/2

New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. Lower terms—year to pay. Choice of 5 colors in New Porcelain Enamel Ranges. New Circulating Heaters—\$38.75 up. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms. 24-hour shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 27 years in business. 700,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
801 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Cabinet Heaters \$37.50 Up

FOR SALE—150 acre Poultry and Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil, 2 sets good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in four years. Price \$75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner, WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

Hotel METROPOLE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Offers you 400 comfortable rooms, most of them with bath or shower, electric fan, circulating ice-water and everything you expect in a really fine hotel.

The location is convenient, one block from Interstate Bus Terminal—post office—theatres—shopping and business center.

Rates: \$2.50 with shower; \$3.00 to \$5.00 with tub and shower.

Convenient Garage Service

George W. Martin,
Managing Director

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester cross, also Berkshire and Chester cross, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$4.25
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the
**SERVICE BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
461 Fourth Ave., New York City



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Consult Your Banker About Investments

My mother has six shares in what was called, "The Long Island Fox Farm" of Seattle, Washington. The investment was made May 4, 1926 and to date no interest or dividend has ever been paid. I will enclose the last letter received from them to give you some idea of the situation. If you could find out anything regarding the farm or whether it is possible for us to get anything out of it at all, we should be grateful, as I get no reply to any inquiries I make. My mother is an old lady and was depending on this money for her support. If you could help at all, it certainly would be appreciated.

A FORM letter enclosed by our subscriber, dated April 12, 1928, stated in substance that the Long Island Fox Farm, Inc. was in a bad financial and physical condition and that the assets of the company consisted of a few pair of foxes, a few pair of beavers and a lease on an island. It was further stated that the company had on deposit some \$30 and that "The Outstanding Stock of the Company Amounts to Approximately \$35,000." The report further indicated that the failure of the company was due to diseases among the stock.

We consider this a particularly pathetic case of bad investment and yet there is absolutely nothing that can be done to recover the money for our subscriber. People of limited means should never invest in stock unless it be in an old established enterprise that has paid dividends for years and then only on the advice of your banker.

If it could be proven that those promoting the Long Island Fox Farms were deliberate swindlers, it might be possible to get a jail sentence for them, but although this might protect other prospective investors, it would do our subscriber little immediate good.

We would like to point out in this instance that \$35,000 has been invested, probably most of it by people who cannot afford to lose it, and that there is probably no possible chance that they will be able to get any returns from their money. "Before you invest, investigate."

Penalties for Passing Worthless Checks

I wonder if you can give me in concise form, the penalty for passing worthless checks in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

FOLLOWING are the penalties for passing worthless checks in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. You must bear in mind, however, that what constitutes the offense of passing a worthless check is a question of law of some detail differing in each state.

Pennsylvania—The amount involved under \$20, fine of \$100 or thirty days or both. Amount involved \$20 or over, fine of \$100 or two years' imprisonment or both.

New Jersey—No distinction as to amount involved. Offense a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1000, or both.

Massachusetts—If money not obtained, offense is attempted larceny. If money is obtained, the offense is a bare larceny. Amount involved not over \$100, imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$300. Amount involved over \$100, imprisonment for not more than five years or fine of not more than \$600 and two years' imprisonment.

New York—Rather a mixed up state of law on the subject. Where money is obtained, the prosecution may be for a grand larceny in the first degree if the amount involved is more than \$500;

larceny of the second degree if the amount involved is over \$50; petit larceny, for \$50 and under. Where the device fails and nothing is obtained, the offense is that of the use of a false token, punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three years or in the county jail for one year, or a fine of not more than three times the value of the property affected, or both.

Do Not Pay "Advance Listing Fee"

SOME time ago we commented on the activities of D. F. Bush of the Western Sales Agency. Mr. Bush submitted an advertisement to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which was refused. Although nothing of the sort was mentioned in the advertisement, we learned that Mr. Bush was asking an advance listing fee for farm property.

We now learn that Mr. Bush of the

Western Sales Agency is now attempting to advertise in a number of local papers in this section and we are again advising our subscribers against paying an advance listing fee for farm property to any agency. Impartial investigation of this practice indicates that real estate concerns that charge such fees are much more interested in getting this fee than in attempting to sell farm property.

National Scenic Art Co. Fails To Answer Letters

Can you get us any information regarding the National Scenic Art Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania? Our Grange entered into a contract for a curtain for our stage and although a considerable payment has been made, we have been unable to get the curtain.

THIS letter came to us some time ago and on writing to Mr. Albert G. Thatcher of the National Scenic Art Company, we received a reply that the company was having some difficulties but that he intended to go through with his contract. We later learned that he had failed to do this and recently letters addressed to him have been returned with the statement that he had left no forwarding address.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During August, 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to August 1st, 1928.....\$102,796.98
Paid during August, 1928..... 2,293.56

\$105,090.54

Clara E. Day, Leroy, N. Y.....	\$ 20.00	Frank Rorahack, Red Hook, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Thrown from wagon—bruises	
C. P. Putman, Worcester, N. Y.....	10.00	Kenneth L. Carroll, Bainbridge, N. Y.....	4.28
Thrown from wagon—bruised and cut face		Auto turned over—contused face	
Julius Liedeman, Millerton, N. Y.....	30.00	Lewis J. Doane, Orwell, Vt.....	37.14
Auto accident—lacerations and contusions		Auto wreck—fractured rib, contusions	
Harry Pinnes, Penn Yan, N. Y.....	30.00	Pearl Schaeffer, Albion, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—lacerated wrist and thumb		Struck by auto—fractured knee, ankle, etc.	
Ralph G. Murray, Englishtown, N. J.....	20.00	D. H. Platt, Rummerville, Pa.....	30.00
Auto hit bridge—general bruises		Struck by auto—fractured knee, ankle, bruises	
James E. Wheeling, Cochran, Pa.....	30.00	Charles F. Hopkins, North Woodstock, Conn.....	10.00
Struck by street car—fractured ribs and skull		Thrown from wagon—contusions	
Clifford F. Wood, Roadstown, N. J.....	65.71	John A. Curtis, Red Hook, N. Y.....	50.00
Auto accident—fractured arm and cuts		Auto turned over—fractured shoulder, ribs	
Harry R. Smith, Jamestown, N. Y.....	58.57	Everett Irish, Appleton, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ankle		Car struck by auto—lacerations	
Zelah E. Donaldson, Fulton, N. Y.....	12.86	Alfred P. Vanderlaan, Smyrna, N. Y.....	10.00
Struck by auto—bruised elbow		Thrown from wagon—fractured muscles	
August Collaholletta, Purdy Station, N. Y.....	250.00	James M. Tosh, Colora, Md.....	40.00
Struck by auto—leg amputated		Auto struck wagon—fractured ribs	
Wilkes Mattenon, Phoenix, N. Y.....	50.00	Erwin L. Menter, Fulton, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto accident—fractured shoulder		Auto overturned—fractured arm	
John Godfrey, Pennellville, N. Y.....	30.00	Herman H. Eckert, Sewickley, Pa.....	10.00
Thrown from wagon—sprains		Truck struck buggy—fractured knee and head	
Joseph Grafmuller, Est., Youngsville, N. Y.....	1000.00	Madeline King, Monticello, N. Y.....	4.28
Thrown from wagon—fractured skull—death		Auto overturned—cut hand	
Lawrence Eddy, Fredonia, Pa.....	12.86	Martha Morrison, Embleton, Pa.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured spine and hip		Auto collision—bruises	
C. E. Bill, Richford, N. Y.....	70.00	Daniel Arndt, Waterloo, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from buggy—fractured leg		Auto accident—contusions	
Leslie B. Hakes, Cropseyville, N. Y.....	20.00	Patrick J. Reilly, Sauquoit, N. Y.....	2.86
Auto accident—fractured finger		Thrown from load of hay—bruised body	
Michael C. Murphy, Horseheads, N. Y.....	30.00	Walter Eaker, St. Johnsville, N. Y.....	30.00
Thrown from wagon—ruptured wrist		Auto accident—lacerated elbow	
Clara D. Howard, Mansville, N. Y.....	40.00	Geo. J. Euhner, Jr., Fair Haven, Vt.....	20.00
Auto collision—fractured rib, bruises		Auto struck tree—fractured collar bone	
Mary E. Hutchinson, Marcy, N. Y.....	40.00	Clark Tinker, Smyrna, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—contusion and bruises		Thrown from wagon—fractured rib	
Miriam R. Wright, Red Creek, N. Y.....	10.00	Stanley Kissel, Batavia, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—cut scalp		Auto struck car—cut hand and bruises	
Chas. P. Schwingle, Wayland, N. Y.....	40.00		
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs, cuts			
Richmond Bosley, Livonia, N. Y.....	20.00		
Auto collision—strained muscles of back			
			\$2298.56

Service Bureau Claims Settled

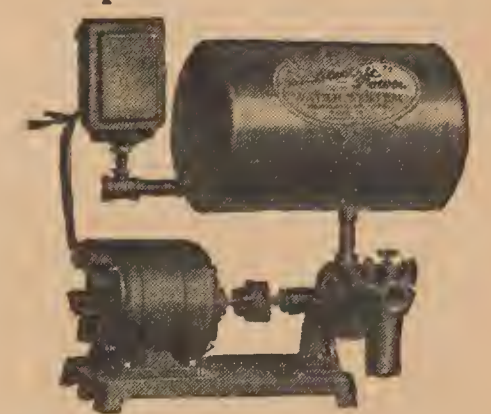
James Sweeney, Friendship, N. Y.....	\$ 20.82	Mrs. W. E. Clark, New Hartford, N. Y.....	4.45
(Settlement on protested egg check)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
John Kilanko, Springtown, Pa.....	25.00	M. M. Underwood, Locke, N. Y.....	18.75
(Refund on automobile order)		(Refund on undelivered order)	
John DeLozier, Elkhorn, W. Va.....	50.00	H. C. Anderson, Kennedy, N. Y.....	21.50
(Adjustment for unsatisfactory hay)		(Settlement of protested egg check)	
Mrs. R. G. Wood, Norwood, N. Y.....	4.50	A. H. Brown, Geneva, N. Y.....	20.75
(Payment for work performed)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
B. J. Keenan, Hogsburg, N. Y.....	6.32	Glenn E. Fellows, Marcellus, N. Y.....	
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		(Subscription complaint adjusted)	
Carl L. West, Binghamton, N. Y.....	12.50	Pratt Glover, Whitney Crossing, N. Y.....	16.00
(Refund on baby chick order)		(Settlement for produce sold)	
Walter R. Dunbar, Cambridge, N. Y.....		Mrs. Stucks, Fertiga, Pa.....	11.00
(Delayed order filled)		(Refund on baby chicks)	
Miss Emilia Maniacek, Little Falls, N. Y.....		C. H. Pitcher, Westport, N. Y.....	
(Subscription complaint adjusted)		(Baby chick order filled)	
Pratt Glover, Whitney Crossing, N. Y.....	8.00	Myron Lamkins, Cadyville, N. Y.....	8.25
(Payment of wheat bill)		(Refund on delayed order)	
Lynn Quaintance, Frewsburg, N. Y.....	10.50	Leslie Van Wie, Middleburg, N. Y.....	25.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory oil burner)		(Refund on dog)	
Miss Lois Lilly, Belfast, N. Y.....	12.07	Miss Gertrude Franken, Ohio, N. Y.....	25.00
(Refund from mail order house)		(Refund on dead calf)	
Henry Frasier, Mayfield, N. Y.....	150.00		
(Cash settlement on insurance policy)			\$450.41

Chicken Thief Rewards Paid During August

Robt. Johnson, Morrisonville, N. Y.....	\$50.00	Grant Mead, Herkimer, N. Y.....	\$12.50
Lynn Sherman, Holcomb, N. Y.....	25.00	Max Miller, Herkimer, N. Y.....	12.50
Myles Brown, Firthcliff, N. Y.....	25.00	Geo. Gates, Bridgeton, N. J.....	25.00
			\$150.00

Total Paid to Subscribers \$2898.97

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SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guinea. Write your wants and for mailing list. PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.

It Is Easy to Have a Pretty Yard

(Continued from Page 5)

planning, the actual work, not money, ought to be the largest item expended.

Fortunately, many attractive shrubs can be obtained from the woods. They should be located and marked for identification during the growing season, then transplanted in late fall. Here is a list of native shrubs which Home Bureau women in Tompkins County, New York, found they could use:

Barberry—(some object to this because it is the host of the wheat rust, but the Agricultural College has proved that this does not affect an area thirty feet away from the barberry. The Japanese barberry is safe from this pest, anyhow). Dog Wood—one of the best types of the panicle. Sumach, Thorn Apple, Elderberry, Hemlock, White Cedar—or *Arbor Vitae*; Osier—(both the red and yellow); Witch Hazel, Wild Rose, Viburnums—(the Nannie berry and the Arrow wood are the two best varieties); Five Finger Ivy, Bittersweet, Wild Clematis, Snow Berry.

Besides these there are the shrubs sold by the nurseries which, if one has the means, is the quickest way to get a showing. However, one may get a great deal of pleasure in rooting and growing their own, but it takes longer, of course. Privet, lilac, forsythia and similar flowering shrubs make showy hedges while arbor vitae, poplars, spruce and other tall growing plants serve admirably for windbreaks. The best effect is obtained by using one kind for the entire windbreak. If foundation plantings are used for the house, an irregular line is better than having a solid planting of one kind of shrub. Plants massed at the entrance to the house, and taller shrubs at the corners of the house with a variety in between will give the best effect. The whole effect should be to emphasize the home which is the center of interest on every farm. A confusion of ideas spoils this effect.

Borders look best with shrubs in the back, perennials and annuals in the front. The smaller plants can be grouped to get a mass effect as well as to have blossoms as long as flowers are in bloom.

Even the humblest home may be glorified by its flowers and shrubs. I have in mind the tiny home of a Polish tenant farmer whose wife works in the fields season in and season out. Every year I watch with interest to see what she has in her dooryard and I am always rewarded by the sight of petunias, dahlias, phlox and other flowers, hardy ones that do not require a great deal of attention, yet which lend touches of brightness to their simple abode.

Then too, in a home beautification contest down South, one of the prizes went to the colored woman who white-washed her cabin and as a final glorifying touch trained over her porch a gorgeous morning glory!

Where annuals are concerned it is easy to get rid of one's mistakes but for permanent plantings, a very definite plan should be followed.

Bring the Rural Church Up-to-date

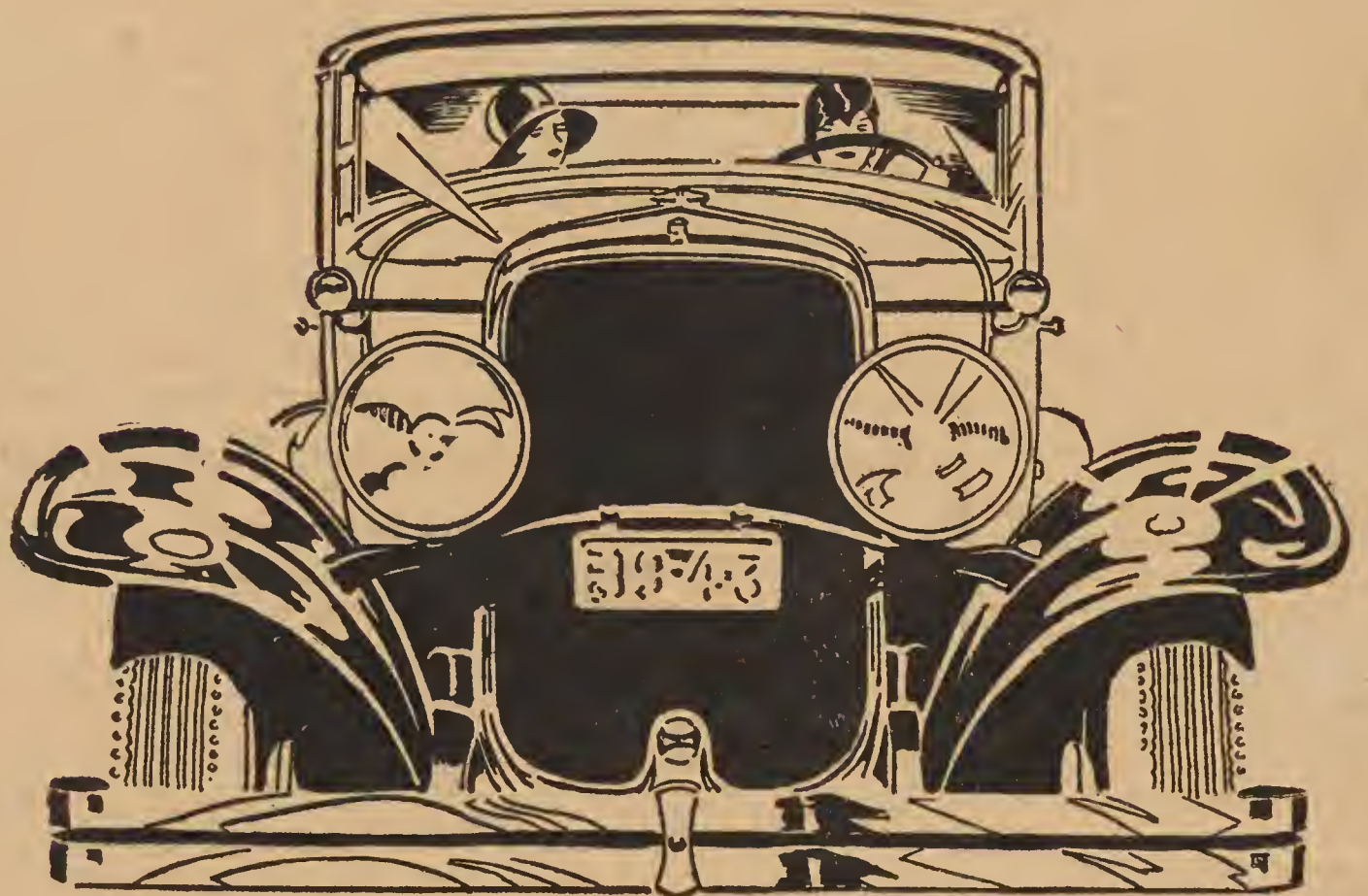
(Continued from Page 5)

this Larger Parish was organized. The unit of supervision for all rural institutions is getting larger. The little red school house is giving way to the new consolidated school. We used to work out our poll taxes on the roads by school districts, but we enlarged the unit to the township and in many States we have the county unit. The agricultural and home demonstration agents have the entire county as their parish, as does the county nurse and the county librarian. The most successful unit in religious work is, likewise, becoming the Larger Parish.

A booklet on "Camp Food" has been prepared by the Postum Company. Scouts, 4-H Club members and other boys interested in camping may get a copy of the booklet by writing to the Educational Department, Postum Co., Inc., Postum Bldg., New York City.

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New Style

A fresh interpretation of dynamic symmetry; new slender-profile radiator; longer, still lower body lines; balanced color combinations; new arched window silhouette; new bowl-type lamps; new-type smaller wheels.

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Typical Chrysler brilliancy of get-away, astonishing power and pick-up from the new Chrysler-designed "Silver-Dome" High-Compression engine; marked smoothness and quietness at all speeds; unusual economy of gas and oil; new-type internal-expanding four wheel hydraulic brakes give instant stopping in any weather.

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All that is finest in motor car enjoyment—the flashing getaway, the instant responsiveness, the marvelous smoothness, the brilliant style and colorful individuality which appeal to people everywhere and call forth universal admiration of Chrysler—can now be yours in this popular-priced six-cylinder car.

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Detroit, Michigan

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OCT 6, 1928

Published Weekly

English Farming Through American Eyes

A Summer in One of the World's Oldest Farm Communities

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is one of the most delightful little stories that have appeared in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in some time. Dr. Ladd, who is the Extension Director of the New York State College of Agriculture, has with his family been spending the summer among the real farm folks of Old England. He promises us more articles later about English farms and farmers.

By C. E. LADD

Director of Extension, N. Y. State
College of Agriculture

explain most of the differences in methods. Low labor wages, a real shortage of land, a very long slow growing season all help to explain the methods used.

It is August 24th and I am sitting in front of a coal fire in an open grate. Most of our neighbors would not waste fuel to-day but we Americans are a wee bit chilly in this cool damp atmosphere even after five months of living here. Just across the road and on each side of us are very pretty picturesque thatched roof stone cottages. This thatch is strong unbruised wheat straw that was not crushed by the usual threshing machine. It will last about fifteen years and then a new thatch will be laid over it. Of course they never have any amount of snow or ice to injure it and squirrels are practically unknown. I have never yet seen a shingle roof in England. Very few paper or felt roofs are used. If not a thatch the roof is almost sure to be of slate. Often the thatch is finished with two rows of slates at the eaves. Round about this neigh-

borhood there are many roofs of a different construction, and one of which I had never heard before moving here. These are slate roofs that have been covered over with a thin coat of concrete. This is so thin that the slates are bare in many places but the edges of the overlapping slates are fairly well sealed. It gives a peculiar frosted or sanded appearance to the roof and is very popular in southwest England.

In the roof of the cottage just down the hill is a small sized pane of glass. My cottage has a similar one. This is directly over the stairway and gives a very fine light to the otherwise dark stairway and to the whole center of the house. The absence of snow and ice makes these roof lights possible and cheap. Several larger houses nearby have porches with roofs made entirely of glass. They are delightful. I wish we could have them as inexpensively at home.

Thatching is a real art. The old thatchers take pride in their job and produce a beautiful smooth covering carefully adapted to every bend and corner of the roof. The arched thatch over the roof windows is particularly lovely and well done.

I dislike to spoil the picture but I feel sure that many of these housekeepers are not as delighted with thatched roofs as are the artists. Since the new straw is put on over a fair amount of the old straw, the under layer of thatch is always of old partly decayed dusty straw. It is not bad but it is not so neat as some housekeepers would wish.

Two small boys just came along to ask my boys to join them on an expedition to a neighboring brook. They are here very often. Their manners are very good and they always add "sir" to all their questions and their answers. When I meet them they give a funny little pull (Continued on Page 8)

HERE we are an American family of six, living in a stone cottage in a hamlet in Devon, the most glorious part of England. In a country that has been over industrialized with a long neglect of agriculture at the hands of the government, Devon is one of the good clean rural sections that has not yet been spoiled by factories and smoke.

If you should drop in to call on us this rainy afternoon and take a little walk around the neighborhood, you would find much to remind you of America and much that is different. You would feel very much at home. These people are our people. Many of your ancestors came from Devon, and you may well be proud of it. The country people are tall, strong, healthy looking folks. They have tilled these fields for a thousand years, and they love the open country.

And yet you would see many differences from your own American farm—differences in cattle, horses, and sheep—in crops—in buildings—and machinery—in fences, roads, and methods of farming. The newly arrived American quite commonly thinks that English farming is wrong wherever it differs from American farming. It would be just as foolish for the Englishman to come to an American farm and say that everything differing from England is wrong. There are certain fundamental differences between English and American farming that



A typical farm scene in Old England. Note the thatched roofs on the buildings and the flourishing potatoes in the foreground.

There was an old car
with carbon inside,
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it gives you a
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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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**With the A.A.
APPLE
GROWER**

Another View of Prices and Conditions in the 1928 Apple Market

By E. W. MITCHELL

Editor's Note—Here is another discussion of prices and other market conditions of apples and other fruit this fall. We are doing our best to help producers of all farm products to get market information so that they can make the best sale of their products. Mr. Mitchell is a prominent fruit grower of Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County, N. Y. He was formerly President of the New York State Horticultural Society.

THE supply of apples this year is estimated at seven million barrels more for the United States as a whole than in 1927. This increase is largely in the Northwest and Virginia while the local crop in New York and New England is only slightly larger than last year. This will have the effect of stabilizing and lowering prices in the large cities and centers of distribution and on the export market, but will not have so much influence on smaller markets, especially where they depend on locally grown fruit for a large part of their supply. Freight and costs of distribution act as a protective tariff for the local growers near our big eastern cities and help to hold the markets for them against the large producing centers of the Northwest.

Increase Over 1927 Not Burdensome

The increase of about seven million barrels for the United States is not so great when the average crop is about 32 million and has run as high as 39 million. This year the total will be slightly under the 5-year average.

The large crops of fine quality and the keen competition from other lines in the last few years have led to better quality and packs of apples. Every year an increasing proportion of the off-grades have to be kept from market and made into by-products. Distribution costs are so great and the consumer so discriminating that dealers hesitate more and more to invest money in or to handle anything other than high quality goods. I think this year will be no exception and the amount of fruit so used will reduce the commercial crop more than is generally expected.

The packing of prunes, raisins, figs, cherries, pears, peaches and other lines too numerous to mention, has, I think, been at least up to the average or greater. Improved varieties, methods of growing and packing, refrigeration, transportation and distribution have made it possible to have fruits and vegetables from distant sections on our markets all winter, and the apple has to compete with them all for the consumer's dollar. Some competing lines are controlled by large organizations and are pushed by a definite sales and advertising program. Apple growers and dealers must surely come to handling the crop through large organizations that can handle a large enough volume to afford some advertising and sales effort.

Reasonable Price Will Keep Crop Moving

The general price level of strawberries, peaches, melons, vegetables and especially potatoes has been rather low all season. Grapes and pears are coming in large volume from the West and selling at low prices. I think distributors and consumers have a fairly fixed idea of what they will pay for food stuffs, and apples must be offered them at what they consider reasonable prices if we expect to move the crop. Certainly a high price at the start is going to slow down the movement of the crop and any attempt to force poorer grades into consumption may have a

(Continued on Page 8)

Eastern States Breaks Attendance Record

Cattle Show, 4-H Club Work and Horse Pulling Contest Draw Crowds

EASTERN States Exposition, the leading show of its kind in the ten north Atlantic states, closed its twelfth annual exhibition September 22 by breaking all records for attendance and quality and size of exhibit. It was the greatest show in every respect that the northeastern part of the country has ever seen. The Exposition proved itself an all-weather show in spite of the rain during the middle part of the week. The attendance of 281,248 people for the entire week broke all previous records. Last year the attendance was 279,764 people as compared with 237,344 the year before.

The Connecticut state exhibit was outstanding in attempting to advertise the agricultural opportunities of the state. A house representing the modern New England type done in a stucco finish, was used as a back ground. In front of this house was a lawn on which products, arranged in the form of flower beds, was used to show what Connecticut produced. In displaying these products every effort was made to emphasize quality as represented by the New England quality product label. Massachusetts had another striking exhibit featuring a model roadside stand.

One of the features of the Exposition which has grown in size and interest every year since its development in 1926, was the dynamometer contest in which

By NATHAN KOENIG

teams from all over New England competed. Thousands of people watched the battle for supremacy among horse flesh while the contest was in progress. The Hampshire Silver Black Fox team broke all records ever made at the Exposition pulling contest by drawing a registered load of 3,200 pounds for 24 feet. This team from Williamsburg, Massachusetts, has competed in contests held in every New England State including the New York state fair and has

walked off with honors at nearly all of them. A. R. Sedgley of Athol, Mass., placed second, but is still the champion for a time record in the class for teams weighing over 3,000 pounds. In the light classes for teams under 3,000 pounds, R. P. Connors of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, placed first with his team.

Judging contests of dairy, beef, poultry, sheep, swine, and horses, were features for college students and 4-H Club members. The Connecticut agricultural college defeated nine colleges of the six New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the inter-collegiate dairy judging contest. The team consisting of John V. Visny of Bethel, Conn., Austin D. Lathrop of Montville, Conn. and George A. Jackson of Hardwick, Mass., together with Robert E. Johnson, coach will compete in the inter-collegiate dairy judging contest to be held in Memphis in connection with the National Dairy show during the middle of October.

Two hundred and thirty-nine 4-H Club members coming from thirteen eastern states, from Maine to Virginia, spent a week at Camp Vail that is run in connection with the Eastern States Exposition. Outstanding leaders representing every phase of 4-H Club activities were present. Potato growers from Maine had the opportunity of meeting the peanut and sweet potato

(Continued on Page 11)



The New York 4-H club delegation at the Eastern States Exposition. From left to right back row: Mrs. A. A. McKenzie, A. A. McKenzie, county club agent, John D. Walker, county club agent, Henry Clapp, Earl Bookhaut, Leo Chamberlain and John A. Reynolds, assistant state club leader. Front row, left to right: Fred Klingheil, Stephen Reamer (in front of Fred), Mildred M. Stevens, Assistant State Club Leader, Francis LaRue, Jane Gilmore, Virginia Phillips, Lucille Remy, Kathleen Trost, Lilah Elton, Local leader, Russell Bergerson and Fayette Sherman (in front of Russell).

Our Changing Fertilizer Industry

Two-thirds of Your Nitrogen Fertilizer Now Comes From the Air

By SIDNEY B. HASKELL

THE speakers at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Swampscott, Mass., this past month made nitrogen the leading topic of discussion. They foresee increasing efficiency in the manufacture of synthetic nitrogen, possibly the partial replacement of some of the older sources in favor of the new, and certainly most severe competition in the sale of nitrogen from various sources, with consequent gain to the agricultural interests of the country. They prophesy vast changes in world agriculture because of the fact of inexhaustible supplies of relatively low cost nitrogen and anticipated international economic difficulties because new nitrogen plants were being built on the basis of national defense rather than of economic need.

Perhaps the most vivid portrayal of changes in the fertilizer industry brought about by the development of means of taking nitrogen from the air and fixing it in a form suited for agricultural consumption was made by H. R. Bates, Superintendent of manufacture of one of our larger fertilizer companies. He said in part:

"Every square mile of air over the earth's surface carries 20,000,000 tons of nitrogen, enough in each square mile to last the world twelve years at the present rate of consumption and it is free as far as its material value is concerned.

"Any important changes in the production and cost are of immediate interest to statesmen, financiers, chemists, agriculturists and manufacturers.

"It is absolutely indispensable to mankind in peace or war, and a necessity to all animal and vegetable growth. There is hardly a problem in any branch of agricultural or industrial chemistry that does not at some

point require the consideration of nitrogen. With the consumption of nitrate apparently decreasing, by-product sulphate remaining about the same, and synthetic products increasing rapidly, some idea of the increase may be apparent—when we took but 1 per cent of our nitrogen supply from the air in 1909 and 57 per cent in 1927. Surely a wonderful heritage from the chemists and engineers who solved the difficult problems which made possible the present production of synthetic ammonia."

The difficulties facing actual and potential manufacture of nitrogen were also most vividly brought out, it being shown that changes in technology of manufacture are so rapid that equipment must often be amortized on the basis of very short periods.

Mr. E. M. Allen, of Mathieson Alkali Works and long engaged in the manufacture of alkaline

products, made mention of "a two million dollar plant, constructed with the best of engineering knowledge and advice which became obsolete even before construction had commenced." Nearly every speaker on the nitrogen symposium took occasion to pay his respects to Muscle Shoals and the propaganda in its support.

The status of sulphate of ammonia produced as a by-product in the manufacture of coke was presented by Mr. Charles J. Ramsburg of the Loppers Company. This company has built a line of by-product coke-oven plants in many different parts of the country. Mr. Ramsburg showed by charts and diagrams the rapid development of by-product nitrogen manufacture in the last 15 years and how the old wasteful beehive coke oven is now a thing of the past.

This tremendous increase in domestic supply of sulphate of ammonia has had a most decided effect on the character of mixed fertilizers, this material having replaced much of the organic nitrogen and nitrogen from other sources formerly put into these mixtures. Mr. Ramsburg prophesied, however, that the country was nearly at the end of this rapid increase in by-product nitrogen production and that in the future synthetic sources must supply the increasing demands of American agriculture for nitrogen.

Utilization of nitrogen supplies now coming on the market was discussed by nearly all the speakers. Particular attention was given to the possibilities of pasture improvement by the use of nitrogen, supported,

(Continued on Page 19)



Harvesting a magnificent crop of broadleaf tobacco on the farm of Louis L. Grant, Buckland, Conn. Two-thirds of the total nitrogen applied was applied "from the air"—in synthetic forms.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 122 October 6, 1928 No. 14

Suppose This Had Happened To You

WHEN one reads of a great calamity overtaking people somewhere else, he usually remarks carelessly about how terrible it is, but unless one has had actual experience with fire or flood he can have no appreciation or realization of what it really means.

Imagine, if you can, what it would mean to you to have a cyclone or flood sweep across your entire county and several surrounding counties, utterly destroying all the crops, nearly every home, and killing several thousands of your friends and neighbors. Imagine the horror of just trying to exist in such a ruined land after the disaster, with your accumulated savings of a lifetime gone, your home destroyed, and perhaps one or more members of your family lost. Add to these horrors the difficulty of getting food, the polluted water and the danger of terrible epidemics. Then you have a very faint picture of what the survivors of the hurricane and floods of Porto Rico and Florida are now suffering.

So great was the disaster that it is impossible even to estimate the damage either in life or property, but it is known that practically all of the crops of Porto Rico were ruined, and 95 per cent of the property. In Florida, the estimate at this writing of dead is 2200, and the loss in property is beyond count. Think of the courage that is going to be necessary for those who survive to conquer despair and build again from the present chaos.

Our one thought should be a profound thankfulness that God has spared us from similar catastrophes, and a keen desire to co-operate with the Red Cross to help these stricken people build again. This great disaster is proving again the worth of the Red Cross, which is just about the finest organization in the world. Let there be great trouble anywhere, caused either by man in his wars or Nature in her wrath, and the Red Cross is soon on the job efficiently feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, and healing the sick.

But it cannot work without funds and this is where you and I come in. This is where real religion and real charity show themselves. Millions upon millions of dollars are needed by the Red Cross to help these stricken people of our own land get started again. Will you help? Will you do your part? If you cannot contri-

bute in dollars, even a few pennies will not be scorned. Send or take your contribution to the Red Cross chapter in your own village, or send it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and we will turn it over to the Red Cross together with your name, to be used in Florida and Porto Rico.

Radio Helped Get His Rye Planted

"Yesterday I was resting at noon listening in to WEAJ when the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Departments of Agriculture market and weather reports came in. The weather report said rain. I had been sowing rye since Monday morning and I was very tired, but when I got that report I at once left for the scene of action and I used every effort and got the last of my 30 acres planted. So last night when I heard the storm break about midnight, I thought of you."—H. V. K., New Jersey.

THIS little letter pleased us very much because it is a practical illustration of the good work the state and federal Departments of Agriculture and the broadcasting stations are doing to get accurate and timely information to farmers. The market and weather reports are broadcast from WEAJ at 11:30 standard time daily except Saturday.

May we call the attention of our readers also to the change in the farm program broadcasting period at the General Electric station, WGY, at Schenectady. Beginning with October 4, the WGY agricultural program will be presented every Thursday evening from 7:30 to 8 o'clock eastern standard time. We hope our people will get in the habit of listening in on both these WGY and WEAJ programs.

Losses From Abortion

WHENEVER cattle diseases are mentioned, most of us are apt to think immediately of tuberculosis, but as a matter of fact, contagious abortion is doing more damage to the dairy industry at the present time than is tuberculosis. Within the past ten years the losses from tuberculosis have been reduced by half while losses from abortion have doubled, so that now it is estimated more than \$50,000,000 is the price dairymen pay annually for the ravages of abortion.

Unfortunately, there is no sure cure for the disease and many dairymen turn to a lot of so-called cures which cost them considerable money and often do more harm than good. You may give these fake cures some credit because you happen to use it at a time when other factors have reduced the losses from this disease in your herd.

Veterinarians and scientists are gradually working toward better control of contagious abortion. Two blood tests known as complement fixation and agglutination are now administered by veterinarians to detect infected animals so that they can be separated from healthy ones. These tests are about 85 per cent efficient and successful.

The whole emphasis of control so far is founded on prevention from infection by rigid sanitary measures and by separating infected animals from the rest of the herd.

Caution the Bad Sportsmen

THE hunting season is with us again. Thousands of farmers like to hunt as well as the folks who come from the city, and it must be said in fairness that the great majority of sportsmen, either from the city or country, are gentlemen and do not intend to overstep their privileges.

We suggest that there is a lot these men can do to restrain their less careful brethren. When you see a fellow hunter carelessly leaving a gate open or bars down, or breaking down a fence in getting over it, or handling a gun so as to endanger the lives of cattle or human beings, he should be reprimanded. He is not only in-

juring the farmer on whose land he is trespassing, but he is also injuring the chances of all good hunters to continue to indulge in the sport, for it is certain that unless trespassers are more careful in their privileges, legislation will be secured taking the privileges away.

It should never be forgotten that a farmer's land is his own domain and that when a hunter goes on that land he is there by special privilege.

Telephone Prize Contest

WE have been getting some very interesting letters on our contest entitled "Has Your Telephone Saved You Money?" We are going to close this contest on October 15, but before doing so we want to remind many others who want to write a letter on this interesting subject of this last opportunity.

If your telephone has helped you sell crops, livestock, or other products to good advantage, or if you have used the telephone to save time or money in buying supplies, our readers will be interested in your experience.

For the best letter on this subject, we will pay \$5.00, for the second best, \$3.00, and for all others that we print, \$1.00.

Why Not Take a Short Course?

ALL the colleges of agriculture in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory have short courses in agriculture which should be of interest to a large number of farmers who want to get more practical training and scientific background for their great business of agriculture. Tuition in these short courses is free and they usually last from six to eight weeks.

In New York, the short course begins on November 7 and ends on February 16. There are courses in general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry, fruit growing, flower growing, vegetable crops, farm machinery and in marketing. Individual farmers can also get special help on their special problems.

For the young man who has been unable to go to college and who can get away from his regular work for a few weeks, these courses are especially valuable. More information and details can be obtained by writing to the College of Agriculture in your state.

Concentrated Fertilizers Increasing

THE tendency in the fertilizer business toward more concentrated fertilizers is worthy of commendation. In recent years, mixed fertilizers containing from twenty to forty per cent of real plant food have been made available to farmers. These are known under such names as concentrated fertilizer, double strength or multiple strength fertilizer. If the price at which they are sold is not relatively higher than the lower grade fertilizers, they should be purchased. It is much easier to pay the freight on and to handle the fertilizers containing more plant food per ton than it is those that contain so much carrier.

In using these concentrated fertilizers, it must be borne in mind that not so much of the mixture is needed per acre and care must be taken not to injure the seed with them.

Eastman's Chestnut

I AM sure this could not have been any mother in the A.A. family who said to her young son, a second-grader:

"And what did my little darling do in school to-day?"

"We had Nature study and it was my turn to bring a specimen," said Evan.

"Now wasn't that nice. What did you bring?"

"I brought a bedbug in a bottle and I told teacher we had lots more and if she wanted I could bring her one every day!"

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

THIS time of the year most of our thoughts and energy on the farm go towards the harvesting and marketing of our crops. We had about four acres of Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn planted in a field along with silage corn. Our idea was that if the price of sweet corn were good we would sell it and



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

we would still have left a lot of fodder to go in the silo. We chose the Stowell's Evergreen variety because the stalk is large and would make lots of silage. We sold 11,380 ears for \$268.34—or an average of 2 1/3 cents per ear. I do not believe that we will grow Stowell's Evergreen another year as the buyers of this sweet corn complained as to the quality. There must be some other variety which would answer our purposes.

For the third time I have sold our apples to Harry Steinmetz of Yonkers and Livingston. The last two years we packed our apples in bushel baskets. This year we sold our crop to be delivered in bushel crates. As the buyer bought the crop on a tree-run basis, it is surprising how quickly the crates fill up. While there are many less McIntosh apples on the trees than last year, the average size of the apples is larger. I believe that we will have almost as many bushel crates of McIntosh this year as we had bushel baskets last year. From our standpoint it has been much easier to harvest the apples in this way and not to be bothered with the packing. We will probably receive as much money proportionately for our apples.

In 1927 we sowed sweet clover on a strip of our bearing orchard. This past summer we had a wonderful stand of sweet clover but did not touch it. Where the sweet clover was growing on this particular part of the orchard we had more McIntosh and more Baldwins than in any other part of the orchard. What the explanation is I do not know—whether the sweet clover supplied the necessary amount of nitrogen or whether not plowing the orchard and leaving it in sod did the trick. However, we are going to leave this strip just as it is for another season and watch it with great interest. Possibly some of the fruit growers who read this column have had a similar experience. I would be delighted to hear from them.

I took a trip to Germantown, Columbia County and visited the orchards of Mr. Alec Hover and Mr. Robert Livingston. Mr. Hover told me that his land had been in his family since receiving it as a grant from Queen Anne. Mr. Livingston is a direct descendant of Chancellor Livingston and his land has been in his family for an equal length of time. Germantown is one of the most beautiful spots in the Hudson Valley and they have many advantages which other fruit growers in the State do not possess. Both of them took me through their packing house which has a capacity of 60,000 barrels. Mr. W. M. Rider is the manager in charge. He also is the local buyer for the New York Pie Baking Company and will purchase 18,000 barrels of apples this year. They prefer to buy only Greenings and Baldwins if they can get them in sufficient quantity. In addition to this outlet, Mr.

Fisher has a packing house in one corner of the cold storage plant and stores some 10,000 barrels or their equivalent in bushels. I watched Mr. Fisher feed the apples on to the Cutler Grader and put up a very attractive bushel package, with the trademark name of Kingfisher Brand. Mr. Livingston and Mr. Hover told me that having their cold storage plant located in Germantown has made all the difference in the world to the apple growers in that vicinity. It has put them in the position that they do not have to sell unless they want to. The grower can put a barrel of apples in storage from now to the 1st of May for 65c a barrel and after May 1st

at a charge of 15c per month. Mr. Rider told me that they held Baldwins satisfactorily in their cold storage plant until August.

I was particularly interested in one block of trees that Mr. Hover has had in sod for the last six years. Every year he applies five or six pounds of a nitrogenous fertilizer around each tree and every year he has had a good crop. The color of the foliage is excellent and the growth of the trees is extremely vigorous. After seeing the success with which Mr. Hover has met in following this practice, I am certainly going to try it out in my own orchard on a small scale.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

Autumn With the Poets

TODAY the sun is crossing the line. It is a beautiful day, warm and clear, and Nature gives no sign of the long period of the dark, cold days to come. Autumn is to many the finest time of the whole year. Spring, filled with new hopes and aspirations, is good, but the hurry to get in the crops and the general uncertainty of the weather subtract from its pleasure. Then comes the hot and heavy toil of the summer days followed finally by the period of harvest time, which is somehow the philosophical period of the whole year, the time when we slow up a little from the rush and hurry of the season's work to lift our eyes to the results of what we in partnership with God have been able to accomplish. How like the different periods of our lifetime are the passing seasons.

All of the great poets, particularly our American poets, wrote much about Nature and the passing seasons in general, and about autumn in particular. To a great many persons there is no time of year when Nature comes quite so close as at the harvest time, no other time when this little introduction to "Thanatopsis", by William Cullen Bryant, applies quite so well:

To him who, in the love of Nature, holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks

A various language: for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware.

Probably none of our American writers had a greater love of Nature and the country than did Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. See if you do not especially like the following little selection from his poem, "Autumn":

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And, from a beaker full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds.
Morn on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wing, and in the vales
The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate wooer,
Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep-crimsoned,
And silver beech, and maple yellow-leaved,
Where autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the wayside a-weary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves. The purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,
A winter bird, comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the witch-hazel, whilst aloud,
From cottage roofs the warbling bluebird sings
And merrily, with oft-repeated stroke,
Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy flail.

John Greenleaf Whittier wrote another little piece called "For An Autumn Festival." Maybe you will like this as well as the one quoted above from Longfellow:

Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems of gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.

O, favors every year made new!
O, gifts with rain and sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.
We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;
We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

Who murmurs at his lot today?
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom?
Or sighs for dainties far away,
Beside the bounteous board of home?

Then our own "Bob" Adams has written a lot about the fall, one of the best of which is the little verse called "Apples", a part of which goes like this:

When I saw one that suited me,
I threw a stick or shook the tree,
But every year the first to redden
Were those some lively worm had fed in,
Had crawled about and made a bed in.
How carefully I chewed 'round one way
Until I almost reached his runway,
And then, reversing, chewed on back,
Clear to the border of his track.

(Continued on Page 21)



"The growing pile of husks behind, the golden ears before"



Regarding FALL POULTRY PROFITS

WHETHER your flock is your chief source of income, or a sideline to your dairy herd, you want to put it on the most profitable basis possible.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

The Cabbage Market is Firm

ON these days of low returns from so many farm crops it gives one a cheerful feeling to have a crop for which the price is adequate. So when we come in from a big day's work, sit down to supper and turn on the radio for the market reports, it is an aid to digestion to hear "Cabbage market firm, demand improving, small to medium \$30 to \$32 per ton." For those farmers who have cabbage it will be a wonderful season, as it promised to be as early as June.



M. C. Burritt

In the issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for June 30, I said, "There are some early signs which may mean a good cabbage year." In the next ten days the evidences of a relatively small total crop and a good price so increased that we determined to plant the full acreage planned for even at an extra effort and higher costs. Therefore, though we were short of plants we went out and bought them at high prices. Kept off the land by continuous rains until July 3 and delayed by further rains, we stuck to the planting until July 19 when we finished. We were of course aided by the fact that our land was tiled.

Late Rains Helped Crop

The growing season was good until late August and early September when the absence of rain slowed up growth. Recent showers have helped, however, and practically all the field will make a crop although the latest planted will have small heads. We began to cut the first Domestic cabbage on August 22 and some Danish heads are to be found now which weigh more than three pounds.

The condition of all cabbage in the United States as reported on September 1st averages 74 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 78 per cent and 84 per cent last year. New York's average is only 61 per cent compared with a ten-year average of 80 per cent. The Domestic crop which is practically made now is not much more than one half of last year and the price which started in at \$20 per ton about a month ago has steadily risen to \$30 per ton now. The Danish yield may be about 80 per cent of last year's crop if conditions are favorable from now on. It looks like a favorable season to store cabbage in moderate amounts, if not held too long and the southern crop is watched.

Wheat is About All In

Much of the wheat acreage in western New York has been sown during the past week. Plowing was pretty well done before September 1st but lack of rain delayed preparation of the seed bed. Recent showers have helped and seed beds are, as a rule, good. The acreage promises to be about normal. When one looks at his cost accounts on wheat he wonders why he continues to grow it, for the cost usually runs from 25 cents to a dollar more than the selling price according to yield. Tractor (with operator) costs for plowing and fitting the land alone are nearly ten dollars per acre. Interest and overhead make up another ten dollars and seed and fertilizer about six more, so that one must have at least twenty bushels per acre at \$1.25 per bushel to cover fall seeding costs.

It is very unlikely that any farmers in this section will get out of wheat what it costs to raise it. There are two reasons however, why we continue to grow it. We need the straw for

bedding for stock and for humus as it goes back in the manure. It utilizes land better than most other available extensive crops and at least gives us interest on our investment and our cash outlay. We cannot plant all our land with intensive crops.

Wealthies Require Vigorous Pruning

We have just finished the first picking of one of the finest crops of Wealthy apples we have ever grown. This variety of apple is somewhat out of favor largely because of the small price return from growing it. It is a beautiful apple when well grown taking on a bright red color and in its season which is from late September to November, for those who like a tart sprightly apple, it is very good out-of-hand eating. It has the bad habit of very heavy alternate bearing followed by no crop which hurts its sale in years of full crop. Few apple trees are more beautiful than the Wealthy with a full yield of its bright red fruit. It also drops badly when getting ripe which necessitates picking twice.

We took two barrels per tree in the first picking and picked up an average of a barrel per tree off the ground, leaving nearly two barrels per tree yet to harvest. The Wealthy requires very vigorous pruning after it comes to full bearing in order to stimulate new wood growth and to maintain size, as well as to thin for size and color. Color is a very important factor. The market price for U. S. No. 1 hand picked $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Wealthies packed in tub baskets is not over \$1.25 per bushel which nets the grower about 85 cents above basket, packing and selling costs. At the same time highly colored, but more or less bruised and defective windfalls sell readily in the local public market at \$1.00 per bushel in open crates which are returned. This less the selling costs nets seventy-five cents.

Peach harvest is well along and Elbertas will be practically finished by the 25th. The price which rose to \$1.50 early in the past week has now dropped to about \$1.15 per bushel. The picking of Twenty-Ounce and Greenings will begin this next week.

Onion Crop Falls Short of Last Year's Yield

THE onion crop in the late states is now forecast at 12,715,000 bushels compared with 14,931,000 bushels forecast a month ago and 17,773,000 bushels harvested last year.

Deterioration of prospects during the past month occurred principally in Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York and Ohio where the weather has been very unfavorable to the growing crop. In the Middle Western states heavy rains, wind and a hot sun have reduced prospects while in New York the crop failed to recover from the heavy floods of June and July. Neck rot, maggots, and blight have caused considerable damage generally.

New York Crop Half Last Year's

In the Elba section of New York, late June floods, followed by further floods in July, drowned out part of the acreage. There is a question now whether some of the flooded area which was allowed to stand will be harvested although the present high prices for onions are favorable to a complete harvest. Of those harvested to date, size runs very small, with many poor shapes, though the keeping quality is believed good. In the Cana-

(Continued on Page 12)

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English Farming Through American Eyes

(Continued from Page 1)

to their front hair or touch their cap if they have one on and say "Good morning, Sir." Some way it always hurts me just a little. I wish my two boys would say "Sir" a little more often and respectfully but I should dislike to have them give that sign of humility or deference by touching their cap or hair. Of course, these are laborer's or cottager's sons and class distinctions are sharply drawn except by us Americans who settle down in the village with no knowledge of or interest in such things. In spite of the seeming humility and deference, however, these people have always possessed the souls of free men, and without hesitation they would defy the King himself if he trespassed upon their rights. There is such a thing as the rights of an Englishman. They have been earned and defended and maintained for a thousand years and the spirit that did it was the spirit that settled America and made America what she is to-day.

So when a fine old English laborer, seventy years old and with "mutton-

chop" whiskers says, "Good evening, Sir" and often touches his cap, I know that there goes a man who may be more polite or respectful than need be but underneath has a free heart.

These English boys all wear suspenders or braces and so do all their fathers, whether rich or poor. Belts are worn but not trusted. Their knees are bare the year around as long as they are small enough to wear short pants. Their hair looks well. It ought to for their hair cut costs only eight cents in our money and mine only costs twelve. How I wish I could buy hair cuts in advance for about a year!

Many of the women and men too, have nice rosy cheeks. Their voices are much pleasanter than ours and they appear happier. There is little of the strain of always looking for a little better job. If one has a good job it is looked upon as a sort of permanent thing. You may say they do not work so hard to make progress and improve their lot as we do but remember there are fewer opportunities in an old country with a large population

in proportion to its natural resources. Will our grandchildren live in an over populated, over industrialized America that shall have few opportunities compared with to-day? I look around and I think of America and I wonder.

Wages are much lower than in America. Standards of living are lower. Our neighbors seem just as happy as Americans and more so, I think. Opportunities for young men are much less than in America and educational opportunities for the ordinary boy or girl do not compare with our fine American free school system.

A housemaid earns about fourteen cents an hour or about four to five dollars a week at the highest if hired by the week; a dairymaid earns \$3.75 a week and board. A farm laborer receives about \$8.00 per week plus a small cottage with thatched roof and stone floors in part of it and plus some privileges.

Food costs as much as in America in general. If you live on potatoes, beef or mutton, bread, cheese, eggs, milk, and cabbage or cauliflower, the cost will be less. But oranges, apples,

all fruits, tomatoes, lettuce, and most vegetables cost more than in the United States.

Clothing is cheaper. A fine wool suit that would cost \$50.00 in America can be bought for \$25.00. Woolen of all sorts is cheap and of excellent quality. Fuel costs more than in America. If you run a Ford car your annual license costs over one hundred dollars for the tax is one pound per horse power.

The ordinary laborer does without many things that the American laborer considers necessities. The English laborer never owns a motor car and the skilled mechanic seldom owns one. Quite a few own bicycles and in a very exceptional case one may own a motorcycle, but motor cars are only owned by people with an income several times as large as a day laborer. Incomes are not large enough to allow the poorer families to have good dental care. A striking thing to an American is the very large number of decayed teeth, the large number of people with false teeth very badly made and other evidences of lack of dental care. It is probable that the eyes are as badly neglected.

Malnutrition of children is not particularly evident in the country. The large cities of England and Scotland are very bad in this regard. In the great industrial centers the evident lack of proper nutrition is probably accentuated by the lack of sunshine. Great clouds of smoke darken the atmosphere and cut off direct sunlight.

Later, I will write a bit more about cows and sheep and horses, wheat, corn, barley, and pastures, but first of all in interest are the people and their homes. These people and their homes would be of interest to all of you. These English, whether farmer, smallholder, laborer, or city business man, are wonderful people. You would enjoy knowing them. They seem more contented than Americans and yet they have much less. They are very honest—property is much safer than in America. They are much slower than Americans and the entire pace of business is slower. All laborers work more slowly. They use better English than we do with much less profanity, but fully as much slang. You wouldn't understand that at all. They have learned to use their leisure hours and their vacation periods better than we do, and they love the open country better than Americans do.

1928 Apple Prospects

(Continued from Page 2)

disastrous effect on the general consumption and market price.

The price for our eastern fruit varies greatly, depending on variety, quality, the reputation of the pack, and the sales ability of the grower. Some early orders for Northwestern Winesap and Jonathan have been taken at \$1.80 per box or about \$5.50 per barrel, delivered at New York. Some Virginia Yorks and Ben Davis No. 1, 2½ inch and up, have been sold at \$3.00. Some pie company orders have been written for Greening, Baldwin and other good winter sorts at \$1.00 a bushel for the fruit 2¼ and up with culls out. These sales go a long way to setting the market. Fancy packs of good varieties will bring more. A grower who delivers his fruit to market and wholesales or retails should get some pay for that service. Those who have poor varieties or quality and do not take pains to sort and sell to the best advantage will have to be content with less.

Prices on the whole should be only slightly less than last year and if the growers do not try and force too much poor fruit on the market, the crop should show a fair profit to all concerned. There is no reason for the growers to get panicky and give their fruit away on early sales. They can do that later in the season if necessary, and all indications are that good fruit will bring a fair price and at least a dollar a bushel, or more, for the fruit alone without package and packing charges.

CHRYSLER Plymouth



Roadster (with rumble seat) \$675

When it comes to *dollar value* Plymouth is really the lowest priced . . .



Compare the new Chrysler-built Plymouth with what you get at the prices asked for the few other cars in its field.

You discover that, dollar-for-dollar, the new Plymouth gives you more than any other motor car in the lowest-priced group.

No other car of its class gives you such smart style and full size.

No other car can approach it in speed, acceleration and smoothness.

No other car gives you the assuring safety of internal-expanding hydraulic

4-wheel brakes, equipment you get only in other cars costing far more.

You must come to the inevitable conclusion that *in point of dollar value* the Plymouth is actually the *lowest-priced* car in the entire automobile field.

\$675

AND UPWARDS

Roadster . . .	\$675
(with rumble seat)	
Coupe . . .	685
Touring . . .	695
2-Door Sedan .	700
De Luxe Coupe	735
(with rumble seat)	
4-Door Sedan .	735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Plymouth dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

Have you tried it **AFTER SHAVING?**

**exhilarates
protects
cools**

AFTER your next shave, douse Listerine on the face full strength.

What a nice reaction. Cooling! A new sense of vigor and freshness. Amazing stimulation for tired skin. And all the usual smarting and burning gone at once. Also you have the satisfaction of knowing that the antiseptic essential oils of Listerine are enemies of infection.

One trial of Listerine this way will win you. Why not today! Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Have you tried
the new Listerine
Shaving Cream?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.



L I S T E R I N E

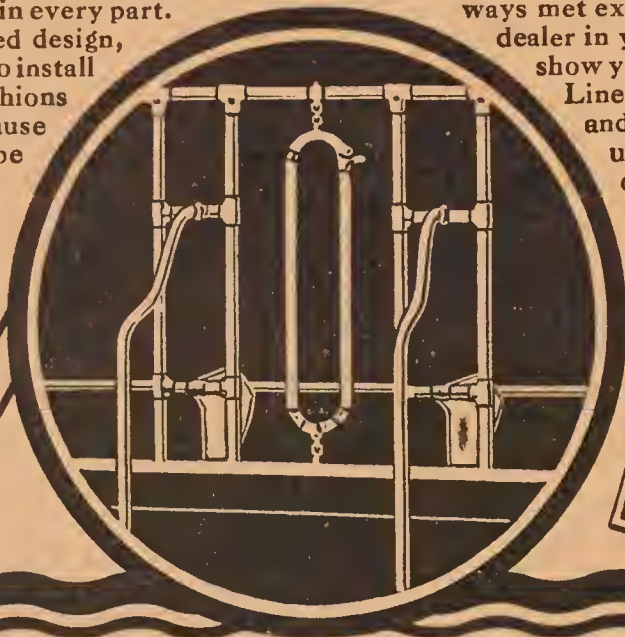


Always a Good Investment

CHECK the construction of a Ney Stall, No. 11, with your ideas of what a good stall ought to be. You will discover features that you want at reasonable prices. Ney Stalls are made of heavier tubing and stronger in every part. Due to the simplified design, Ney Stalls are easy to install and the Ney Stanchions always work because they only have to be flipped shut.

Ney Dairy Barn Equipment has

never been built to a price, but you get a bigger dollar's worth of year in and year out service from Ney Equipment. Ney have been making labor saving farm equipment for 50 years and Ney Equipment has always met expectations. The Ney dealer in your community will show you the complete Ney Line of Barn Equipment and Hay Tools, or write us today for a copy of the Ney Catalog No. 180, illustrating Ney products.



THE NEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY • Canton, Ohio

Established 1879 • Minneapolis, Minn. • Council Bluffs, Iowa

The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools, including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys and hardware specialties.



With the A. A. Dairyman



Milk Plants in New York State

EDITORS' NOTE—The following interesting and valuable information about milk plants is another brief article taken from a bulletin, "Dairy Statistics in New York", prepared by R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The first of this series on the number of dairy cows in New York was published in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

It is our belief that before dairymen, or any other kind of farmer, can make the best success they must have the fundamental information on which their business is based, so it is our purpose to continue to collect and give you this information from every source available and to make it as interesting reading as possible.

QUARTERLY reports from the established commercial dairy plants of the state are regularly received, listing the production for each month of the quarter, as well as the quantity of milk and cream received from farmers and the number of farmers delivering it. These reports are taken from the regular business records, and give in detail the most complete data available concerning the dairy industry.

Number of Milk Plants

There is little change in the number of dairy plants in active operation from year to year, though some plants are constantly being abandoned and others are built. The most important new territory provided with plants during the year was an area in Northeastern New York in the region of Lake Champlain. Such variations as are noted from year to year are due mainly to the inclusion of a varying number of small city retail plants in the larger upstate cities. The tendency has been for the number of country plants to decrease in recent years, with each plant receiving milk from a relatively larger number of farmers than formerly. The 1,330 plants listed included 37 "feeders."

Summary of Milk Plant Operations

Reports were tabulated for 1,330 plants receiving milk or cream from farms in 1927, compared with 1,333 in 1926, 1,340 in 1925, 1,326 in 1924, 1,329 in 1923, and 1,303 in 1922. In addition to the above number of plants, approximately 140 specialized ice-cream plants made reports. These usually buy their raw material from dairy plants, rarely receiving milk and cream directly from farmers.

The deliveries of milk and cream taken together (in terms of whole milk) were about 2 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1926, were slightly above 1925, and slightly below the earlier years for which we have data. Deliveries of farm-skimmed cream declined considerably.

The trend toward a greater proportion of total milk production to be used for consumption as fresh milk and cream has continued, with an increasing amount of milk used in fluid form. Although fluid cream sales declined slightly, they were substantially above 1923, 1924 and 1925.

On the other hand, the production of manufactured dairy products showed a general tendency to decline, with creamery butter and American cheese decreasing considerably. Some of the fancy cheeses and cottage cheese

increased somewhat. Condensed and evaporated milk, case goods, increased slightly over 1926, though they were considerably below earlier years. Bulk goods increased. Condensed buttermilk increased remarkably, while powdered whole and skim milk and malted milk increased a little. Ice cream also increased.

Conditions still prevail where, because of the competitive situation, there are in given localities two or more plants none of which has a sufficient volume for the most efficient operation. There is a tendency, where practicable, under such conditions to consolidate operations in one plant, thus reducing the overhead cost materially. This movement could be considerably extended, providing the farmers in the region served could have a sufficient guarantee that there would be an outlet for their milk at all times; or, in other words, that the only available plant should not be closed as the result of conditions over which the dairymen of the locality might have no control.

More dairy plants are regularly open in summer than in winter, though seasonal operations of the summer type are confined largely to cheese factories which are rapidly decreasing in number and importance.

Number of Farmers Delivering Milk and Cream at Plants

Because of the seasonal nature of milk production in many parts of the State, there are fewer dairymen delivering milk in Winter than in Summer, with the maximum of 71,197 in June and the minimum of 59,091 in February. There are, of course, many others selling milk direct to consumers, to small peddlers, or only producing enough for home use. In the Federal Census of Agriculture of 1925, 154,961 farms reported "cows milked."

Is It Necessary to Tramp Silage?

PRACTICALLY ever since silos came into use it has been one of the cardinal rules of silo operations that the silage must be very thoroughly tramped as put in to prevent moulding and spoilage. This job of tramping in the silo is one of the most disagreeable ones on the farm and the good wages demanded adds quite a little to the cost of filling the silo.

The high cost and scarcity of labor led a number of farmers in different sections of the country to try the plan of filling without tramping and several have used it the last three or four years with perfect success. Many claim that there is less loss from spoilage in silos filled this way than under the old plan of two or three men tramping down the silage. By not tramping the silage and using a small ensilage cutter and tractor, and a binder with bundle loading attachment, a farmer and his hired man or boys can fill the silo without extra help, greatly reducing the cost and labor of filling the silo. The advocates of the non-tramping plan recommend cutting the silage in one-fourth-inch lengths, adding plenty of water if the corn is frosted and dry and directing the filler pipe at the center of the silo, allowing the ensilage to fill up in a conical shaped pile, the center tending to push down and out, packing the ensilage

(Continued on Opposite Page)

\$50⁰⁰ OFF in the Chinese Auction

of
Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born Feb. 21, 1927

His Price **\$450⁰⁰**
is Now

THIS YOUNG BULL is from a 21 lb. two year old daughter of a nearly 23 lb. three year old, whose dam made nearly 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His sire is from a nearly 900 lb. yearly record four year old, that gave close to 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. He traces twice to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and twice to King Segis Pontiae, a nearly double century son of King Segis.

The selling price of this bull will be reduced \$50 the first of every month until sold

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices etc., write

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Horse Barn Equipment

Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks. Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Hay Track, and supplies

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THAT'S WHY Arcady Sweet 16 Dairy Feed has been giving satisfaction for over 15 years and is today the most popular low protein, low priced dairy feed. Get some from your dealer today.

Write for descriptive booklet, dealer's name, etc.

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FREE WRITE TODAY
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DAIRY BOOKLET

CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS—IT MEANS

Cleaner and Better Milk

Clipped and groomed cows will keep them clean and comfortable and keep the dirt out of the milk pail. CLIPPING AND GROOMING IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List on Request

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.

129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tightly and eliminating air spaces.

Experiments carried on at some of the agricultural experiment stations indicate that these farmers are right and that where the silage is cut rather fine and made rather wet that there is little if any more spoiled silage than quite damp, so that water can be with the older and more costly method. It is important that the silage be squeezed out by a handful, that the silo not be filled too rapidly, and that it be refilled after settling. Also it is recommended that the top two or three feet be even wetter than the average and be tramped well.

Eastern States Breaks Attendance Record

(Continued from Page 3)

growers from Virginia. Maine had the largest state delegation with 112 state champion members. The trip was made possible through the generosity of the Maine state chamber of commerce, the Maine publicity bureau, members of the New England council, and others interested in the agricultural interests of the state. The young visitors came from rural communities from 16 counties in Maine.

"Helpful hands make happy homes," was the slogan of the feature exhibit in the Camp Vail exhibition hall. The exhibit, constructed in the form of a model home, showed two rooms where club members from various states entertained notables coming from their own states.

Practical demonstrations in clothing work, canning, poultry keeping, dairying and other branches of 4-H achievement attracted the attention of all. The booths were constructed in such a manner as to be inviting to the passer by. The Boy Scouts occupied half of the exhibition hall.

Elbert L. Jenks, 4-H Club member of Feeding Hills, Mass., walked off with all honors at the Exposition beef show when his club steer was adjudged grand champion of all breeds in competition with beef growers and breeders. His Aberdeen Angus steer, Midge, was first awarded the grand championship in the club classes and won the gold medal for fitting and showing.

Entering into the competition with cattlemen young Jenks walked off with the grand championship for having the best steer that the show has ever seen among all breeds. This is the first time in the history of the Exhibition that a club member defeated expert beef producers in competition.

Dairy Winners

The Milking Shorthorn show was the biggest and best that has ever been at Eastern States. Competition was keen in every class. D. T. Barnard and Sons of Shelbourne, Mass., won the senior and grand champion bull award with Peer's Defender. Flintstone Farm of Dalton, Mass., won the junior champion award with Waterloo Conqueror. Webster Knight of Providence, R. I., won senior and grand champion female on Brookside Lettie 3rd. He also won the junior female champion award on Model's Maid.

The Milking Shorthorn sale in which native and imported animals were auctioned, averaged \$711 per head for imported animals, and \$375 for native. The top price paid for an animal was \$1490 in the imported lot. Three animals were tops in the native lot bringing \$375 each.

Brown Swiss cattle made a larger exhibit than last year. Frank Zoller of Schenectady, N. Y., walked off with all champion honors in the show. In every class shown his stock won either a first or second place. Other winners were fairly well divided between D. N. Boice of Churchville, N. Y. and Matthew Suydam and Sons of New Brunswick, N. J.

Holsteins had the strongest show of the dairy breeds. Senior and grand champion bull award went to Elmwood Farm of Deerfield, Ill., on Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld. Elmwood won the junior champion bull award with King Bessie Ormsby Pieterje. Yates Farms of Orchard Park, N. Y., had

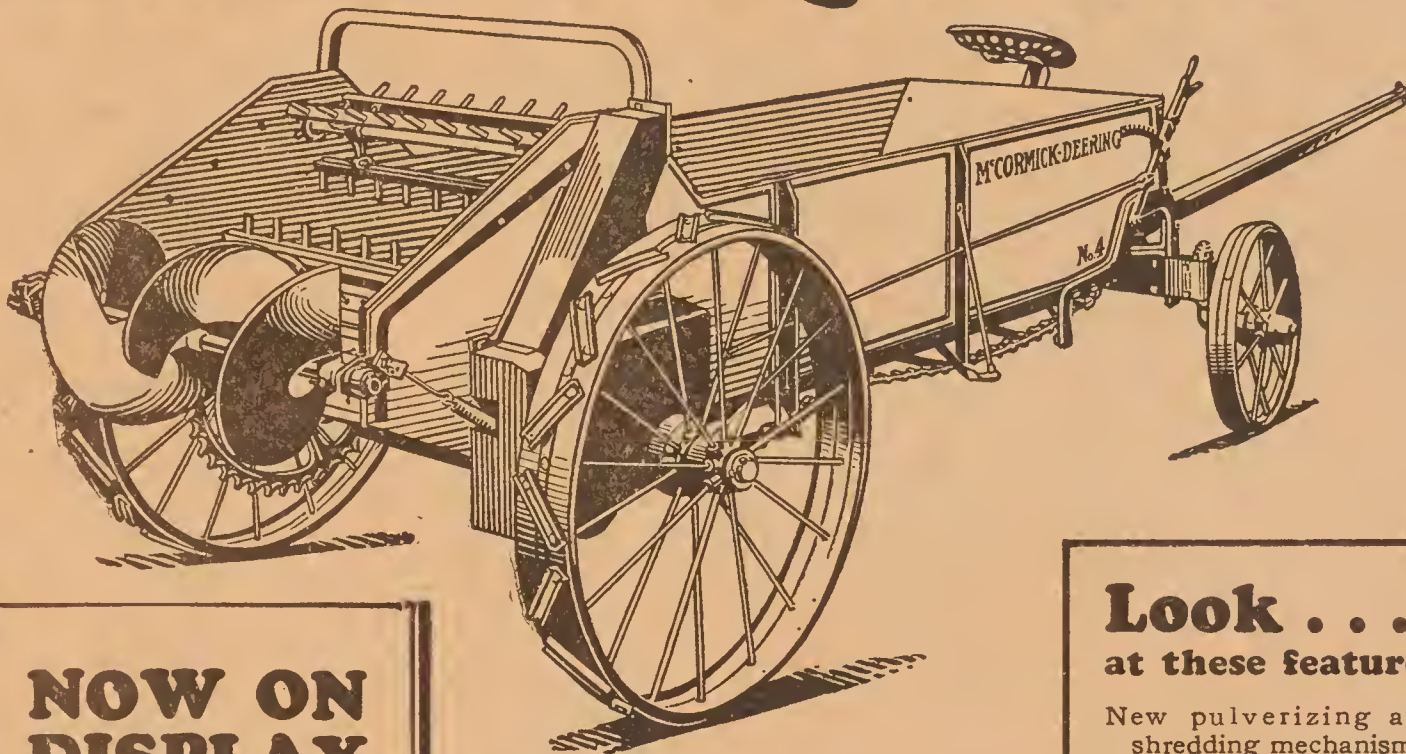
the senior and grand champion female on K.M.D.K.S. Colantha. The junior champion female award went to Henry Athes of Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

The Guernsey show was only fair and below the standard set by last year's exhibit. William H. Williams of Lyon Mountain, N. Y. won junior champion female with Aiyukpa K. Questa. D. B. Miller of Honesdale, Penn., had the senior and grand champion cow award with Langwater Haye's Daisy. Senior championship in the bull classes went to Homestead Dairy Farm of Salisbury, Maryland, with Foremost's Count. Junior and grand champion bull went to Williams on Aiyukpa K. Laddie.

Ayrshires presented a fairly good show bringing in the leading breeders in the northeast. Alta Crest Farms of Spencer, Mass., won senior and grand champion bull on Alta Crest Ringleader. Junior champion bull award went to the Massachusetts agricultural college on Bay State's Parthian. Wendover Farms of Bernardville, N. J., won the senior and grand champion female award on Barr Dusky Maid. They also won the junior champion female award with Grandee's Lucky Winifred of Wendover Farms.

An exhibit of high quality though not very large in numbers was presented by the Jersey breeders. Senior and grand champion bull was owned by P. H. B.

The New McCORMICK-DEERING Manure Spreader



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DON'T miss seeing the new McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. It has so many splendid features that you will say it is the best spreader you ever saw or owned. Go in and

see it—see the new-type pulverizing and spreading mechanism. Sit on the comfortable, forward-swinging seat and notice how easy it is to reach the two control-levers. Lift a fork over the side and see how easily you can load the new, low, wedge-shaped box. Inspect the roller-bearings that make it an easy pull, loaded to capacity, for two horses. Ask the dealer to demonstrate the McCormick-Deering or have him arrange for you to see one in action. Write direct for descriptive literature. Address:

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- New pulverizing and shredding mechanism
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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good bloky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbot, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
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"U. S."

Blue Ribbon Boots

Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. You'll notice the liveness of the uppers, the tough, over-size soles. And every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon fabric and rubber.

STANDARD accident insurance policies set the value of a pair of feet at from \$7500 to \$15,000—an average of \$11,250. Take care of your feet! Healthy, comfortable feet are as necessary to farm profits as tools and fertilizer and sunshine.

Bedding down cattle, building fences or working in the woodlot are hard enough jobs even when your feet are warm and dry. To keep out wet and cold we are now making you better boots and overshoes than you ever had before.

You'll know it the minute you get a pair of today's "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots on your feet.

We say, "You are sure to get more wear," because we know the standards to which this new footwear is made. We know how the rubber is selected and compounded. We know the 12 tests that Blue Ribbon Boots pass before being offered to you. We make Blue Ribbon merchandise to outwear other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service.

United States Rubber Company



Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*



"U. S." Rubbers

Whatever type you prefer—you'll find it in "U. S." Rubbers—a style for every shoe.

Will your boots stand this?

Think of the punishment your boots must take—scuffing over concrete feeding floors, scraping through ice and mud!

In the Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ " per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is $\frac{1}{16}$ " per hour. *No wonder they outwear others!*

The 300-farmer test

All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. The boots are worn until they are completely worn out. By watching these results we make *certain* that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others! There is no guesswork. It's a proven fact!



"U. S." Portland

You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. It has a long wearing gray or red sole and the finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- and 5-buckle heights.



"U. S." Gaytees

The newest popular vogue in women's dress overshoes. Has adjustable strap fasteners that always work—never get out of order. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. See them! Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth top, buckle galosh. Look for the "U. S." trade-mark.



FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those \$11,000 feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address your request to United States Rubber Co., Dept. 110, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



"U. S."

BLUE RIBBON
heavy footwear



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic)

Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles. The most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Made of the "U. S." Blue Ribbon rubber, it is built to give you the longest wear you ever got from an overshoe.

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And no group of buyers have shown a more decided preference for this sensational car than those living in the rural communities of America—for here is provided, to a remarkable degree, those basic factors so essential in an automobile for use on the farm.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and see the car that has won such nationwide popularity. Satisfy yourself that the purchase of a Chevrolet assures you more automobile and more all-round satisfaction than you ever thought possible at prices so amazingly low!

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For fourteen years Chevrolet has followed a policy of constant progress in engineering, with the result that today's Chevrolet is modern in every detail of design.

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Today's Chevrolet provides beauty of design to an exceptional degree because Chevrolet has at its disposal the unmatched facilities of the Fisher Body Corporation.

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Because the Chevrolet Motor Company has both the desire and the ability to provide quality features typical of the finest cars, today's Chevrolet is everywhere regarded as the world's most luxurious low-priced car.

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Chevrolet's amazing performance is the result of a valve-in-head motor whose power is a matter of worldwide fame and whose snap and smoothness are assured by alloy invar-strut pistons, large valves with mushroom type tappets, accurately counter-balanced reciprocating parts, and an extremely efficient fuel carburetion and distribution system.

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Chevrolet owners enjoy true economy of operation because of such modern features as pump circulation of oil and water, oil filter, air cleaner, ultra-efficient carburetion, crankcase breathing system and thermostatically controlled cooling.

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Chevrolet enjoys a worldwide reputation for low maintenance costs because it is rugged in construction, built of the finest materials and embodies the results of millions of miles of testing at the General Motors Proving Ground.

9. RESALE VALUE

Chevrolet's resale value is high because Chevrolet's rugged construction assures many thousands of miles of dependable transportation while Chevrolet's style is so advanced that it maintains its good appearance for years.

10. PRICE

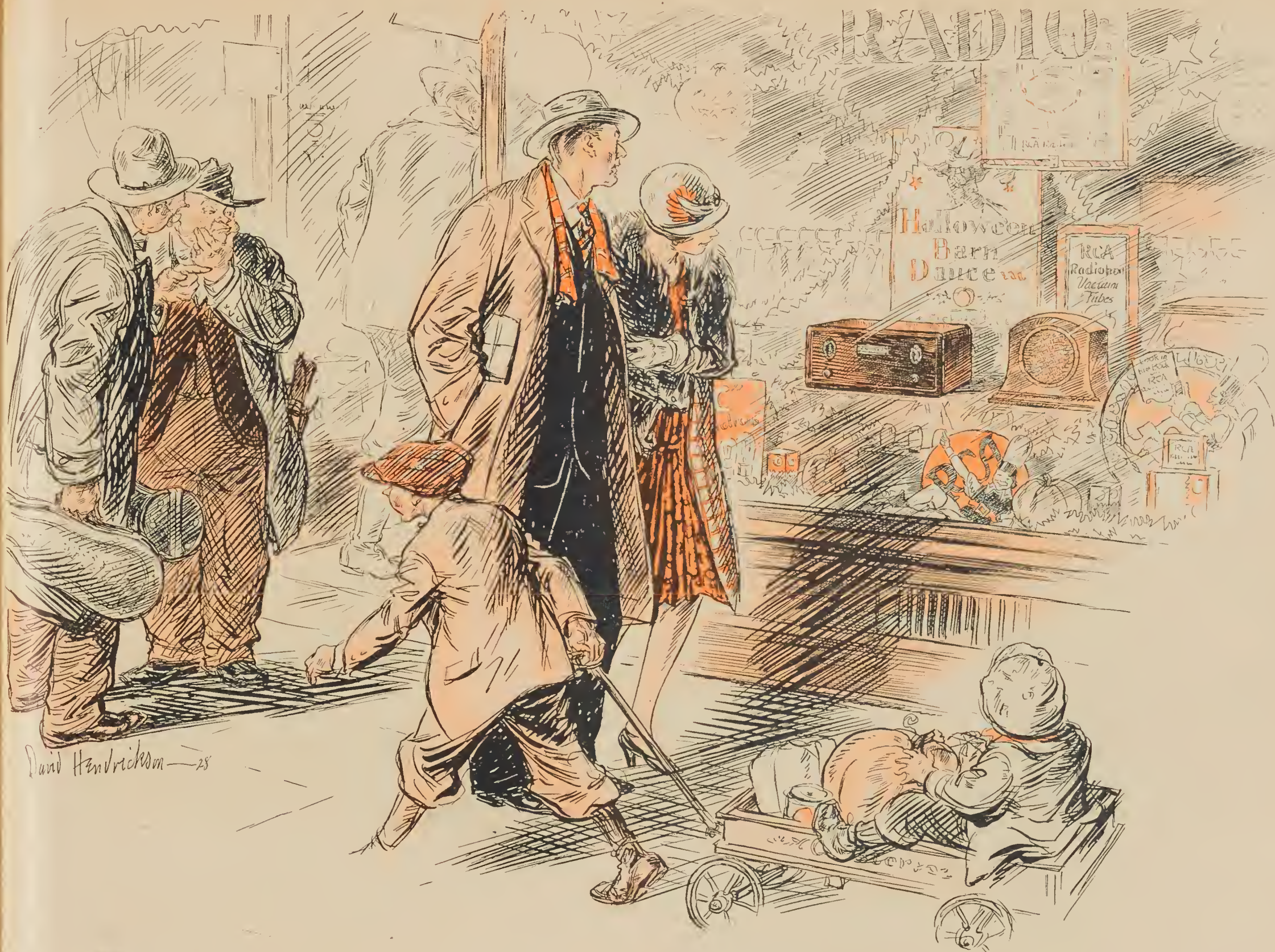
As a result of worldwide popularity and tremendous production, Chevrolet is able to offer these beautiful modern cars at these amazing low prices:

The Touring or Roadster . . .	\$495	The Convertible Sport Cabriolet	\$695
The Coach	\$585	The Imperial Landau	\$715
The Coupe	\$595	Utility Truck (Chassis Only)	\$520
The 4-Door Sedan	\$675	Light Delivery (Chassis Only)	\$375

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They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.



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RADIOLA 16 was specially designed to provide high quality broadcast reception for homes not served by central station electricity.

It is the product of the famous radio research laboratories of General Electric, Westinghouse and the Radio Corporation of America.

Sturdily built of the finest materials, with the special RCA tuned-radio-frequency circuit, Radiola 16 is a compact, dependable instrument of remarkably fine performance.

For the "wired home," Radiola 18 is, of course, the most popular receiver, because of the extreme simplicity of its operation direct from the electric light circuit.



RCA RADIOLA 16—Very compact, sturdy, battery-operated, 6-tube receiver. Single dial control. Perfected RCA tuned-radio-frequency circuit. Mahogany finished cabinet. \$82.75 (with Radiotrons)



RCA RADIOLA 18—For direct operation from A. C. house current (110 volt, 60 cycle). Employs special A. C. tubes and rectifier. Electrically lighted dial. Finest set of its kind. \$115 (less Radiotrons)

The best reproducer to get the full tone qualities of the "16" or the "18" is the RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A—\$29.

Either of these expertly designed instruments will provide thousands of hours of enjoyment for all the family. A good radio set is a necessity in the well-equipped home.

RCA sets may readily be purchased from RCA Radiola Dealers on the RCA Time Payment Plan.

The New RCA EDUCATIONAL HOUR Season of 1928-29

From Oct. 26 to May 10 Walter Damrosch will conduct a series of educational concerts for schools, Friday mornings at 11 (Eastern Standard Time) through 27 broadcasting stations.

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A child can see the difference

You see here two machines devised for testing the cords in tire fabric.

On each machine is a strand of SUPERTWIST cord and of ordinary cord.

On the machine in the background the ordinary cord is broken, while the SUPERTWIST cord is intact.

Yet both cords were of equal length, and both cords were stretched in equal measure.

On the machine in the foreground the ordinary cord is lax, while the SUPERTWIST cord is taut.

Both these cords also were of the same length; both were equally stretched.

When the tension was relaxed the SUPERTWIST cord sprang back to its original dimension, recovering like a rubber band.

But the ordinary cord lost its spring, and now hangs slack and distended.

By this simple demonstration a child can see the difference between SUPERTWIST cord and ordinary cord.

This difference is important, as one cause of the great superiority of Goodyear Tires over ordinary tires.

Built with SUPERTWIST cord, Goodyear Tires stretch and recover under the shocks of the road without damage.

Tires made of ordinary cord lack this ability and under road-shock suffer precisely the results you see here.

SUPERTWIST cord is Goodyear-developed and Goodyear-patented, and is used only in Goodyear tires.

Its elasticity and durability have reduced blowouts and similar troubles to the vanishing point.

SUPERTWIST is one of the reasons why the present Goodyear Balloon with the tractive All-Weather Tread is called "the world's greatest tire."

It is one of the reasons also why you should *insist* on Goodyear Tires and refuse anything else.

New York Farm News

Frosts Late in North Country--County Notes

WITH the sun "crossing the line" yesterday, and no killing frost in the North Country as yet, with the exception of a few isolated localities in the Adirondacks, Nature has been doing all that she can to bring crops still in the fields



W. I. Roe

to a successful conclusion. Taking it all in all we have had a normally successful year, despite the catchy weather that has persisted through both haying and harvesting, for what has been lost in one instance has been made up in others. Gardens and roadsides are still beautiful with flowers, and one hates almost to think that winter is creeping so closely upon us.

Perhaps it is a fancy, but it has seemed to me that this year one has seen more flowers than ever in the farm gardens as we passed from place to place during the summer. There seems too, to be a decided tendency toward more of the old fashioned favorites and especially toward the perennials. In driving from Syracuse west as far as Buffalo recently, we were impressed with the frequency of the beautiful and impressive flower groups. It certainly adds much to the attractiveness of the home and its surroundings.

St. Lawrence County Celebrates Anniversary

St. Lawrence County is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year according to Charles M. Tait, county treasurer, during an address given before the St. Lawrence Pomona. It now has a population of about 94,000, of which over 88,000 are native born, a record that few others can duplicate. Granges that can send delegates to the State Grange this year were named as follows: Potsdam, Gouverneur, Crarys Mills, Pitcairn, Winthrop, Silas Wright, Hammond, Macomb, Madrid, Waddington, Depeyster, Russell, Fort Jackson, and West Parishville.

Plans were also laid for participation in the farmers' picnic for 1929. Harry M. Knox, Mark Hanna and Roy Gibbs were appointed as a committee to work with representatives from the other farm organizations. An interesting feature of the meeting was the nature of the reports given by each grange. The delegates gave some outstanding activity of their home grange in addition to the figures always required.

Jefferson County Fair Has Turkey Show

The Cape Vincent fair for this year is an affair of the past, and whether or not it will open again another year is an open question. Started as a town fair, the "Cape Fair" has been going for 44 years. Due to unfavorable weather and other conditions it has been difficult the past few years to make the fair pay its operating expenses, hence the indecision as to the future.

One of the new features of the Jefferson county fair at Watertown was a turkey show. There were 31 entries in all. This was sponsored by the turkey branch of the Jefferson County Poultry Association of which E. E. Chamberlain of Watertown is president, and Rex Adams of Dexter is secretary. The branch is holding a picnic at Boulton's Beach near Sacketts Harbor, celebrating the conclusion of the first year's activities.

The cup offered for competition each year by the Poultry Association until won three times by some one exhibitor, was won for the second consecutive time by Harold Langworthy of Adams Center, having the best individual exhibit. The other exhibitors say that Harold will have to get up before breakfast if he gets it next year, and he allows that the fellow who beats him will have to begin to get ready right now. At any rate the work being done by the Poultry association is showing its effect in the quality of birds being shown in the production classes.

Central New York Farm Notes

SILLO filling is a social event. But it is a social event that is accompanied with a lot of good hard work. There is a real compensation for the work in the opportunity to spend a few days around amongst the neighbors talking about everything from pancakes to politics,

between forkfuls, either in the field or at the dining table.

The silo filling that has started and will continue around here for two or three weeks is much less laborious than the silo filling of twenty-five years ago, when the corn was cut with a sickle and laid down in bundles between the rows. When it was fed into the old cutting boxes without traveling tables, it was a tough job and required a strong arm. There was always a considerable fuss about getting the heavy old chain carrier up in place and keeping the chain on the sprockett wheels.

On a rainy day it was a messy job to handle armfuls of loose corn stalks and hoist them up onto the wagon rack. Pitching bundles is more agreeable but met with considerable opposition when corn binders first came around.

Cabbage Crop Light

Danish cabbage, which is the principal part of the cabbage crop in central New York, is estimated at about three quarters of last year's crop. It is still too early, however, to be sure of the final harvest. The outlook was very bad last year at this time, but excellent growing weather in October made a surprising improvement in the crop and this year's yield still has time to be greatly improved or damaged before cutting.

The hunting season is approaching and licenses are being taken out in considerable numbers by those who did not take out licenses in time for fishing because they feared the opinion of folks who claim that fishing is a sign of old age. The principal interest in hunting around this part of the state centers around pheasants. There is not much else to hunt, but farmers who have fed flocks of pheasants all summer threaten to make the best of the few days of open season.

The usual huge flocks of blackbirds have for some time been gathering preparatory to migrating to South Carolina and other southern states. They are sufficiently destructive in fields of buckwheat and late harvested oats, but in Waverly they became a particular nuisance by setting up camp in the trees on the school grounds. An organized official campaign by hired mercenaries was resorted to by the village fathers which resulted in complete evacuation and casualties amounting to several thousand killed birds and shattered tailfeathers.—C. T.

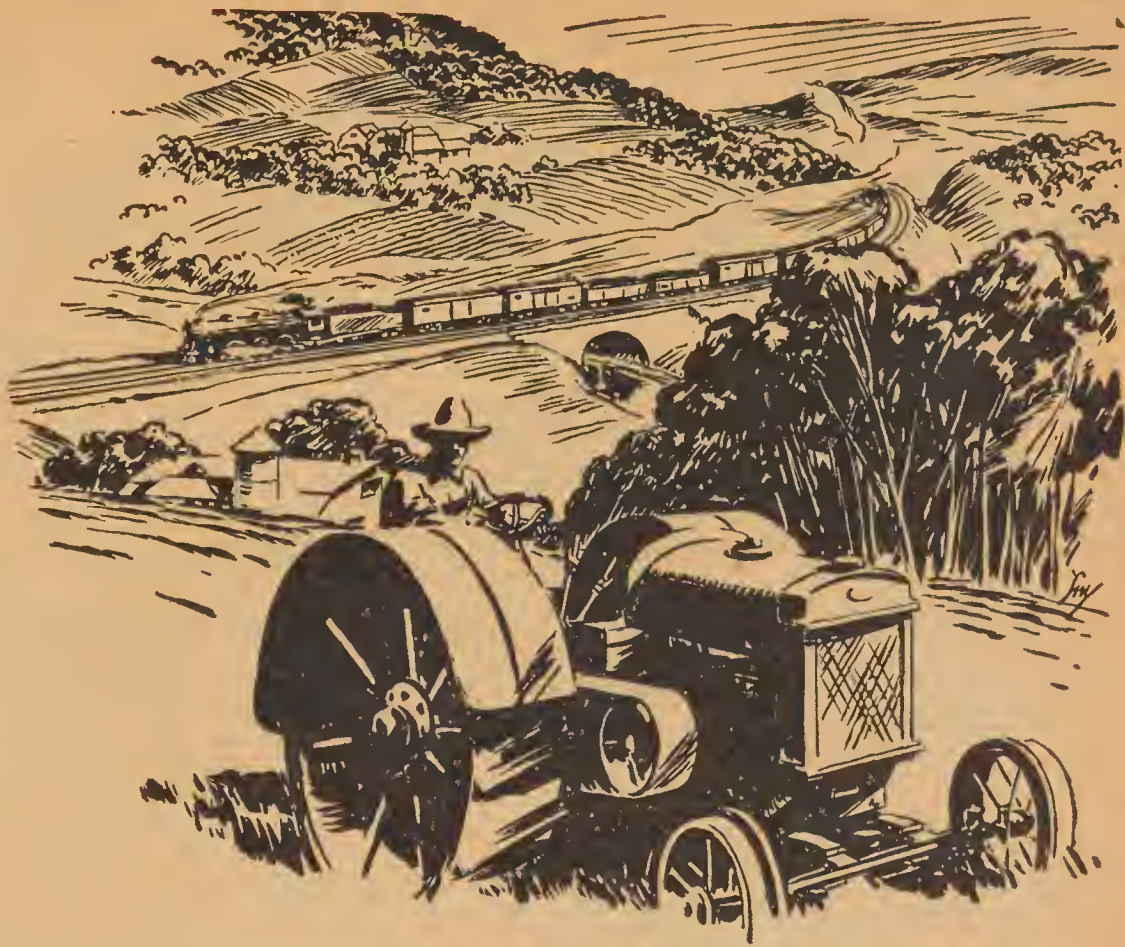
New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Our drought is at last broken with a good soaking rain. The dry fall has seriously damaged the buckwheat crop. Farmers are disappointed in the yield of oats, lots of straw but only from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre. One farmer had eleven bushels per acre and another forty, but the yield is generally around twenty to twenty-five. There will be no bumper crop of potatoes. Generally the crop is light and the tubers small. Some farmers will be obliged to buy potatoes for their own use. A few have fine crops. The one crop that farmers are long on is hay.—A. J. N.

Cattaraugus County—Threshing is done and corn is in the silo or cut and shocked in the fields. Farmers are digging potatoes; some rot from blight. There are scarcely apples enough for home consumption. Dairy cows are enjoying the after-feed, which is good. Henry Putt's heavy grey team of Allegheny again won the pulling contest at the County Fair at Little Valley. They held the State record last year and did even better this year in front of the grandstand before several thousand spectators.—M. M. S.

Wyoming County—We have had light showers but no frost. The corn is nearly all cut and silo filling is in progress. The buckwheat is about all cut and a good crop. Some threshing has to be done. Oats are a light crop. Potatoes are light in some fields and very good in others. Some kinds show blight while others do not. There are not many apples. Pears and plums are fair crops. Eggs—44 cents and potatoes—75 cents to \$1.00 in Buffalo. Some fall plowing has been done and the farmers are well up with their work. Light snow falling.—O. F. R.

Allegheny County—A refreshing rain on September 17 broke the drought of nearly four weeks. It came too late to help many crops. Beans are nearly all pulled with fine weather to cure them. Silos are being filled and some buckwheat is cut. Most of the winter wheat acreage is sown. This has been greatly hindered by the dry weather, making



Modern methods increase farm profits

JUST as progressive farmers have demonstrated the wisdom of adopting modern agricultural machinery, so New York Central is constantly installing the latest improvements in equipment and devices.

On up-to-date farms power machines have lessened labor, cut down costs and increased productiveness. While farm machinery sometimes requires a large investment and stands idle much of the time, it pays for itself in the profits it brings in year after year.

Modern railroad equipment also calls for a large investment, and it is not continuously in use. But sufficient cars must be kept available when the crops begin to move.

Farmers who live along New York Central Lines have a great advantage in their nearness to the big city markets. To study the farmers' needs and provide them with prompt, efficient transportation as and when they need it is New York Central's task. In no small degree the high character of this service is due to the close cooperation between the shippers and the railroad.



New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

plowing difficult. Two more arrests have been made in the campaign against cattle thieves in this county. Five more head were recovered at Lewiston, Penn., nearly two hundred miles from where they were stolen. Farmers have become alarmed and there is talk of forming a vigilance committee. Apples—\$1.00 per bushel; peaches—70 cents per basket; tomatoes—60 cents per basket. Milk production has fallen considerably during the dry spell and most farmers have been herding for some time.—Mrs. O. H.

Genesee County—Farmers are sowing wheat again, hoping to harvest a bigger crop next year. Elba farmers are busy harvesting onions which are bringing a good price this year. Lettuce is better quality and bringing a fair price.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Sullivan County—Frost has been reported in some sections of Sullivan County. While days are quite warm, nights are very cold. Farmers are busy cutting corn and filling their silos. Many new silos have been built this fall. The town of Neversink decided by the vote of the people to bond the town for \$25,000 to help a bit on the roads and bridges that the recent flood destroyed. Old hens are very hard to sell and only 20 cents a pound. Pullets are scarce and cows are bringing very good prices. Milk remains about the same. Some farmers are cutting their second crop of hay while others haven't finished their first crop.—P. E.

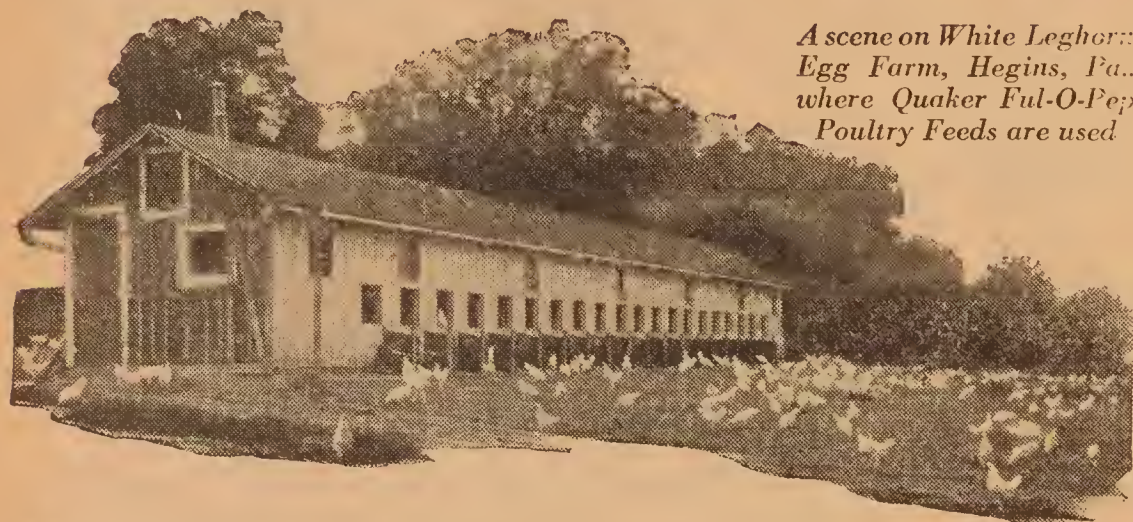
School began here Tuesday, September 4. Blackberries and huckleberries are plentiful. Brown eggs are selling for

65 and 70 cents per dozen. White eggs for 75 cents per dozen. Farm help is very hard to get and they ask \$4.00 per day. Apples are plentiful and selling from \$4.00 to \$6.50 per bushel.—E. M. W.

Delaware County—The past week and a half of nice weather has given the farmers a chance to get at the harvesting and threshing, corn cutting and silo filling. Some have been cleaning up the hay left in the swampy or low places. The cauliflower crop is far below last year both in quantity and quality. Smith Hughes of the Little Delaware had the finest corn in this section. William Hoag of Hamden won first prize at State fair on cauliflower and Green Mountain potatoes.—Mrs. E. M. N.

Columbia County—Several days of fair weather have enabled some of the farmers to finish haying, though others have meadows to cut yet. R. I. Greenings—\$1.50 per bushel for No. 1, larger \$2.25 per bushel. Wolf River—\$1.25, various varieties—\$2.00 per barrel. Twelve baskets of grapes in crate—\$2.25 for Moore's Early; Bartlett Pears—\$2.00 per bushel. Calves—19 cents per pound, country dressed. Eggs—52 cents per dozen. A new site is proposed for village school house in Kinderhook. It is suggested that Gray Swan Inn property and other adjoining property be purchased. A committee is to be appointed to look into the matter. The Doll Exhibit in the Health Tent at Chatham Fair was very instructive. A Tom Thumb wedding was held at Hillsdale Grange Hall under the auspices of the Home Economics Committee of the Grange recently.—Mrs. C. V. H.

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS



As scene on White Leghorn Egg Farm, Hegins, Pa., where Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds are used

What a Master Farmer thinks of "Mixing your Own"

READ the letter from John Schroepe, M. F., and ask yourself: "Can I afford to overlook such an important factor in Poultry success as the line of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds?"

Profit-making flocks the country over are daily proving the value of this line of scientifically correct feeds. Made to the *proved* formulas of experts, made in the clean, modern mills of The Quaker Oats Company, made from the best ingredients to be had in all the world, Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds do the work, and do it at a profit!

Put Your Hens on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash This Winter

Now is the time to put your layers on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, the mixture that keeps hens busy through the short, chill days. Eggs produced from this mash are large, uniform, and bring best prices. It will assure you finest quality hatching eggs next Spring.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientifically balanced mixture of just the things a hen needs to make eggs. It is thoroughly mixed, so that at every mouthful the bird gets some of every ingredient. The base of this feed is fresh, pure oatmeal. To

this are added essential minerals, proteins, molasses, and cod liver meal.

Cod liver meal keeps hens in good condition. Keeps them active and eager-to-lay. Start now—a Quaker dealer in your neighborhood is waiting to serve you.

WHITE LEGHORN EGG FARM JOHN SCHROPE, Prop.

Hegins, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Aug. 1, 1928

The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sirs:

I have been using Ful-O-Pep feed for three years with very good results.

Before that time I mixed my own feed. The principal reasons that I changed to commercial mixed feed and selected Ful-O-Pep were: to save time; to eliminate danger of lack of uniformity in the home mixture; and to make certain of pure oatmeal base; also, I wanted a feed containing Cod Liver Meal.

I am no dealer in poultry equipment and feed and therefore have no interest except in the merits of the feed and the results I am getting.

A few of my pullets commenced to lay when four months old. I am well satisfied with the results that I am getting, and have no reason to change.

Yours very truly,

John Schroepe

Quaker FUL-O-PEP POULTRY FEEDS

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Selling Eggs By Parcel Post

FURNISHING eggs to private customers through the mails is growing to be an important branch of the task. Of course, it is hardly practicable for the big breeder, owing to the time required in packing and handling shipments, but for the farmer's wife or children or any one else keeping a limited number of layers it affords them an excellent chance to get extra prices for their eggs or usually from five to fifteen cents more per dozen than could be obtained in the home market.

One should usually look to residents of the city for customers as they are used to paying high prices for what often proves to be questionable eggs and will appreciate having a strictly fresh article dropped right at their door as needed. However, summer campers offer a good field. In fact some of our city customers have our eggs follow them on their vacations to the country. And vice versa the customer one may pick up while on a visit to the country may continue his patronage after returning to his city home.

Small though the business, one must rigidly adhere to certain rules and principles if he expects success. First of all, eggs must be positively fresh. Then they should be of good size, clean and carefully packed.

Wrap Carefully

Some of those putting out a good shipping box make the mistake of providing insufficient wrappings. A few square inches extra of paper will rarely add more than a cent postage per box, which is saved many times over in decreased breakage. We have found ordinary print paper, a little thinner than newspaper, to answer better than tissue. A piece at least six inches square should be allowed for each egg. Lay the egg across one corner of the square and enfold by rolling diagonally, twisting to form a cushion at each end. Eggs should be packed point downward unless "snouty" at the point, then reverse putting butt down.

Do not make your prices too low. What with the time and trouble of packing and the selection of good-sized eggs, only through an extra price can it be made profitable.

On the other hand do not take advantage of customers when eggs are scarce and high. In fact, use your patrons a little better than you would if doing business with them direct and they will be apt to do the same by you.—J. L. W.

Hens Have Cholera

Can you tell us what we can do for chicken cholera? All of our hens, chickens, ducks and geese have it.—R. D., New York.

YOU do not give us the symptoms of the trouble your hens are having so we can only assume that you are correct in your diagnosis that they are suffering from cholera. This is a high-

ly infectious disease which spreads rapidly among all fowls and is incurable. In some cases there are no noticeable symptoms and in other cases there is a yellowish or greenish diarrhea, the comb turns purple and the hen loses its appetite, breathes heavily and has a foamy discharge from the beak and nostrils. Post mortem examination shows small red spots on the heart, lungs, and the small intestine and an enlarged liver and spleen.

The treatment consists of removing the sick birds from the flock as soon as possible. It is usually advisable to kill them as they are usually incurable. All birds that die or are killed should be burned or buried to avoid infection. The healthy birds should be moved to a new location, if possible and one-third teaspoonful of potassium permanganate should be added to each gallon of drinking water. Houses and yards should be cleaned and disinfected frequently and dropping boards should be cleaned daily.

Standings in the Farmingdale Egg Laying Contest

DURING the 46th week (ending Sept. 17) of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1000 birds laid a total of 2674 eggs or 33.1%. This is a decrease of 231 eggs or 3.3% from last week's production. Total production to date since November 1st, 1927, is 142,283 eggs.

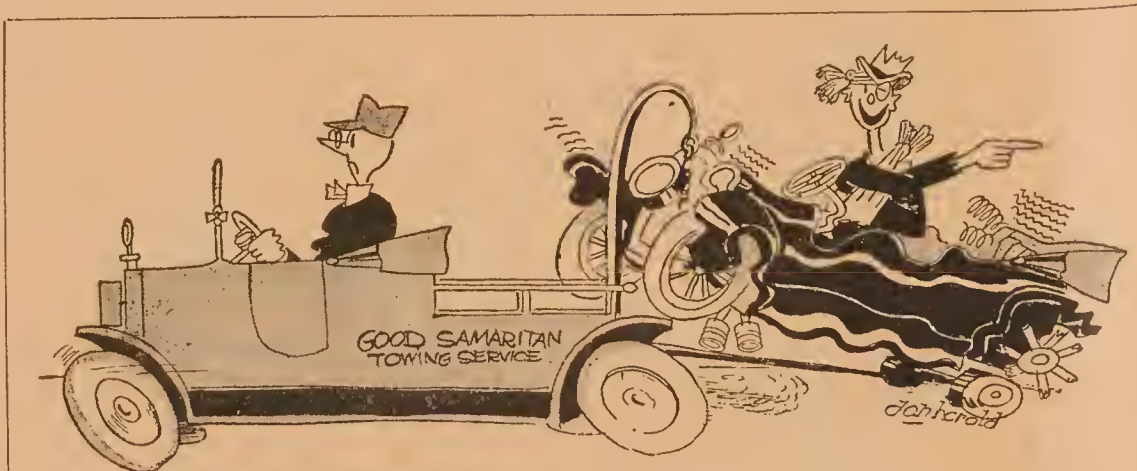
High Pens in Each Breed to Date

White Leghorns	
Warren's Farm.....	2090
E. C. Foreman.....	1982
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm.....	1954
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm.....	1935
Kerr Chickeries.....	1916
Kilbourn Poultry Farm.....	1895
Rhode Island Reds	
Charlescote Farm.....	1914
Joseph P. Moynahan.....	1834
Pinecrest Orchards.....	1746
Foster D. Jameson.....	1580
White Wyandottes	
Byron Pepper.....	1266
Harvey Byerly.....	1065
Barred Plymouth Rocks	
Robert C. Cobb.....	1737
Kerr Chickeries Inc.....	1516
Poultry Dept. O. A. C.....	1473
White Plymouth Rocks	
E. A. Hirt.....	1693
C. M. Christian.....	1429

Atlantic Coast Poultry Association Discontinues Business

THE Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association, co-operative organization of New Jersey producers, with offices and salesroom at 349 Greenwich Street, has suspended operations. A letter to that effect was mailed to the members of the organization on August 30. It is understood that very little money is owed to ship-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"But you ought to see what I did to the other fellow!"—JUDGE.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
pers by the organization and that there are no outstanding accounts on the local trade.

The organization was first formed in 1921 under the name of the N. J. Poultry Producers' Association. The plan was to standardize the quality and pack, build up a more direct outlet and carry over surplus production for later marketing. To help meet the overhead the Association decided to extend its territory in an effort to draw larger supplies and the name was changed to the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Co-Operative. The expansion proved to be more or less of a failure from a financial standpoint. Because of the overhead of the New York grading plant and the lack of support on the part of shippers, due to high returns offered by private buyers, the business did not respond to the efforts being made by those in charge and it was decided to discontinue operations.

Our Changing Fertilizer Industry

(Continued from Page 3)

of course, by lime and whatever may be needed of the other plant foods. This development has been most marked in England, where on a commercial scale and through the means of the humble grass crop dairy farmers are now translating low-priced nitrogen fertilizers into high-value plant protein. That American pastures, particularly those in the northeastern part of the country, badly need nitrogen has long been known. Usually it has been assumed—and with almost no ex-

perimental evidence—that nitrogen could not be profitably used for pastures. The rising price of milk and the decreasing price of nitrogen are reversing the economic basis for this assumption.

Since the new sources of nitrogen could not be discussed without reference to the use of more concentrated fertilizers and fertilizer materials, this latter subject had a prominent place on the program.

When is a Fertilizer "Concentrated"?

One of the speakers pointed out that the time had come for a new definition of high analysis versus concentrated fertilizers. It was only a decade ago that the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association brought out its program for putting sales effort in selling high analysis grades, and accepting a definition of 14 per cent total ammonia, available phosphoric acid and potash as the dividing line between the low and the high. To-day, however, a 14 per cent mixed fertilizer is really low in analysis. Where is the dividing line now?

Some States by law limit the use of the term "high analysis" to those containing 16 per cent or more total plant-food. In the northeast the use of double strength grades, such as 8-16-8 to replace 4-8-4, and 10-16-14 to replace the former 5-8-7 are increasing rapidly, and fertilizers as high as 15 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent available phosphoric acid and 15 per cent potash are successfully used.

The speaker, therefore, recommended that the term "concentrated" be confined to those grades having a total of 30 per cent or more of nitrogen (instead of ammonia), available phosphoric acid and potash; and that high analysis be considered as ranging from 16, or 18, up to 30 per cent total plant-food.

More Experimental Data Needed

Another most stimulating topic covered in the general meeting of the section "Fertilizer Chemistry" was the manufacture of phosphoric acid directly from phosphatic rock without the use of sulphuric acid. The array of possible by-products from this process was startling in its significance and showed that fertilizer consuming farmers may one of these days have a list of phosphate fertilizer materials similar to the new nitrogen materials now coming on the market in quantities. The Agricultural Experiment Stations face the problem of studying and testing these new products before they become a factor in the market. More experimental evidence is necessary in order to give farmers intelligent advice about their use.

Experts Present Progressive Ideas

Dr. Firman E. Bear of the Ohio State University presented a plan for a more logical system of mixed fertilizer grades. This plan, as it happens, has already been accepted by the fertilizer manufacturers and agronomists of New England, and likewise of the Middle West.

Dr. A. B. Beaumont of Massachusetts Agricultural College dealt with the composition of no-filler fertilizer mixtures, this giving recognition to the attempts of certain co-operative organizations to give the farmer a complete statement of all the materials going into their mixed fertilizers.

The problems of using concentrated fertilizers in the field, on the basis of many experiments made in different parts of the country, was presented by Dr. O. Schreiner, Dr. B. E. Brown and J. J. Skinner of the United States Department of Agriculture; by Dr. A. W. Blair of the New Jersey Experiment Station; and by W. S. Landis and S. B. Haskell and A. C. Strauss of the fertilizer industry.

All told, the meeting was exceedingly stimulating. Perhaps the best summary is contained in the following impression: namely, the agronomists of this country, the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers and the editors of farm papers have before them the opportunity and obligation of keeping their clientele abreast the rapid and dramatic progress being made in chemical fertilizer manufacture. This task is not a small one but agriculture is facing a new era of nitrogen plenty. Both, progress and profit demand the best efforts of all agencies to help farmers.

Only Healthy Poultry is Profitable Poultry



SUNLIGHT starvation is the cause of most poultry ailments. That's why chicken mortality is higher and egg production is lower in winter than in summer. But now you can bring pure outdoor sunshine, with the ultra-violet rays left in, to your chickens all winter through Cel-O-Glass.

Ultra-Violet Rays through Cel-O-Glass Keep Poultry Healthy

Only the biologically active portion of the ultra-violet rays are the health rays. These rays pass freely through Cel-O-Glass, but cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. They kill bacteria instantly and prevent the spread of diseases. They insure better assimilation of minerals, increase egg production and hatchability and produce better shell texture.

Make Your Poultry Houses Health Houses

More than a half million farmers and poultrymen are bringing health to 40 million birds through Cel-O-Glass. Your chickens need ultra-violet light to keep them healthy through the indoor months. Provide it for them through Cel-O-Glass, the durable material made on a tough wire mesh base. For best results and longest service, install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side of your houses.

Send Coupon for Valuable Book

There are many uses for Cel-O-Glass on the farm. It prevents stiff legs in swine and brings the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. A valuable book, "Health on the Farm," brings you authentic information. Mail coupon for your copy. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

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U.S. PATENT 1,580,287

Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please send me book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.

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Street or R.F.D. _____
Town _____ State _____



"Better quality—more for money—go farther"—says Springbrook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn. "10,000 layers—Beacon only commercial egg mash used"—says Martin Schubkegel, Lakewood, N. J., after years of testing. Others write, "Even mixtures all the time." "Honest, dependable feeds under all conditions," etc.

Beacon is a high powered Egg Mash—21% Animal protein, palatable, pure soluble minerals, Baker's grade milk only, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal—NO GREEN FEED NEEDED—no production slumps. Clean, honest nutritive feeds—remarkable digestant Protozyme insures utmost assimilation—uniform consistent long-time high production without loss of weight or vitality, body building without forcing.



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Baby CHICKS hatched by the best system of Incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, \$11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.
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Quality Baby Chicks, \$10. per 100 up

Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY**, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337

SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guineas. Write your wants and for mailing list. **PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.**

FREE TO FARMERS

The Cutaway Harrow Company, Higganum, Connecticut, are sending free to farmers, two well-known books. "The Soil and Its Tillage" and the Clark "Cutaway" Catalog of disk harrows and plows. The first book contains much valuable information about modern farming methods; it tells how to get bigger and better crops with less time, labor and money.

The Clark "Cutaway" Catalog describes the "Cutaway" line of disk harrows from the Baby Cultivator and One-Horse Harrow to the Double Action Tractor Harrows. It tells about special machines for special work such as the Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow, Orchard Plows, Single Action Extension Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, and others. The catalog also explains why disks with edges FORGED sharp, a feature found only on genuine Clark "Cutaway" harrows, STAY sharp and do not crack, bend or chip.

Send for these two books today. A postal will do. Address **THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 67 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.**

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Mention American Agriculturist

When in
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Stop at the
**MORRISON
HOTEL**
Tallest in the World
46 Stories High

The New Morrison, when completed, will be the largest and tallest hotel in the world, containing 3,400 rooms

Closest in the city to offices, theatres, stores and railroad stations

Rooms \$2.50 up
all outside, each with bath, running ice water and Servidor

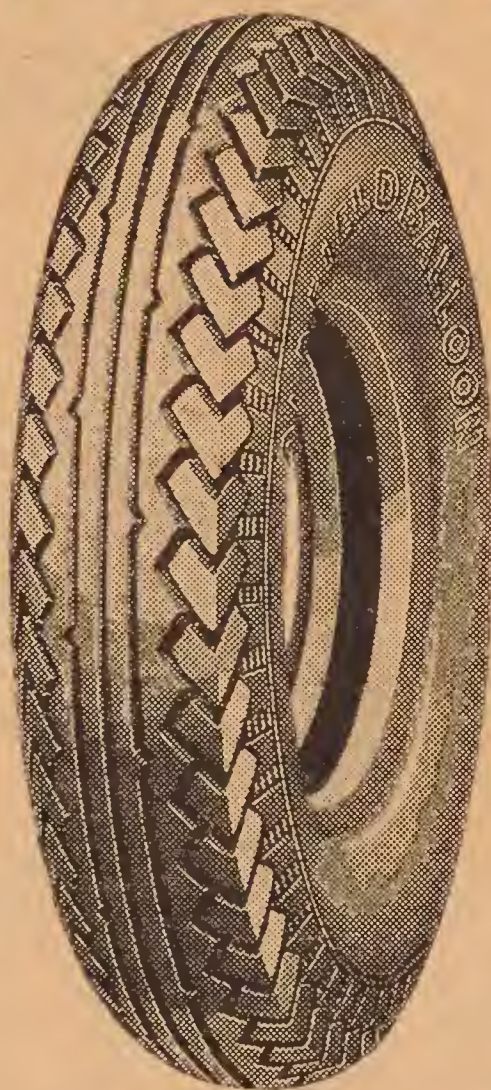
FIXED PRICE MEALS
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Garage privileges for every guest

MORRISON HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
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CLARK AND MADISON STREETS
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Here's the Most Rugged Standard TIRE!

We mean it! Compare Oldfields for stamina, toughness and strength—put them against any tire for mileage—test them for traction in ruts and mud on country roads—then compare the price with any other standard tire and you'll say that here is the greatest tire value ever offered



30 x 3½

\$6.55

29 x 4.40/21

\$7.80

31 x 5.25/21

\$13.90

**Priced Below
the Market**

OLDFIELD

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Guaranteed for Life against any and all defects

You take no chance when you buy Oldfields. Every one is sold with a lifetime guarantee. No limit on time. No limit on mileage. Every Oldfield Tire is guaranteed perfect in material and perfect in workmanship—or you get a new tire, with no charge except for the perfect mileage run.

Buy Oldfields now—protect your car for fall and winter driving at the lowest prices ever offered for standard tires. Oldfield Tires are double bargains—motorists formerly paid more for Oldfields than for any other tire—today you get Oldfield quality at prices below the market, because they are built in Firestone factories and sold with the tremendous economy of direct distribution through Firestone dealers.



AIRWAY
Firestone Built

Here are tremendous savings for small car owners. Firestone concentrates on two sizes of Airway Tires, making these amazingly low prices possible.

30 x 3½ \$4.20

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5 shot using the U. S. Army caliber 20, Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42½ inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, \$10.45. Ball cartridges hard nose, \$3.50 per 100. Web cart, Belt, 40 cents. 330-page illustrated catalog, with history of American arms and other Army and Navy equipment for 50c. Special circular for 2c stamp. Established 1865. Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City

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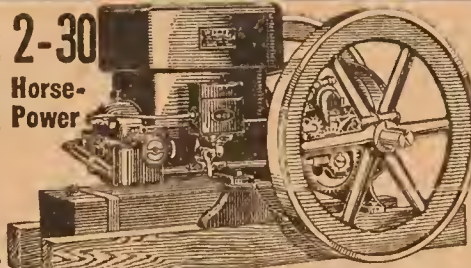
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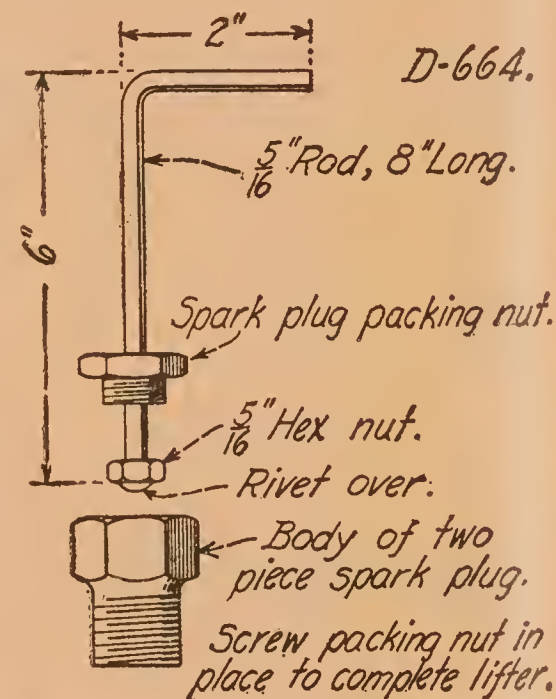
A Size For Every Need!

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**FARM
MECHANIC**



Make a Cylinder Head Lifter

DID you ever have this happen to you? A few months ago I drove my car into a garage to have the valves ground, in a town where this make of car was not represented. Since the cylinder head had not been off for some time, it stuck and after vainly trying to loosen it by pounding it with a lead hammer, the mechanic finally loosened it by deliberately driving a screw driver between head and block. I remonstrated that he would ruin the gasket, but his reply was that the gaskets usually were in bad condition and they always put in a new gasket on every valve grinding job. As I had ground the valves several times on two different cars without putting on new gaskets and had never had any trouble from lost compression or water leakage through the cylinder head gasket, I was at least dubious of this mechanic's mentality and especially so when I forced him to admit that they had no replacement gasket and it

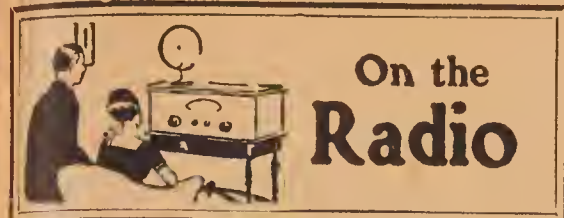


was doubtful if we could find one in town, since my car was of a discontinued model. By pure luck he did find one at a neighboring dealer, but it cost me a good stiff price besides the mechanic's time spent in finding it.

All of this trouble in removing the cylinder head and spoiling the gasket was entirely unnecessary, if the mechanic had used a penny's worth of brains and a simple cylinder head lifter which can be made in fifteen minutes from a discarded two-piece spark plug, as shown in the accompanying diagram (D-664).

A 5-16 inch rod about eight or ten inches long is bent over at one end to form a handhold and the other end threaded for a short distance. A 5-16 hexagonal nut is screwed on to the threaded end and the end riveted over so it cannot come off. The nut end is then pushed down into the shell of the spark plug, the packing nut then put on and drawn down tightly, as indicated in the diagram. When this is screwed into one of the spark plug openings and rocked slightly back and forth, the most obstinate cylinder head can easily be loosened and lifted off, especially if tapped a little with the lead hammer at the same time. Every repair shop should have a complete set of these both for automobile and tractor heads, but each car owner should always try to carry one right with the car, to be on the safe side. Such a lifter can also be made from a single piece plug by breaking out the insulator, threading the rod for a longer distance, putting a nut both above and below the plug and then tightening the upper nut down tight.—I. W. D.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



On the Radio

An Ideal Radio Aerial

RECEPTION of nearby stations can be accomplished with entire satisfaction on almost any kind of aerial. The listener who wants to tune in distant stations or who is located out in the country and must therefore receive over a hundred miles or more for regular entertainment should endeavor to have the best in the way of an aerial.

The most important factor about the aerial is HEIGHT. A wire straight up in the air would be the best arrangement, but unfortunately, we can't have balloons anchored over our houses for such a purpose and we must effect a compromise between a vertical wire and one lying flat on the ground.

Height Desired to Length

We run the wire vertically part of the way and then have the rest horizontal. The ideal aerial is the one which has the greatest height in proportion to its overall length. For example, an aerial 60 feet high and a 20 foot flat-top portion would be much superior to an aerial 30 feet high and 50 feet in flat-top length. In either case, the length of wire, counting from the ground, would be 80 feet.

The pole should be put up with a pulley at top and strong rope like sash-cord to permit raising and lowering the aerial. If the rope is tarred or soaked in oil it will stand the weather better.

Pole in Tree

A pole can be put up a large tree successfully if care is used in guying it. The pole can be lashed to one of the higher vertical branches. Guy-wires must be attached in the same tree—to allow for swaying. The pulley and rope should be provided as before. One end of the rope is attached to the aerial insulator and the other end fastened to a weight. As the tree sways in the wind the aerial will be kept tight, as the weight will keep it so, the rope playing through the pulley as the tree moves. Or, the lower end of the rope can be fastened to a long spiral door-spring which is attached to some point on the tree.

Spacing An Important Factor

Now as for the item "spacing". The aerial picks up energy best when it is not close to any other object, such as a tree, building, other wires, etc. For this reason, allow the end of the aerial to come only within 15 or 20 feet of a tree when the tree is used for fastening the farther end.

The lead-in part of the aerial should not come close to the house on the way down. Apartment dwellers can hardly avoid this and must usually bring the lead-in down on insulators fastened into the brick wall. However, those in private houses can usually avoid this. Let the lead-in swing in gradually toward the house and only come close as it approaches the window which it enters.

* * *

Q. Would it be all right to use a trickle charger to charge a battery in my automobile? Is it necessary to disconnect the wires on the battery already before attaching the charger clips?

It can be used all right, but will of course take a long, long while to bring the auto battery up to charge. However, you can do it if you repeat the charging for a number of nights. It will not be necessary to take the regular auto wires off the battery—simply hook on the clips of the charger and plug the charger cord into the socket.

Replace your old radio!

Crosley has improved radio tremendously

1928 Features

Few radios AT ANY PRICE combine ALL these features which are essential to today's radio reception.



Crosley Radios tune efficiently Crosley Neutrodyne circuit is sharp, sensitive and selective. Distant stations are easily found. Local stations tune without squealing.



Crosley Radios are shielded Each element shielded from each other provides maximum selectivity and is featured in the most expensive sets.



Crosley Radios are selective In crowded districts where many local stations fill the air you find means of listening to ONE at a time.



Crosley Radios have volume Volume may be increased to tremendous proportions without distortion.



Crosley Radios can be softened to a whisper A positive volume control enables operator to cut any program down to faint and scarcely audible reception.



Crosley Radios fit any kind of furniture Outside cases are easily removable and chassis are quickly fitted into any type of shape console cabinet.



Battery type 6 tube BANDBOX Genuine Neutrodyne

\$55

This is the new type of set that brought finest radio reception to everybody's home at a low price.

Its performance is identical to the amazing new Crosley AC electric sets that have set the country talking from coast to coast. Selective. Sensitive to the weakest signals. Powerful in amplification. It builds the weakest signal up to life size proportion without distorting a single note.

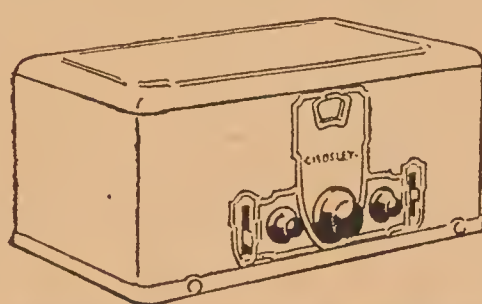
This is 1928-29 advanced radio for battery operation. Every modern idea is incorporated in it. Complete shielding. Neutrodyne balancing. Illuminated dial. Accumulators for hair line tuning. Adaptability to any cabinet installation. Beautiful metal gold highlighted case.

See it! Hear it! Hundreds of thousands of these wonder receivers are giving pleasure and joy to radio fans the world over.

With it is pictured the MUSICONE leading magnetic type loud speaker \$15

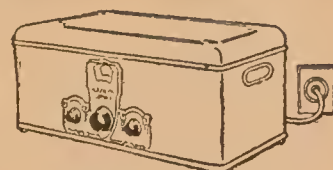
THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres. Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley Radio prices do not include tubes



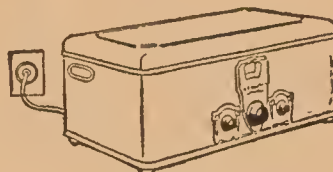
The 5 tube BANDBOX JR. Dry Cell Operated \$35

Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates MUSICONE loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.



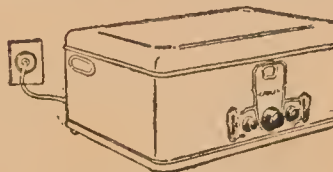
6 tube GEMBOX \$65

AC Electric Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycle AC house lighting current.



8 tube SHOWBOX \$80

AC Electric Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 3 stages audio (last two being 171 push-pull power tubes) and 280 rectifier tube.



8 tube JEWELBOX \$95

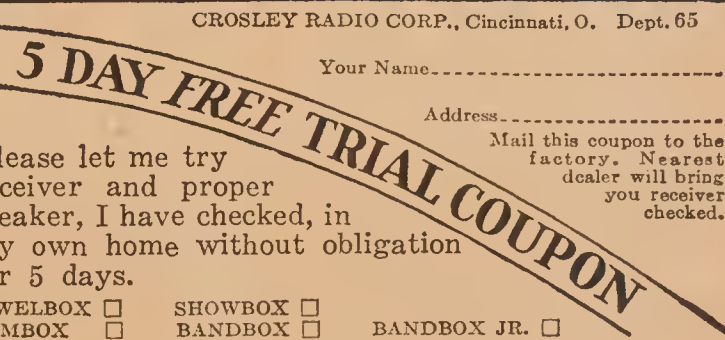
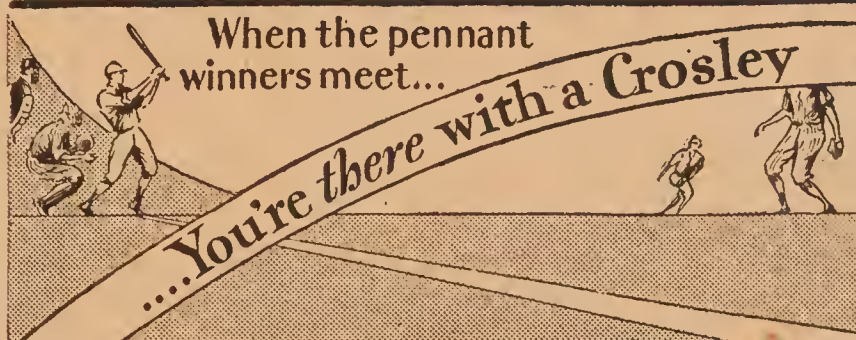
AC Electric Genuine Neutrodyne 3 stages radio amplification—227 detector tube, 3 stages audio frequency, and 280 rectifier. Shielded coils, modern illuminated dial and highly selective.



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Dynamic Speaker The Dynacone is a new revolutionary speaker at a price less than many good magnetic speakers. The first minute you hear this new reproducer, it will thrill you to a new conception of what radio broadcast reception should be.

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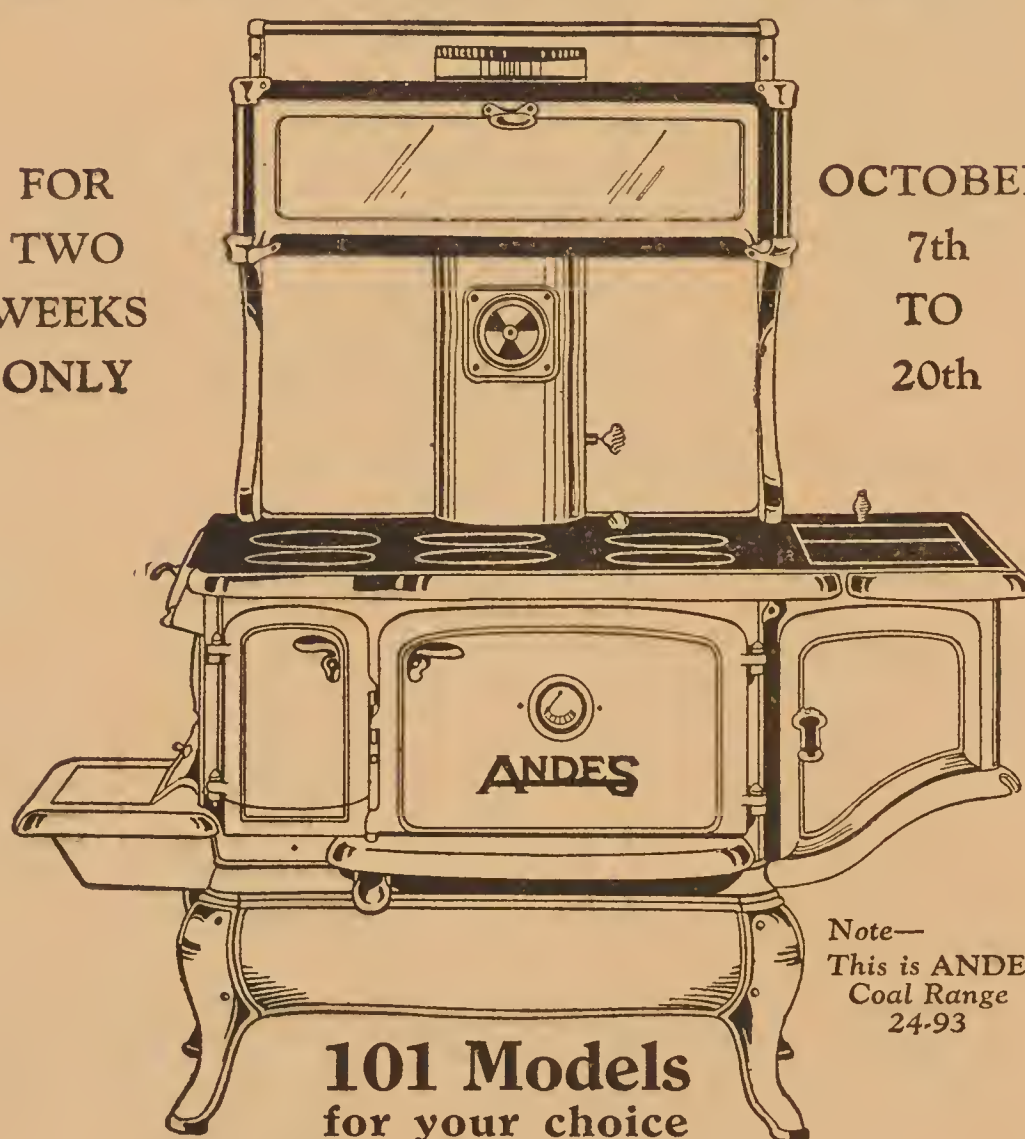
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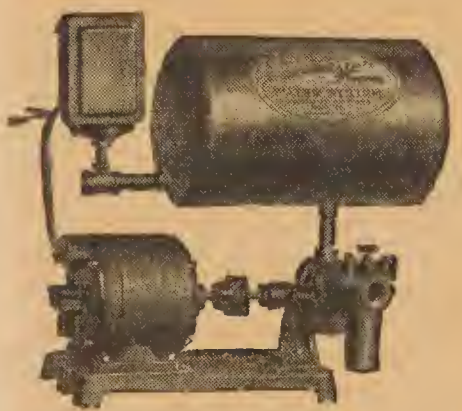
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GOOD NEWS
for OLD FRIENDS

THE many thousands of guests who have enjoyed McAlpin hospitality in the past will be interested to know that—

Inside and out, this world-famous hotel is now undergoing complete restoration.

It is costing the McAlpin

\$2,000,000

to effect these startling improvements—but the hotel will be entirely NEW! NEW management, luxuriously NEW furnishings throughout—carpets, draperies, furniture, tiled baths—eleven NEW high-speed self-leveling elevators—spacious, cheerful IMMACULATE rooms colorfully decorated.

Yet all the changes will be made—WITHOUT INTERRUPTION OF SERVICE—another tribute to McAlpin Efficiency.

When in New York, visit the McAlpin—inspect the new accommodations and enjoy the new type of service rendered under the direction of

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ONE BLOCK from PENNSYLVANIA STATION
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Aunt Janet's Corner

The Human Body Has Its Limits of Endurance

DEAR AUNT JANET—I just read the article on Giving Your Baby the Right Start, Article 2, and that of Farmer's Wife. I went through all she did and more as I have raised 14 children and had to help with all outside work until three years ago when my children would not allow me to do it any longer after I had a good long spell of sickness. Still, my husband expected me to continue, but the boys and girls stuck up for me and would not let me.

The boys come and help Dad with all hard outside work although the big ones work away from home. Then there are 4 boys at home all the time to help; ages from 9 to 18 years. The girls come home to help me with the work in busy times too. I have three girls home all the time, all of them going to school of course. The girls' ages are from 7 to 15. So it is lots easier for me but I am broken down now and could not do what I have done.

Then the article on Giving the Baby the Right Start is much like what my daughter has gone through, too. Hard

work outside when she was at home. Now she's married and her husband's mother being a large mannish built woman and working outside expects her to do the same. My daughter has already made one great sacrifice; nearly lost her life over it too. So as soon as I read your note I at once decided to send for the booklet. I am sure it

For Sports or Mornings



2565



2567



DRESS PATTERN No. 2567 with its uneven hemline, subtle side drape and snug hip effect has the most outstanding style features all-in-one. The new printed velvets, georgettes and flat crepes are well suited to this graceful and becoming style. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size it requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 2 1/2 yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

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* * *

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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

"WATCH out thar," shouted old Joel, "you're goin' to 'bow'!" Dolph and Rube were slashing the stern oar forward and back through the swift water, but straight the huge craft made for that deadly point. Every man had hold of an oar and was tussling in silence for life. Every man on shore was yelling directions and warning, while the women shrank back with frightened faces. Chad scarcely knew what the matter was, but he gripped his rifle and squeezed Jack closer to him. He heard Tom roar a last warning as the craft struck, quivered a moment, and the stern swept around. The craft had "bowed."

"Watch out—jump, boys, jump! Watch when she humps! Watch yo' legs!" These were the cries from the shore, and still Chad did not understand. He saw Tom leap from the bow, and, as the stern swung to the other shore, Dolph, too, leaped. Then the stern struck. The raft humped in the middle like a bucking horse—the logs ground savagely together. Chad heard a cry of pain from Jack and saw the dog fly up in the air and drop in the water. He and his gun had gone up, too, but he came back on the raft with one leg in between two logs and he drew it up in time to keep the limb from being smashed to a pulp as the logs crashed together again, but not quickly enough to save the foot from a painful squeeze. Then he saw Tom and Dolph leap back again, the raft whirled on and steadied in its course, and behind him he saw Jack swimming feebly for the shore—fighting the waves for his life, for the dog was hurt. Twice he turned his eyes despairingly toward Chad, and the boy would have leaped in the water to save him if Tom had not caught him by the arm.

"Tell him to git to shore," he said quickly, and Chad motioned, when Jack looked again, and the dog obediently made for land. Old Joel was calling tenderly:

"Come on, Jack; come on, ole feller!"

Chad watched with a thumping heart. Once Jack went under, but gave no sound. Again he disappeared, and when he came up he gave a cry for help, but when he heard Chad's answering cry he fought on stroke by stroke until Chad saw old Joel reach out from the bushes and pull him in. And Chad could see that one of his hind legs hung limp. Then the raft swung around the curve out of sight.

Behind, the whole crowd rushed down to the water's edge. Jack tried to get away from old Joel and scramble after Chad on his broken leg, but old Joel held him, soothing him, and carried him back to the house, where the old "yarb doctor" put splints on the leg and bound it up tightly, just as though it had been the leg of a child. Melissa was crying and the old man put his hand on her head.

"He'll be all right, honey. That leg'll be as good as the other one in two or three weeks. It's all right, little gal."

Melissa stopped weeping with a sudden gulp. But when Jack was lying in the kitchen by the fire alone, she slipped in and put her arm around the dog's head, and, when Jack began to lick her face, she bent her own head down and sobbed.

* * *

V

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS

ON the way to God's Country at last! Already Chad had schooled himself for the parting with Jack, and but for this he must—little man that he was—have burst into tears. As it was, the lump in his throat stayed there a long while, but it passed in the excitement of that mad race down the

river. The old Squire had never known such a tide.

"Boys," he said, gleefully, "we're goin' to make a record on this trip—you jus' see if we don't. That is, if we ever git thar alive."

All the time the old man stood in the middle of the raft yelling orders. Ahead was the Dillon raft, and the twin brothers—the giants, one mild, the other sour-faced—were gesticulating angrily at each other from bow and stern. As usual, they were quarrelling. On the Turner raft, Dolph was at the bow, the school-master at the stern, while Rube—who was cook—and Chad, in spite of a stinging pain in one foot,

ran like a torrent between high steep walls of rock, and where the men stood to the oars watchfully and the old Squire stood upright, watching every movement of the raft; for "bowing" there would have meant destruction to the raft and the death of them all. That night they were in Beattyville, whence they floated next day, along lower hills and, now and then, past a broad valley. Once Chad looked at the school-master—he wondered if they were approaching the Bluegrass—but Caleb Hazel smiled and shook his head. And had Chad waited another half hour, he would not have asked the question, even with his eyes, for they

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening he meets the sons of Joel Turner, who take him home. The Turners take Chad and Jack "in", and they in turn endear themselves to the Turners, who send Chad to school. Chad's cleverness in school attracts Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster to him. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the country beyond the hills. During the winter Chad and Jack make themselves indispensable about the Turner place. With the coming of the spring "tide", the boys leave to float their logs down stream. Chad accompanies them.

built an oven of stones, where coffee could be boiled and bacon broiled, and started a fire, for the air was chill on the river, especially when they were running between the hills and no sun could strike them.

When the fire blazed up, Chad sat by it watching Tall Tom and the school-master at the stern oar and Rube at the bow. When the turn was sharp, how they lashed the huge white blades through the yellow water—with the handle across their broad chests, catching with their toes in the little notches that had been chipped along the logs and tossing the oars down and up with a mighty swing that made the blades quiver and bend like the tops of pliant saplings! Then, on a run, they would rush back to start the stroke again, while the old Squire yelled:

"Hit her up thar now—easy—easy! Now! Hit her up! Hit her up—Now!"

Now they passed between upright, wooded, gray mountain-sides, threaded with faint lines of the coming green; now between gray walls of rock streaked white with water-falls, and now past narrow little valleys which were just beginning to sprout with corn. At the mouth of the creeks they saw other rafts making ready and, now and then, a raft would shoot out in the river from some creek ahead or behind them. In an hour, they struck a smooth run of several hundred yards where the men at the oars could sit still and rest, while the raft shot lightly forward in the middle of the stream; and down the river they could see the big Dillons making the next sharp turn and, even that far away, they could hear Jerry yelling and swearing at his patient brother.

"Some o' these days," said the old Squire, "that fool Jake's a-goin' to pick up somethin' an' knock that mean Jerry's head off. I wonder he hain't done it afore. Hit's funny how brothers can hate when they do git to hatin'."

That night, they tied up at Jackson—to be famous long after the war as the seat of a bitter mountain-feud. At noon, the next day, they struck "the Nahrers" (Narrows), where the river

swept between high cliffs again—higher than he had yet seen.

That night they ran from dark to dawn, for the river was broader and a brilliant moon was high; and, all night, Chad could hear the swish of the oars, as they floated in mysterious silence past the trees and the hills and the moonlit cliffs, and he lay on his back, looking up at the moon and the stars, and thinking about the land to which he was going and of Jack back in the land he had left; and of little Melissa. She had behaved very strangely during the last few days before the boy had left. She had not been sharp with him, even in play. She had been very quiet—indeed, she scarcely spoke a word to him, but she did little things for him that she had never done before, and she was unusually kind to Jack. Once, Chad found her crying behind the barn, and then she was very sharp with him, and told him to go away and cried more than ever. Her little face looked very white, as she stood on the bank, and, somehow, Chad saw it all that night in the river and among the trees and up among the stars, but he little knew what it all meant to him or to her. He thought of the Turners back at home, and he could see them sitting around the big fire—Joel with his pipe, the old mother spinning flax, Jack asleep on the hearth, and Melissa's big solemn eyes shining from the dark corner where she lay wide-awake in bed and, when he went to sleep, her eyes followed him in his dreams.

When he awoke, the day was just glimmering over the hills, and the chill air made him shiver, as he built up the fire and began to get breakfast ready. At noon, that day, though the cliffs were still high, the raft swung out into a broader current, where the water ran smoothly and, once, the hills parted and, looking past a log-cabin on the bank of the river, Chad saw a stone house—relic of pioneer days—and, farther out, through a gap in the hills, a huge house with great pillars around it and, on the hill-side, many sheep and fat cattle and a great barn. There dwelt one of the lords of the Bluegrass land, and again Chad looked

to the school-master and, this time, the school-master smiled and nodded as though to say:

"We're getting close now, Chad." So Chad rose to his feet thrilled, and watched the scene until the hills shut it off again. One more night and one more dawn, and, before the sun rose, the hills had grown smaller and smaller and the glimpses between them more frequent and, at last, far down the river, Chad saw a column of smoke and all the men on the raft took off their hats and shouted. The end of the trip was near, for that black column meant the capital!

Chad trembled on his feet and his heart rose into his throat, while Caleb Hazel seemed hardly less moved. His hat was off and he stood motionless, with his face uplifted, and his gray eyes fastened on that dark column as though it rose from the pillar of fire that was leading him to some promised land.

As they rounded the next curve, some monster swept out of the low hills on the right, with a shriek that startled the boy almost into terror and, with a mighty puffing and rumbling, shot out of sight again. The school-master shouted to Chad, and the Turner brothers grinned at him delightedly:

"Steam-cars!" they cried, and Chad nodded back gravely, trying to hold in his wonder.

Sweeping around the next curve, another monster hove in sight with the same puffing and a long "h-o-o-t!" A monster on the river and moving up stream steadily, with no oar and no man in sight, and the Turners and the school-master shouted again. Chad's eyes grew big with wonder and he ran forward to see the rickety little steam-boat approach and, with wide eyes, devoured it, as it wheezed and labored up-stream past them—watched the thundering stern-wheel threshing the water into a wake of foam far behind it and flashing its blades, water-dripping in the sun—watched it till it puffed and wheezed and labored on out of sight. Great Heavens! to think that he—Chad—was seeing all that!

About the next bend, more but thinner columns of smoke were visible. Soon the very hills over the capital could be seen, with little green wheat-fields dotting them and, as the raft drew a little closer, Chad could see houses on the hills—more strange houses of wood and stone, and porches, and queer towers on them from which glistened shining points.

"What's them?" he asked.

"Lightnin'-rods," said Tom, and Chad understood, for the school-master had told him about them back in the mountains. Was there anything that Caleb Hazel had not told him? The haze over the town was now visible, and soon they swept past tall chimneys puffing out smoke, great ware-houses covered on the outside with weather-brown tin, and, straight ahead—Heavens, what a bridge!—arching clear over the river and covered like a house, from which people were looking down on them as they swept under. There were the houses, in two rows on the streets, jammed up against each other and without any yards. And people! Where had so many people come from? Close to the river and beyond the bridge was another great mansion, with tall pillars; about it was a green yard, as smooth as a floor, and negroes and children were standing on the outskirting stone wall and looking down at them as they floated by. And another great house still, and a big garden with little paths running through it and more patches of that strange green grass. Was that blue-

(Continued on Page 26)



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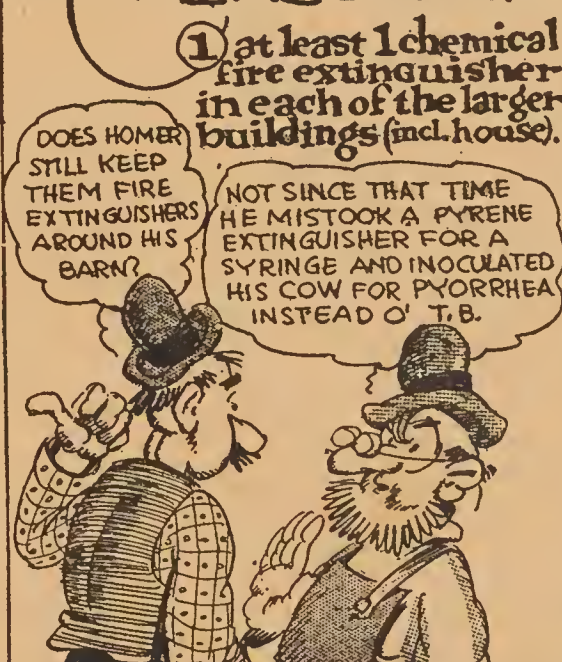
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

I know at pressing time in fall,
We drink sweet cider, worms and all,
But other times I hate like sin
To bite in where a worm has been.
Yea, I am wrought up even more
To find the worm still in the bore,
And most particularly blue
When'er I bite him square in two.
Yet often now in city streets,
Amid the dust and noise and heats,
A vision rises in my soul,
I see cool, shaded pastures roll,
And fain would check my hurrying pace,
Chase off some cow and take her place,
To doze on grass that tree shade dapples
And eat a lot of wormy apples.

There are few American pieces that have been recited or quoted more than Whittier's "The Huskers". I wish this could be read in every farm home at least once a year. There is not room to give more than a verse or two—just to show you the beautiful description:

It was late in mild October, and the long autumnal rain

Had left the summer harvest-fields all green with grass again;
The first sharp frosts had fallen, leaving all the woodlands gay
With the hues of summer's rainbow, or the meadow-flowers of May.

Through a thin, dry mist, that morning, the sun rose broad and red,

At first a rayless disc of fire, he brightened as he sped;

Yet, even his noontide glory fell chastened and subdued,

On the corn-fields and the orchards, and softly-pictured wood.

And all that quiet afternoon, slow sloping to the night,

He wove with golden shuttle the haze with yellow light;

Slanting through the painted beeches, he glorified the hill;

And, beneath it, pond and meadow lay brighter, greener still. * * *

The summer grains were harvested; the stubble-fields lay dry,

Where June winds rolled, in light and shade, the pale-green waves of rye;

But still, on gentle hill-slopes, in valleys fringed with wood,

Ungathered, bleaching in the sun, the heavy corn crop stood.

Bent low, by autumn's wind and rain, through husks that, dry and sere,

Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear;

Beneath, the turnip lay concealed, in many a verdant fold,

And glistened in the slanting light the pumpkin's sphere of gold. * * *

It is of course true that memory always paints the past better and pleasanter than it really was. Still I cannot help wondering sometimes as I read these old poems descriptive of our earlier farm life in this country if our forefathers did not have a serenity of spirit which helped them to get more real happiness out of life than we of this troubled, hurrying age now get. Also, did they not have more appreciation of the fine but simple compensations that the country has for those who love it?

I do not know. What do you think? Perhaps being able to see and appreciate all the privileges and joys that surround us is a matter of the individual instead of time or place. Some will be happy under any circumstances; others never see anything but the gloomy side.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 24)

grass? It was, but it didn't look blue and it didn't look like any other grass Chad had ever seen. Below this bridge was another bridge, but not so high, and, while Chad looked, another black monster on wheels went crashing over it.

Tom and the school-master were working the raft slowly to the shore now, and, a little farther down, Chad could see more rafts tied up—rafts, rafts, nothing but rafts on the river, everywhere! Up the bank a mighty buzzing was going on, amid a cloud of dust, and little cars with logs on them were shooting about amid the gleamings of many saws, and, now and then, a log would leap from the

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river and start up toward that dust-cloud with two glistening iron teeth sunk in one end and a long iron chain stretching up along a groove built of boards—and Heaven only knew what was pulling it up. On the bank was a stout, jolly-looking man, whose red, kind face looked familiar to Chad, as he ran down shouting a welcome to the Squire. Then the raft slipped along another raft, Tom sprang aboard it with the grape-vine cable, and the school-master leaped aboard with another cable from the stern.

"Why, boy," cried the stout man. "Where's yo' dog?" Then Chad recognized him, for he was none other than the cattle-dealer who had given him Jack.

"I left him at home."

"Is he all right?"

"Yes—I reckon."

"Then I'd like to have him back again."

Chad smiled and shook his head.

"Not much."

"Well, he's the best sheep-dog on earth."

The raft slowed up, creaking—slower—straining and creaking, and stopped. The trip was over, and the Squire had made his "record," for the red-faced man whistled incredulously when the old man told him what day he had left Kingdom Come. (Continued Next Week.)

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The Holstein Registry Association Again

WE recently received several inquiries concerning the Holstein Registry Association of Harrisburg, Pa. This has been commented on before in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST but we are again repeating the information for the benefit of our subscribers. We understand that the Harrisburg Holstein Association was started by a group who were dissatisfied with the operation of the old association. While we have no quarrel with the men who started this association, it has been our opinion that Holstein breeders will be better served by remaining with the old association. Our reasons for this are:

1. Several states, including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, have ruled that certificates of registration with this association will not be accepted to certify that the animal is pure bred when paying TB indemnities.

2. It is believed in many quarters that the new association will have difficulty in building up the number of animals registered to a point where it will figure in the picture to any appreciable extent. We are giving this information to guide Holstein breeders in their decision as to which association to use.

Egg Case Dealer Fails to Keep Promises

"On March 5th myself and eight neighbors sent a combined order for 500 egg cases to Mr. C. W. Naval, 260 N. Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y. We sent our check for \$60 with the order and up to the present time nothing further has been heard although the check has been cashed by Mr. Naval. Will you kindly advise me what to do."

AFTER writing several letters to Mr. Naval without receiving a reply, we requested the co-operation of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau. They personally visited Mr. Naval who gave various excuses for not being able to complete the order. He promised that the order would go forward on a certain date but that date came and went and still no egg cases were received.

We have received promise after promise but they have never been fulfilled and we are now of the opinion that our subscribers will never receive their orders. This is just a warning to other subscribers who may be in need of egg cases and who may contemplate doing business with Mr. Naval. From the manner in which he has treated the above-mentioned subscribers, he certainly would not be a safe man to deal with in the future.

Carbide Orders Not Filled

IN a recent issue we gave the facts of several claims we had received from subscribers who had sent money to Charles A. Brown of Mannsville, N. Y. for orders of carbide. These orders were received by Mr. Brown but so far have never been filled nor their money refunded.

Mr. Brown asked for an extension of time until he could straighten out his affairs but promised to make good on every claim several months ago. Letters addressed to him of late remain unanswered and we doubt very much if we will be successful in getting the money due our subscribers.

"A timid person would rather remain miserable than do anything unusual."
—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Cumberland County, N. J., Man Gets Chicken Thief Reward

IT paid George Bates of Bridgeton, N. J., to act on his suspicions where chicken thieving was concerned. It was the means of his receiving the twenty-five dollar reward given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for giving evidence which led to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of Frank Westcott and Stella Steelman for stealing chickens.

Mr. Bates heard that a man had bought 118 chickens for the very low price of \$25. Realizing that this was far below market price, he notified the State Police at Shiloh. They acted on this clue and arrested Frank Westcott and Stella Steelman who confessed to about 15 chicken thefts. Both were tried and received a four-year sentence in state prison at Trenton.

After the usual checking up to see that the conditions governing the reward had been met, Mr. Morgenthau awarded the twenty-five dollars to Mr. Bates. It is hoped that these arrests will clear up a lot of chicken stealing which had been going on in Cumberland County for at least three months.

NUMBER 19470

NEW YORK, N. Y. August 27 1928

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To Patrons and Friends of the G.L.F.:

Since it was incorporated in 1920, the volume of purchasing through the G.L.F. has grown from less than \$3,000,000, during the first year of its operation, to over \$20,000,000 per annum at the present time.

During this period, there has been practically no additional stock issued. After getting away to a bad start and losing some money, the G.L.F. is now firmly established on a dividend-paying basis and is carrying a surplus of better than \$500,000 over the \$772,000 that has been paid in for stock. This, in spite of the fact that it has constantly delivered to its patrons supplies of the highest quality at very considerable price savings.

Growing demands for G.L.F. Service, with consequent increased needs for working capital, make it seem prudent - even if not absolutely necessary at this time - to issue the balance of the authorized stock of the corporation. This amounts to around 40,000 shares at \$5 each.

During the last half of September, these 40,000 shares were divided among nearly 600 G.L.F. Agent-Buyers with the request that they arrange for their sale in the communities they serve.

If you are looking for a good investment, for one that promotes the interests of your own business, and for one based on a proven system of purchasing and manufacturing farm supplies, I suggest that you see your G.L.F. Agent and get a few shares of this stock.

The same dividend will be paid on it next June 30th as on stock now issued.

Respectfully yours,

H. E. Babcock

October 1, 1928

GENERAL MANAGER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SI
A513

\$1.00 Per Year

October 13, 1928

Published Weekly

A Visit to Aroostook County

Steuben Growers Mix Pleasure and Business in Old New England

EDITORS' NOTE—Here is another one of the travel stories, which are making AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST famous for its interesting reading as well as its valuable helps to its readers.

This article tells of a visit of New York potato growers to the famous Aroostook potato section of Maine—but you do not have to be a potato grower to enjoy reading it. Mr. Stempfle, the Steuben County Agricultural Agent, has been especially interested for years in organizing marketing trips of various kinds for the farmers of his county that they may see first hand actual conditions in the markets and in other sections, and thereby learn best how to meet those conditions.

TO potato growers a region that produces a fifty million dollar crop annually of such superior quality as to command a premium in the markets is worth going a thousand miles to see. And so not a great deal of persuasion was required to organize the party of twenty-one Steuben County growers who left home early in the morning of September 4th with Aroostook County, Maine, as their destination. For the purpose we had chartered a six ton Mack bus that operates daily between Bath and Corning. The route was to Syracuse, down the Cherry Valley Turnpike to Albany and over the Mohawk Trail to Boston, north along the coast through Portsmouth, N. H. and Portland, Me. to Bangor. We stopped in Albany just long enough to see the Capitol building

By WILLIAM STEMPFLE

and saw the sights of Boston the afternoon of the second day.

One of the prettiest views of the entire trip was the panorama from the Customs House Tower in Boston. New England is always interesting with its neat villages and the rambling farm buildings with the house and barn connected, the stone fences and odd one horse wagons. Folks who live inland always enjoy the ocean, that is to look at it, and a part of the route is along the seashore. Maine is a vast expanse of wooded hills and valleys. The landscape is bordered with a rim of high hills and mountains and dotted with lakes. On several small farms in this rugged region threshing was being done with machines that must have been in use for a half century. We saw several yoke of oxen. In many particulars this region seemed primitive.

The hills of the Aroostook section are low and the land gently rolling. In all directions the landscape is bordered by the timber-covered hills and mountains, which at thirty to fifty miles distant, appear a beautiful blue. The landscape is dotted with an occasional patch of woods, but all of the cleared land is in crop and the large fields of potatoes, hay and grain give a beautiful patchwork appearance. The soil is loamy, more silt than gravel. It is apparently well drained. We were told that the top soil ranges in

depth from two to twenty feet. The rotation is potatoes, oats and hay, a three-year rotation and one which is changing from timothy to clover. It is common practice to apply a ton of high analysis fertilizer to the acre. The 5-8-7 mixture seems to be in favor. Seed is treated by the cold corrosive sublimate treatment. The job is done quickly by using a battery of about 20 barrels and on this scale three men will handle one hundred barrels of seed in a day. Planting starts around the 10th of May, about twenty bushels to the acre, rows 34 inches apart and hills spaced about 13 inches. Maine practices high ridging and the plants are twice covered with a big two-row shovel. Spraying is more common than dusting. Strange to say, they use two nozzles to the row and spray only four or five times. At the experiment station we were told that spraying and dusting retards growth and is recommended only as a means of killing insects and controlling blight. So

(Continued on Page 8)



(Above)—A low down wagon commonly used for drawing potatoes in Aroostook County.



(Left)—Left to right: Earl Coye, Frank Krug, N. R. Miller, Fred Osborne, Lee Edwards, Clarence Landers, A. L. Hanks, Walter Sturdevant, Aaron Putnam, John Sick, Markus Cook, Joe Kuhm, George Wallace, Murray Barnes, Ray Fairbrother, Sam Newman, George Van Wormer, William Stempfle, Rocky Gabriel, T. M. Acker, H. L. Hadnett, Fayette Van Wormes.

Turn to Page 5 for Pictures of the Farm Museum at Syracuse

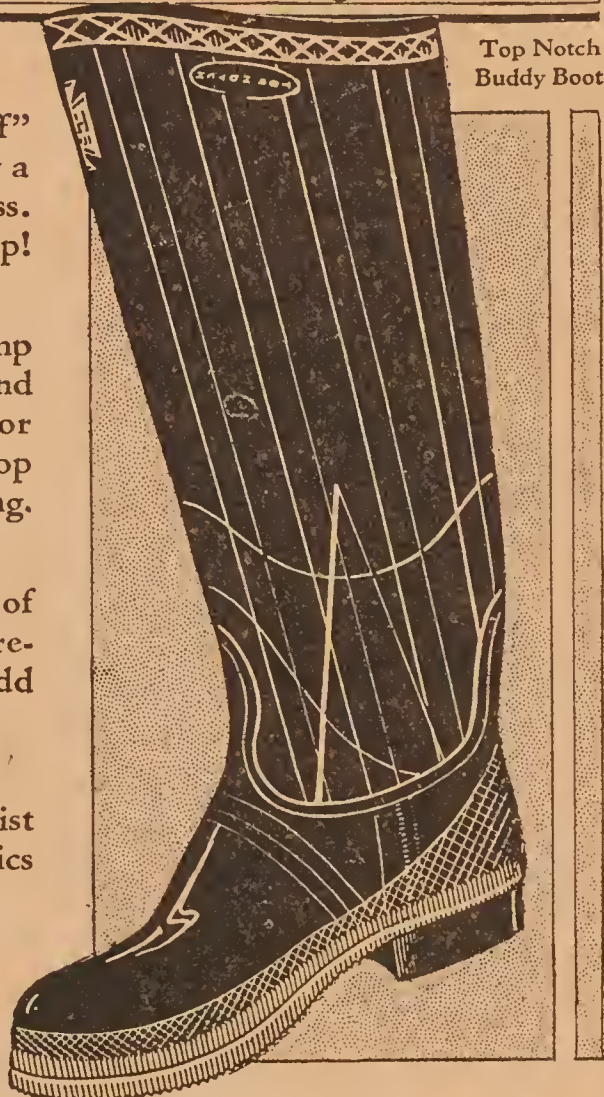
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Reforest Abandoned Land

Adirondacks Tour Emphasizes Need of Trees

A FOUR-DAY tour of the state and private reforestation plantations in the Adirondacks was made September 21-24 by over 100 farm bureau members, county supervisors, and representatives of the state conservation department and the colleges of forestry at Cornell and Syracuse.

The tour is an annual affair arranged by the farm bureaus and the conservation department to stimulate interest in reforesting abandoned farm land and other waste areas in the state.

Mr. A. F. Amadon, supervisor of reforestation, directed the tour. Among those who made the trip were E. V. Underwood, secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, W. J. Howard, supervisor of lands and forests; the county supervisors of Essex, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Otsego, Chenango, Wyoming, Erie and Madison counties; and farm bureau members and directors from Columbia, Erie, Chenango, Otsego, Wyoming, St. Lawrence, Washington, and Oswego counties.

The itinerary included the chief state and private plantations in the Adirondacks, beginning at the State Tree Nursery in Saratoga (said to be the largest in the world) and ending up at the 2000 acre tract between Tupper Lake and White Creek.

High Points in the Tour

In Saratoga county the tour halted at the Luther Preserve—8000 acres of land abandoned for 50 years until it was reforested by T. C. Luther and his sons, mainly with two-year old seedlings of Scotch, White and Red pine.

At Glens Falls, the city plantations on watersheds were visited. Since 1910 over 2,200,000 trees have been planted, the biggest watershed planting of any city in the state outside of New York City. The next stop was the Warren County plantation of white pine, set out six years ago.

At the Pack Demonstration Forest, north of Warrensburg, was one of the most impressive sights of the tour—an acre of trees 250 years old—33 feet in circumference, rising 160 feet high. This single acre has 110,000 board feet.

Near Chestertown the visitors halted at Remington Lot, a splendid example of natural pine seeding, after 60 years of the best growing conditions, with an acreage per acre of 33,000 board feet. Near Loon Lake a roadside demonstration was given where control methods on blister rust, costing only 50 cents per acre, were explained.

At Chapel Pond Notch the terrible destruction caused by forest fires was observed. The forest here was ravaged by a bad fire in 1913 which burned

nearly two months and took several hundred men to get it under control.

While the splendid work of the rangers is now reducing the burned area each year, the number of fires increases, ninety per cent of them caused by carelessness. The fire loss, however, is one-tenth of the loss before the present system was put into effect 20 years ago.

At the Lake Clear Nursery a seed extracting plant, maintained by the state, was inspected. This plant has a capacity of 3000 bushels of cones and has reduced seed costs about 50 per cent.

Near Paul Smith's the tour halted to place a wreath on the grave of Clifford R. Pettis, 25 years in state forestry service, and superintendent of state forests from 1910 to 1927. It was through his efforts chiefly that the state now furnishes seedlings to farmers at a nominal cost.

Short Course Graduates Increase Farming Returns

ONE of the quickest and best ways to get practical training in the science of farming is through the short winter courses at Cornell. These courses have been conducted for many years and there are many farmers in New York State who are graduates of the Cornell winter courses and are successful farmers on their own farms. A study of records of many of these men shows that, on the average, the man with a winter course training makes a net income for his work of approximately fifty per cent more than the men do who have not had this training.

The winter short course in agriculture will begin this year on November 7, and continue for twelve weeks. Tuition is free to any resident of New York State. Any one can take the short course who is 18 years old and who has completed the eighth grade or its equivalent.

Winter course students may take a wide range of subjects including: farm mechanics; the feeding and breeding of all kinds of farm animals; soils and farm crops; control of insects and plant diseases; floriculture; farm forestry; the weather; plant breeding; fruit growing; vegetable growing; veterinary medicine; farm management, and marketing.

There are five professional courses including: poultry keeping; milk plant operation; fruit growing; flower growing; and vegetable gardening. There is also a course in general farming and in addition to these, the college has added two new courses, one in power machinery and farm mechanics, and the other a course in handling and marketing cabbage and potatoes.

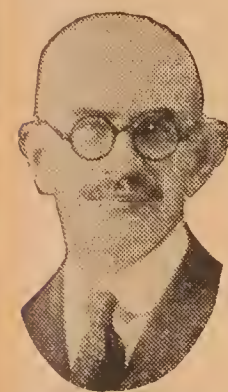


A red pine grove planted in 1910 as a part of the Gloversville Municipal forest. The picture was taken in 1925. (Courtesy New York State Conservation Department).

When Will the Long Lane Turn?

Some Reflections On the Hard Times On the Farm

THE Great Agricultural Depression which every body talks about is now more than eight years old. It was early summer of 1920 when very suddenly the bottom fell out of the agricultural price structure and just a few months later industry as a whole experienced the unpleasant happenings which went with the post-war deflation. Let us not forget that the farmer did not suffer alone but that during the latter part of 1920 and much of the following year business in general had troubles of its own. That industrial collapse seems to have been pretty well forgotten but what mystifies and discourages and perhaps sometimes embitters the farmer is this: that whereas most industry after a sharp panic presently got on its feet again and has now behind it a long period of almost jubilant progress and prosperity, the agricultural depression still lingers and while the farmer as always looks hopefully into the future he cannot always feel certain that the eagerly awaited new day has really dawned.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

What our economists politely call the "Necessary agricultural readjustment" has proved a painful and surely a surprisingly long-drawn-out process. I doubt if in 1920 the most pessimistic prophet of gloom would have ventured the prediction that after eight years, agricultural relief would be a burning political issue and that

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

millions of honest and industrious men would voice an insistent demand that Government do something in their behalf.

I have at this time no remote wish to add to the millions of words that have been written concerning the various demands and measures

and must be sold at a price which puts us below the economic level of the rest of the country. We shall get farm relief when it comes by the operation of the well known law of the Survival of the Fittest and that when enough lazy farmers and inefficient farmers and farmers on poor land and farmers whose heart is not really in the job are crowded out then we men who have grit enough to hang on—we shall come to our own. I don't know when this millennial period will arrive but I am sure it is on the way. There are certain signs that it may be almost due. But while we are waiting for this devoutly-to-be-wished consummation to take place, it will do no hurt to examine a few of the special factors which seem to be holding back our deliverance.

Let me say in advance that the things of which I shall speak are matters that we can do very little about. They are simply changes which are a part of the restless age in which we live.

The most evident depressing influence in agriculture is the coming of the Gasoline Age. I am not thinking primarily of the increased area of land which has been brought under cultivation because of the tractor. Probably we tend to over-emphasize the importance of this. It is on the other hand hard to exaggerate the importance of the results that flow from the elimination of our great army of horses. Already we find it hard to remember what a host they made in every big city and how universal they were in every small town.

(Continued on Page 24)

Change Has Been Busy

HERE is a different kind of article from Mr. Van Wagenen's pen than you have been reading, but it is just as good, and it will make you think. We believe he has named many of the causes of farmers' hard times. They can all be summed up in one word, "change". Never in all the world's history have there been so many and such radical changes in every line and especially in farming as there have been in the last twenty-five to fifty years. These changes are going to continue to come, and the only man in farming or any other industry who can succeed will be the one who is quick enough and progressive enough to change his policies and his practices to meet the constantly changing conditions. It is obvious, for example, that the farmer who continues to grow hay in large quantities when there is no longer any market for hay will soon be out of business.—*The Editors.*

that vex Congress and bring premature gray hair to the gentlemen with political ambitions but will you let me say in passing that I have a personal philosophy of this question which is delightfully simple and at the same time satisfying—to me. Stripped of all unnecessary verbosity it is just this: We have an agricultural depression for the very good reason that in America we have so many farmers and such efficient farmers and so many hundred thousand square miles of agricultural land that food is raised in such amounts that it is the cheapest commodity in the world

A Whole Dairy From One Cow

What Careful Records, Breeding and Care Did For This Dairyman

By LYLE E. WELLS

THE keener the competition in any field the more interested every one is in the leading man (only this happens to be cows). That is why all wide-awake dairymen in the country are particularly interested just now in the herd of Holstein-Friesians at Trulea Stock Farm owned and managed by George L. True of Adams Basin, N. Y. This herd has led the state in both average milk and also fat production for December, 1927, and the first seven months of the year 1928; a record which no other herd has accomplished in the history of dairy improvement work—a record of high standings in which over thirteen hundred herds are competing for first place. This achievement is the result of years of careful breeding, careful testing and careful feeding, bringing a steadily increasing production of both milk and fat. The following table will show briefly this increase during the past five years with no attempt to compare Trulea Farm herd with other herds.

Average Production Per Cow

Testing Year	Lbs. of Milk	Lbs. of Fat
1923-1924	10812	382.8
1924-1925	12421	442.2
1925-1926	12814	486.4
1926-1927	15957	591.7
1927-1928	*15099	549.0

*Note: The slight drop in milk and fat production is due to the changing of some cows from spring to fall freshening.

At present the herd numbers twenty-two head while eleven years ago it consisted of one "good looking" calf, officially known as Aagie Pieterje of Livonia Star but commonly spoken of, and hereinafter referred to as "Star". Mr. True bought Star when she was two weeks old from Ashley Price of Livonia, N. Y. She is the daughter of a 30 lb. bull of King of the

Pontiacs and Hengervald DeKol breeding and out of an untested dam. Now 90 per cent of the entire herd is descended from Star. The main point in breeding from the beginning has been to increase not only milk production but also the percent of butter fat. In the main this was accomplished by using only sires from dams having thirty pound or equivalent heifer records with a high percent of fat.

The first sire used was Sir Veeman Rex Pontiac Valdessa son of Yates Farm's King Valdessa Korndyke, a bull whose dam made a record of 38 lbs. of butter in seven days with a 5.4 per cent fat test. Rex's dam at 27 months made a 25.64 pound record with a 4.5 per cent test of fat. The next sire was Sir Cornicopia Posch

Butter Boy son of Korndyke Butter Boy and grandson of DeKol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd. The dam had a 33 lb. A. R. record with a 4.5 per cent test, and was of the same line of breeding as Ormsby Korndyke Lad. The third, and one of the present herd sires is King Echo Posch Pontiac, grandson of Avon Pontiac Echo who was a son of May Echo Sylvia, the world's champion milk producer from 7 to 120 days. King Echo Posch Pontiac's dam made a record of 32½ lbs. of butter with a 3.8 per cent test, and an A. R. O. record for 365 days at five years, of 1008 lbs. of butter and 21528 lbs. of milk. The first sire, Sir Veeman Rex Pontiac Valdessa, is being retained in the herd to be bred to the daughters of King Echo Posch Pontiac.

Perhaps one of the most important points in the management of this herd has been careful feeding in all lines, i. e. grain, hay, ensilage and pasture. The governing theory in grain feeding has been to keep the ratio of grain fed to milk produced in the relation of one to three, with a slight but consistent tendency toward decrease in the protein content of the ration. In the year of 1923-1924, the protein content of the grain fed averaged 22 per cent while in 1927-1928, it averaged only 18 per cent.

Right here it might be of interest to note the change in cost of Trulea Farm milk production, which was achieved through careful study and analysis of the results obtained by the cow testing association. In 1923-1924, for every dollar

(Continued on Page 10)



"Star" nearly ready to start her tenth lactation period with a grand total of 106,344 lbs. milk and 4408.03 lbs. fat for the previous nine.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Thought for the Week:

Oh the years of life that have drifted by,
And the good we might have done
Lost without a sigh,
Love that we might have saved, with but
A single word,
Thoughts conceived but never penned,
Perishing unheard.

Take this proverb to thine heart, Oh
Take and hold it fast,
The mill will never grind again with
The water that has past.

—Sarah Doudney.

What Are Farmers Going to Do for Doctors?

THE other day we sat in a little conference of district superintendents of schools, and heard one of them tell of visiting a small district back in the hills where the people for the most part were very poor. He arrived at the school-house at the same time as a doctor who was there to make the annual medical examination of the pupils. The doctor told the superintendent after this examination that out of eighteen or twenty pupils in the school at least twelve of them were in crying need of immediate medical attention for their tonsils and adenoids.

"But," said the doctor, "few of these children will ever get this attention because their parents are too poor to have the work done and in the country there is no free hospital service to take care of such cases. So some of these twelve children will die as a result of ill health, and will be more liable to other serious diseases; some of them will have their intelligence impaired by the large tonsils, and all will be afflicted with colds and more or less ill health all of their lives."

This story of this particular situation by the district superintendent led to a general discussion in the group of the whole question of medical service in the country. It was pointed out that where there used to be three or four practicing physicians there are now none, or one or two old men. When these old country doctors are gone, there is no one to take their place.

Possibly not quite so many are needed as before the days of the automobile, but what about the mother in childbirth, or sudden and terrible sickness of any kind way back in the hills, from ten to twenty miles from the nearest doctor, in the middle of the night with a blizzard howling and the roads drifted full? This is not an exaggerated picture, but such cases have occurred

in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory many times every winter in recent years.

What is the answer?

The State is making the qualifications of the doctors so difficult that it takes from eight to ten years before a doctor can begin to practice, and an investment of thousands of dollars in his education. Young doctors, therefore, can no longer afford to settle in country districts for what farm people can afford to pay in medical fees. These doctors go to the cities.

The only help for the situation as we see it is for the State to establish adequate hospital facilities in every county, and also a State aid fund to help pay the country doctors' salaries.

Maybe these are not the real remedies; they are the only ones we can see. What do you think about it? We will be glad to have letters from our readers discussing this distressing problem of medical service in the country.

Master Farmer Project Emphasizes Importance of Agriculture

REPRESENTATIVES are busy at the present time visiting Master Farmer nominees and the task will soon be completed. The final selections made by the judges will be men who fully meet the high standards in farming, citizenship and home life that have been set for this great movement. It is encouraging to find so many prominent business and professional men throughout America not farmers who are interested in the Master Farmer movement, showing that this project will make it possible to emphasize the merits of the great occupation or profession of agriculture. The leading article in the September 29th issue of the Saturday Evening Post, mentioned the Master Farmers and the newspapers have had much to say about them. A farmer can have no higher ambition than to be recognized sometime as a Master Farmer. If he does not make the grade the first year, he very likely will be able to make it in years to come.

You may be surprised when you learn the list of names of those who have been designated to find one of your humble neighbors in the list. A Master Farmer is not necessarily the man who has a lot of money. He is not necessarily a man well known in public life. He may be either of these, but what we are more interested in is the man who has been quietly successful in his own business and above all who has established a happy home and is well loved by his neighbors.

Horses Will Soon Be High

YOU will be interested, as we were, in Mr. Van Wagenen's comments in the article in this issue to the effect that the disappearing horse is one of the causes of the farmers' hard times, and his further statement that this decline in the number of horses has been checked. We believe this is true. At least some horse power is still absolutely necessary in city work and on the majority of farms. The tendency has been to cease raising horses in recent years so that when the present stock dies off there is sure to be a grave shortage. Far-sighted farmers and horse breeders have taken note of this situation and have already started to raise colts which are sure to be high priced when they are grown. This is particularly true if horses of the heavy draft type are raised.

The Percheron Society of America reports that the sales of Percheron stallions have increased 11 per cent, stallion registrations 14 per cent, and mare sales 5 per cent in the period since last November 1, as compared with the same period a year ago. The tendency toward this better and heavier class of horses is shown also by the fact that 1384 persons have recently bought Percheron stallions and mares who never owned this stock before.

We believe fully in the use of modern power and machinery wherever it can be practically

applied in farm work, but, in the enthusiasm for gasoline power, let us not forget to plan for necessary horse power also.

When Was the Best Time to Live?

A FAVORITE and interesting argument among a lot of folks is whether the old times or the modern times are better. The question is, at what period in our history could one get the most happiness out of life? Was it before the American Revolution, in the old pioneer days; was it preceding or after the Civil War, was it during the opening of the great American West; or is it right now?

In other words, if you could have your choice, when would you have liked best to live, and why?

This ought to make one of the most interesting contests we have ever held, and we would like to have letters from both old and young. For the best letter we will pay \$5.00, for the second best \$3.00, and for all the others we can use we will pay \$1.00 each. Do not make them too long. Letters that say the most in shortest space will be given the most consideration by the judges. The contest closes December 8. Send your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Market Pays for What It Wants

A RECENT letter from a producer commented on the present "unreasonable" price for potatoes. The price is unreasonably low when compared to production costs. It is also too low from the angle of the consumer, who made no outcry about the high potato prices last year. At the same time, nothing will be gained by blaming the buyer. An oversupply of any product always lowers the price, especially if it is a perishable product, or is dumped on the market faster than it can be absorbed.

Market demands are changing. There is little profit, for example, in continuing to produce more timothy hay than the city market needs. There is also small logic in increasing potato acreage because the price was good the previous year. It will be equally unsatisfactory to increase milk prices so long as the better price increases production.

The whole marketing situation points to two facts:

1. There will never be a price for any farm product that will allow *everyone* to make a profit. The balance between supply and demand is always such that a man must produce with efficiency above the average in order to be prosperous.

2. The producer who studies the demand side of the market will profit from it. There is always a sale for almost anything at some price, but the market will pay best for what it wants when it is wanted.—H. L. C.

Eastman's Chestnut

ALTHOUGH the lovers had known each other only three days, they had to part.

"Come along, please!" shouted the guard, and the young couple, lingering on the edge of the platform, started.

"It'll be beastly without you," he observed.

"And I'll miss you, too," she said. "I never was so happy, and all because we met three days ago."

"But think how dreadful it's going to be," he wailed.

"Stand away, there!" shouted the guard.

"You'll write?" she called from the window.

"Every day," he answered.

Then suddenly he tore after the train, and as he almost overbalanced on the extreme end of the platform, he made a trumpet of his hands and cried:

"Darling! Darling! What on earth did you say your name was?"

YE OLDE TIME ARTS AND CRAFTS

NO skill in operating modern machinery excels the fine hand work of our forefathers. We of this age have lost something of the pride of workmanship that men and women took in the arts and crafts of the farm and home of long ago. How many men are there who are left who could swing a cradle up through a field of grain cutting a swath of unvarying width and laying it back with the heads as straight as a string? How many are there who can equal the skill of our fathers in sowing a field of small grain almost as evenly and as rapidly as a modern drill?

On this page are pictures of workmen skilled in some of the nearly lost arts of our early agriculture. These persons worked at their trades during New York State Fair week in the new Farm Museum. This building was secured through the work of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the New York State Agricultural Society in order to preserve for ourselves and posterity some of these fine old trades and customs.

Only a few are left skilled in the old trades, and the many thousands of people who saw these men and women at work at their trade in the Farm Museum showed the great interest that nearly everyone has in the customs, practices and trades of a bygone age.



(Above)—This is Burt DuBois, old-time cooper at work in the Farm Museum at the New York State Fair. Making barrels and casks by hand was a real trade once upon a time, and judging by the stories of what took place at church raisings and other celebrations, there must have been a real demand for the cooper's product!



(Left)—Here is an exterior view of the Witter Agricultural Museum, just completed on the State Fair Grounds, secured through the efforts of the New York State Agricultural Society, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Assemblyman Witter and others.

It was one of the big centers of interest during the Fair and will continue to grow in interest during the years. The yards will later be planted with old-fashioned flowers.



(Above)—"Oh don't bother me! I've got my mouth full of shoe pegs and I can't talk."
"Johnny" Mulberry, a cobbler of the old school.

(Above at right)—How many of you who read this have ever seen shingles made this way? They were better shingles than you can buy now—but how would you like to make enough to shingle your barn?

This is Frank Downing, a skilled shingle shaver.



(Right)—Oh, the many, many weary days and evenings the housewife of olden times spent at the spinning wheel that the family might be clothed. Mrs. Elizabeth Eastman and Mrs. Amanda Vroman, in charge of the spinning demonstrations at the Farm Museum.



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Paid Up in a Limited Period

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It is proving to be

ITS MOST SATISFACTORY AND POPULAR POLICY.

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If Contingent Dividends be Left as Premiums,
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Paid Up in a Longer Period, Not More Than Twenty Years*

THIS Policy fits the person of 45 equally as well as one of 25; in fact, it fits one of any age up to 50 precisely.

It is designed for those who want their insurance paid up and out of the way during their productive years.

This contract is issued in units of \$2,500 (minimum), \$5,000, \$7,500, \$10,000 and up.

For age 25 the gross rate is \$64.35 (\$25.74 per \$1,000); reduced to \$58.22 (\$23.29 per \$1,000) by the guaranteed dividend.

For age 35 the gross rate is \$79.03 (\$31.61 per \$1,000) reduced to \$71.53 (\$28.61 per \$1,000) by the guaranteed dividend.

For age 45 the gross rate is \$101.23 (\$40.49 per \$1,000); reduced to \$91.60 (\$36.64 per \$1,000) by the guaranteed dividend.

The reduced rate at which the policy can be issued is due to distinct savings in expense by limiting the issues and dealing direct.

Based on an experience of twenty-two years, this Company's economies are now being more strikingly shown.

The conditions in the Company that have contributed to low cost of insurance will continue, and improve.

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Standard Policy Reserves, \$13,321,972 as per New York State Certificate of Valuation.

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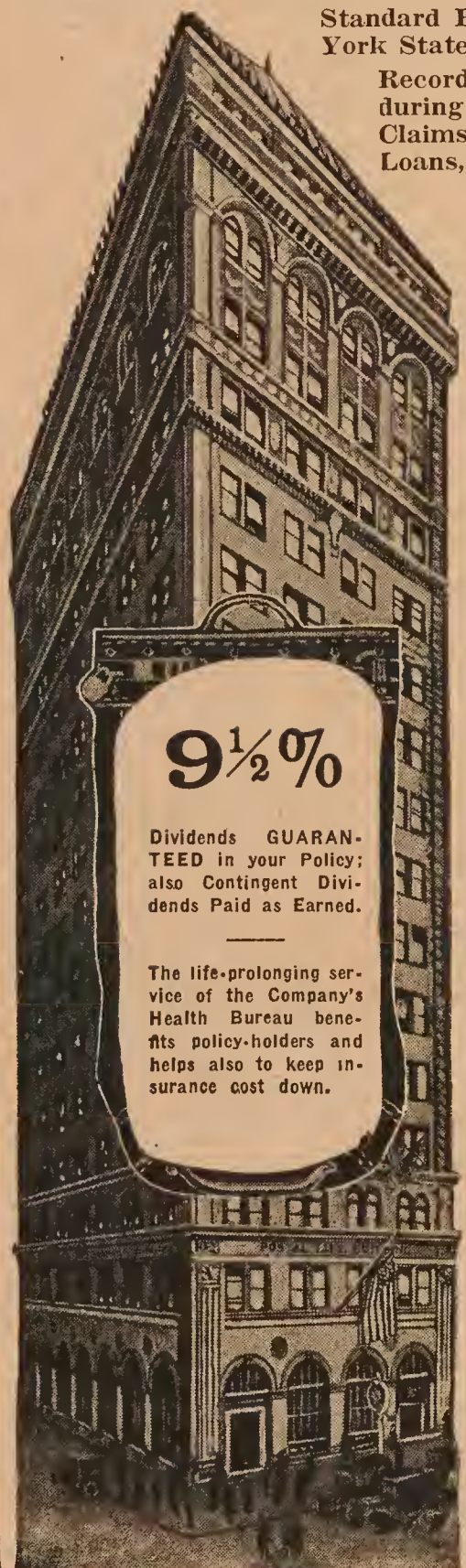
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Cabbage Prices Go Higher

SEPTEMBER has been a cool dry

By M. C. BURRITT

77 cents, potatoes 89 cents, hay 22

month. As I write on this last day of the month, it is warmer, but for nearly two weeks the thermometer has ranged from 42 to 49 degrees during the day. It has been cold enough for killing frosts but we have not had any yet, because of the cloudiness and the light showers on those nights when a frost seemed certain. The days too, have been cloudy most of the time. Hardly a forty-eight hour period has gone by without a dash of rain, yet never enough to make the ground really wet. It has been enough to help mellow the wheat ground and put the crop in good condition. But although much of the wheat has been sown for a week or ten days it has been too cool to germinate the seed and very few fields are up yet. These showers have helped the cabbage crop some but not enough for the best yields.



M. C. Burritt

Apples Show Good Color I have never seen apples color better in western New York, than this year. We have just finished a second picking of Wealthies and the color is almost perfect. Kings are a deep dark red all over and even Twenty Ounce show more color than usual. And it is easy to see the Baldwin crop now for the red apples show beautifully against the still dark green foliage. Just why we should have this unusually fine coloring of fruit this season is hard to explain. It is evidently associated with cool dry weather. Certainly it is not sunshine that has done it.

Apples Show Good Color

Apple picking is a week or more later than last year, but it is now in full swing. Fall and mid-season varieties will be pretty well off the trees the first week in October and winter variety picking well begun. There is not the usual influx of transient labor for apple picking, most of it being done with local help. Prices have not changed much since our report in the September 29th issue. Prices for good grades seem to be holding well with a slight tendency to rise. Much unsprayed and poor quality stuff is moving to dryers and canners at low prices. Drops and culls are selling well at 40 to 60 cents per cwt. for ciders and 60 to 75 cents for dryers.

Cabbage prices continue to rise. Danish has reached the high point of \$38 per ton during the week. The range is from \$28 to \$35 per ton. As the price rises the range of prices seems to widen probably because some growers are not well informed on the crop and because of an increasing tendency by buyers to speculate. There is no reason why growers should sell cabbage cheap this fall.

The Returns for an Hour of Work

There has just come into my hands some very interesting and useful data obtained by the Department of Farm Economics at Cornell from its co-operating cost account farms. The data shows the relation of the average cost of labor to returns per hour of labor on hay, alfalfa, oats and wheat. The average returns for an hour of human labor for the five years from 1922 to 1926 were: on apples 65 cents, alfalfa

cents, cabbage 19 cents, wheat 10 cents. The following crops showed losses per hour of labor: corn for grain 16 cents, buckwheat 23 cents, beans 20 cents, barley 4 cents, oats 14 cents. In 1926 the return on apples fell to 37 cents an hour and alfalfa rose to 101 cents, while ordinary hay fell to 17 cents. In that year cabbage returned 36 cents an hour.

"Alfalfa is the only crop that has shown consistently good labor returns. In only five of the past 13 years has the oat crop shown any returns for labor. Wheat like hay was very profitable during the war but not since then. Potatoes and cabbage are speculative crops but profits have greatly exceeded losses during the past 13 years. In the last six years corn for grain has failed to pay anything for the labor spent on it."

There is much food for thought in these figures which are reliable. The study of them and the application of what they show will pay good labor returns also.—Hilton, N. Y., September 30, 1928.

Air Mail is Growing Rapidly

JUST as the automobile wrote a new chapter in the life of the American farmer, the airplane is the new transportation factor which will affect rural as well as city life, says the American Air Transport Association. Next year airplane factories will produce 10,000 planes and by 1931 there will be thirty to thirty-five thousand planes in commercial use.

The association quotes Irving W. Glover, second assistant postmaster general in charge of air mail, who says that a thousand pounds of air mail will be considered a load produced by a rural route and he predicts that 5,000 pounds of mail will be carried in a single plane as contrasted with the loads now of 500 to 1800 pounds.

Mr. Glover says: "Just as the railway mail service handles the bulk of the mail between darkness and dawn, the air mail service will be called upon to transfer great quantities of mail at night. Distribution will be performed in the air by air postal clerks, the same as is now performed by railway postal clerks. Recently, one of the largest airplane producing companies submitted blueprints with the request that we advise them just what will be our requirements as regards space, and the other necessary details for distribution while en route through the air."

"Within two years every city of 50,000 or more inhabitants will be located on the air mail lanes."

Mr. Glover stresses the safety of a mail by quoting figures showing that only .0003 of 1 per cent of the amount of mail carried in mail planes for ten years was lost.

"What does the air mail carry?" is a question often asked by people who think that the air mail is primarily a letter delivery service. Day by day a wider diversity of commodities are going through air in mail planes. There are spare parts for a threshing machine in Nebraska to save the payroll an idle crew would receive; a present from a forgetful husband who delayed purchase of friend's wife's birthday gift until too late for the regular mail; a belated package for a traveler about to board ship for a foreign port, photographs of important new events, and so on through a wide range of shipments.

Just as the hoofbeats of the Pony Express gave way to the train, air mail is rapidly securing the business which always goes to the fastest method of transportation. Business is taking to the air because air mail makes speed, and speed makes money.

The American farmer is discovering he can have the advantages of air mail even if not directly on the air routes because of the hook-up with the train service. The day of air transport is here.



In the march of the **Goodrich Giant** *each stride equals* *months of wear*

Pound! Scrape! Stretch! Bend! All the hard treatment you would give a rubber boot or overshoe in many months is given by testing machines in our factory in hours—even in minutes!

WORKING at terrific speed, one machine takes a section of the rubber that makes the sole and heel and rubs it to and fro at a thousand times the rate you would use it in hardest wear.

In another machine is placed a strip of the rubber that goes into the side of the boot. To make sure that it is really "rubbery"—elastic yet strong—it is given, in a few seconds, harder pulling and stretching than you would put it to in months.

Still another machine takes another kind of rubber, such as goes into the toe and over the instep. Twist—bend—twist—again and again! It strains the rubber more in an hour than you would in a year—just to prove it "live," flexible.

These tests are truly astonishing.

It's as if a "giant farmer" put on a pair of Goodrich boots and—like the giant who walked seven leagues at a step—strode through a whole year's wear in a single afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

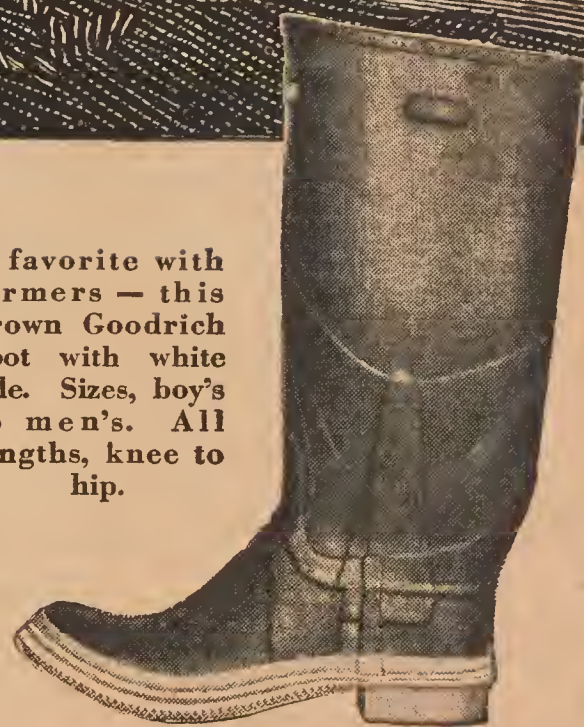


This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivalled for heavy wear.

These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.



A favorite with farmers — this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boy's to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.



Goodrich

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

A Visit to Aroostook County

(Continued from Page 1)

Eight Reasons for Using Concrete Block and Tile



When planning your new farm building, remember Concrete Block and Concrete Building Tile. They are:

Attractive—Permanent—Fire-safe
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Concrete for Permanence

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HOW much of it is stump land—how much swamp land—all a dead loss, that should be paying dividends?

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1307

much for the difference in conditions. apparently insects are not as prevalent in Maine as they are in New York State and judging from what we were told blight has not been a serious menace until recently.

The digging of cobbles was just starting September 7th and 8th. The early crop will be heavy. We were in several fields that were expected to yield 150 barrels (11 pecks to the barrel) to the acre. Potatoes are picked in half-bushel baskets and dumped into barrels which are loaded on large underslung platform wagons with a capacity of about forty barrels. Blight is prevalent throughout Maine and practically all of the fields that have not been thoroughly sprayed and dusted had been dead for sometime. We were told that it had been dry during the past week and that the potatoes had gone down very noticeably in the last few days. Everybody seemed to think that the late crop would be short.

Equipped to Hold Crop

Every farm has a potato cellar. The basement is of concrete and the superstructure of wood with a gable roof. The potatoes are unloaded above and dumped into the cellar by means of chutes. When the crop is all stored away the upstairs floor is covered with roofing paper and two or three inches of sawdust. Machinery is also stored there. Much of the picking is done by contract through employment agencies.

To visualize the potato industry in Aroostook County one must consider that they grow there each year about 140,000 acres, which is seven times the acreage planted in Steuben, the largest producing section in New York State excepting Long Island. The acreage per farm is larger in about the same proportion. One seed grower is credited with 1,500 acres, all of which is certified. Another difference is that potatoes are the sole cash crop of the region. Oats and hay are grown but for the most part are fed on the farm and to the horses. You see no cattle, sheep or poultry in that whole district. The industry there is necessarily more specialized and potatoes seem to be the main thought and subject of conversation of farmers and village folks alike. For the 365 days of the last shipping years, and these with Sundays included, one car every twelve minutes was drawn, graded and shipped out of Aroostook County. The annual crop is estimated to be worth about fifty million dollars.

Seed production is increasing amazingly, from 141,600 bushels produced in 1920, to 4,000,000 bushels in 1924. The 1924 crop was sold in twenty-six States along the eastern seaboard to Florida and as far west as Texas. The system of certification is similar to our own, but the Maine grower sells his crop individually. In this particular he has not yet learned the value of co-operation. A good share of the seed is in the control of a few large growers and dealers, who, no doubt, control the situation.

Potato production in Aroostook County had its beginning in the starch factories and there are still thirty of these in operation. The one at Presque Isle is owned co-operatively by the farmers and it paid last season fifty cents a barrel as compared with twenty and twenty-five cents paid by the independents at other points.

Casual Observations

One of the curiosities of the region are the low, underslung wagons. We were so much interested in these that a photograph of one is printed in connection with this article. Maine growers claim that handling potatoes in barrels with these wagons is much more convenient than in crates and our type of wagon. Aroostook County farmers use large horses and are immensely proud of them. They also have large barns and for the most part the farm buildings are very well kept. In the sections through which we traveled electricity seemed to be much more common than here. Their dirt

roads are kept in excellent condition by constant honing and this practice could well be adapted in Steuben County, New York State. (EDITOR'S NOTE—Yes, and in every rural county).

We have neglected to mention that we were driven about the county in the cars of Farm Bureau members and that our visit there was arranged for through the County Farm Bureau. In a meeting at Presque Isle on Friday evening we were told about the advertising campaign conducted during the past season. Twenty thousand dollars was contributed by growers and shippers and allied interests for this project to be spent during the 1927-1928 shipping season. Advertisements were carried during the shipping season in the daily papers of Boston, New York, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Radio broadcasting was done from Boston. Billboard advertising was done in the principal cities. Home economics teachers of the schools in the cities which Maine considers to be its markets were furnished with thousands of copies of recipe books which told of the many ways of serving Maine potatoes. This campaign is a step in the right direction. The consumption of potatoes could be tremendously increased if restaurants, hotels, and housewives were encouraged to use more potatoes.

Quaint Quebec

But a few hours' drive from the wonderful agricultural region we have attempted to describe, west through Aroostook County and on into New Brunswick and Quebec, we passed through a region of high wooded hills, the steep sides of which had been cleared years ago, on a narrow winding road which was fairly well lined with small farmsteads of small weather-beaten shacks and a little shed of a barn. Each little place had a cow or two, an occasional small flock of sheep and a few pigs, the most of which were pokes. The tiny patches of oats were still green. The living in this section must be gotten mostly from the woods. Farther on towards the St. Lawrence, the country is less rugged, the fields larger, and we passed many one-horse wagons carrying empty milk vats, the farmers having apparently been to the cheese factories. The hamlets and cities of this whole region are built around huge lumber mills.

An Educational Trip

In the St. Lawrence Valley between Quebec and Montreal the country is strictly agricultural, but very quaint. Narrow fields, possibly a quarter of a mile long, stretched down to the river, bordered by old, cedar rail fences, and a view of this section reminds one of a great stock yard. Apparently the farms are small and the fields are necessarily so. The population is French and on Sunday morning there were hundreds of horse carriages going and coming from church. Some of these were new and it was interesting to note that the styles of buggies have changed. The 1928 models have a rear deck like an automobile roadster, and hub caps.

The trip of approximately two thousand miles was made in eight days. It took us across the full length of New York and Massachusetts, into Connecticut and New Hampshire, across the State of Maine and into three provinces of Canada. With but a very few exceptions we visited all the principal cities of New England, and saw the great ports of Boston, Quebec and Montreal, the St. Lawrence River, the Berkshire Mountains and the beautiful lakes and forests of Maine, aside from observing and learning at first hand a good deal about the greatest potato producing region in the East.

Winter jobs for the tractor: grinding feed; snow removal; sawing wood; crushing limestone; straw and hay baling. Remember that the more hours per year the tractor is used the less the overhead cost per hour for operation.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

The Latest Reports on Grape Prices

THE total U. S. grape crop is forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture at 2,844,764 tons against 2,606,712 tons last year. Of this quantity California will produce 2,538,400 tons of all classes of grapes compared with 2,406,000 tons last year. All states outside of California expect a combined crop of 306,000 tons or an increase of 53 per cent over last year's light crop.

Recent reports in the New York market indicate that the returns to California growers are very disappointing both for juice grapes and for table stock. Attempts to limit carlot shipments from California have apparently been rather unsuccessful and during the last week in September reports state that arrivals of juice grapes from California averaged 160 cars daily together with about 65 cars daily of table grapes.

In an attempt to get the latest information from producing sections AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent telegrams to county agents and prominent growers in the various grape producing sections of New York. The replies indicate that it is a little early to tell definitely what the market will be but the replies do give an indication of probable prices. We are planning to give further information in later issues.

In the Chautauqua Grape Belt

F. E. Gladwin, head of the Vineyard Laboratory of the New York State Experiment Station at Fredonia, N. Y. wires:

"As yet no prices have been fixed on grapes from this section. The price asked will largely be determined on the supply and quality of California grapes available at that time as well as that from other producing sections."

P. S. Crossman, County Farm Bureau manager of Erie County, Pa.:

"Grapes fifty dollars per ton picked at farm or shipping point."

K. E. Paine, county agricultural agent of Chautauqua County reports that Concord grapes are not moving in any quantity but that early grapes especially from around Portland are bringing about \$50. He also informs us that the Federal inspection service is in full operation with about 30 inspectors in the field and that the service has been giving satisfactory results so far.

In the Finger Lakes Region

From H. S. Fullagar, a prominent grower of Penn Yan, N. Y.; comes the following report:

"Small lots of Niagara and Delawares selling to truckman for one hundred dollars per ton. Some concerns sold sixty to seventy per ton to truckman at the vineyards. Not many moving as yet."

H. B. Weatherlow, secretary of the Naples Grape Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., advises as follows:

"No established price on grapes as yet. Truckers are paying twelve cents for two quart baskets. Few Delawares in bulk bringing \$65 per ton."

D. M. Dalrymple, county farm bureau manager of Seneca County wires:

"Grapes not ripe. No offers except by truckers. Forty-five to sixty dollars estimate of growers."

Mr. K. B. Lewis, secretary of the Hudson Valley Fruit Growers Association at Red Hook, N. Y., reports as follows:

"Grapes selling at forty-five to fifty dollars per ton or forty cents per basket for sound stock."

New Regulations Affect Grape Shipments

OFFICIAL state grades for New York grapes have been established and copies of the regulations are now ready for distribution, according to an announcement just made by Commissioner Berne A. Pyke, of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

According to these regulations, all New York State grapes sent to market in closed packages must be marked either "Ungraded" or must be marked according to the United States grape

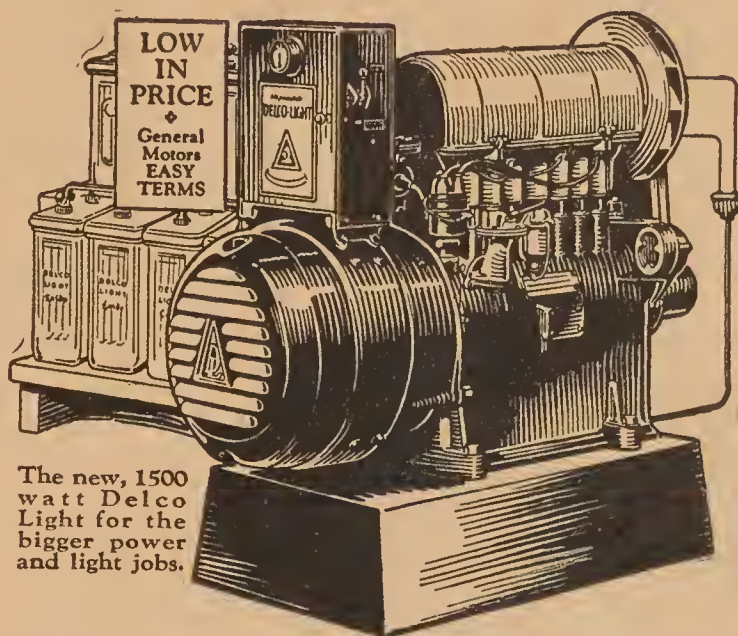
standards issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture: U. S. Fancy Table Grade, U. S. No. 1 Table Grade, U. S. No. 1 Juice Grade. The package must also bear the name of the packer or shipper and must be marked to indicate the net weight or contents.

It is pointed out by the Department of Agriculture and Markets that the law requires only that this marking be done "prior to shipment." It is therefore not compulsory to mark the packages at the time they are packed in the vineyard, although it will usually be found desirable to do this. Some shippers, however, are planning to have all grapes inspected at the car door and then marked with the proper grade just prior to shipment.

Other provisions of the new law require that the shown surface of the package shall truly represent the contents. Misleading marking and advertising is also forbidden. The Department points out that these two provisions apply to all grapes offered for sale or sold in New York State whether they are produced in New York State or not. This is expected to affect, to some extent, the sale of California and other grapes within the state.

DELCO-LIGHT ANNOUNCES: A NEW Power and Light Plant for the BIGGER JOBS

Four-cylinder, 1500 watt, Farm Electric Plant for the BIG power and light jobs. Develops 3 H. P. at the pulley. Mail coupon for all the facts.



The new, 1500 watt Delco-Light for the bigger power and light jobs.

Ample POWER and LIGHT for

Large Farms
Estates
Hotels
Summer Resorts
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Filling Stations
Schools
Churches
Tourist Camps
Lodge Halls
Public Buildings,
and similar places
requiring dependable electric power and light.

Write for full particulars

WHAT if your farm or country place does require surplus electric power—surplus electric light? No matter. The new super-powered Delco-Light gives you safe electric light for every purpose. Ample power for the milking machine—the milk cooler—the Frigidaire—for sawing wood and for running all kinds of farm machinery.

This big, new Delco-Light brings electric lights, electric signs, electric refrigeration to country hotels. Gives the modern atmosphere and the lion's share of trade to country stores and filling stations, while increasing real estate and rental values. Adds to the attractiveness of country

schools and churches—lodge halls and public buildings.

Built like a fine car

Here is a 4-cylinder automobile type engine—air cooled for quick and certain starting. Here is automatic battery ignition—an A. C. fuel pump as in General Motors cars. Throughout, it's extra strong and extra heavy. Few working parts. No complicated mechanism to cause trouble. With this new plant you can

burn up to ten 25 watt lamps right from the battery. Thus less fuel is used. Operating costs are cut.

Free literature—mail coupon

No matter where you live, the new Delco-Light provides power and light for the big and little jobs—saves time and work and money. Get the facts about it—from the nearest Delco-Light man.

Or mail the coupon for new illustrated literature.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. J-209 Dayton, Ohio

MAIL THIS

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY,
Dept. J-209, Dayton, Ohio.

Send free your new literature on the big, new Heavy Duty Delco-Light Plant.

Name.....

County..... Town.....

R. F. D..... State.....

More than 300,000 Satisfied Users
DELCO-LIGHT
DEPENDABLE FARM ELECTRICITY

Also Manufacturers of

ELECTRIC
WATER
SYSTEMS

Products of
GENERAL
MOTORS

Domestic Electric Co., Inc.,
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J. J. Pocock
810 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Suburban Elec. Development Co.,
5624 Penn Ave., East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

TAXIDERMY and HEAD MOUNTING
FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED.

Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

We buy raw skins such as muskrat, coon, etc., for our own use. Send for price list.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company
560 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TREES SHRUBS BULBS For Fall Planting

Buy direct from New York State's oldest growers and save money. Stock GUARANTEED healthy, true-to-name. New catalog sent FREE. Write for your copy today. Free delivery to your door—see catalog. MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO., Inc.
24 Main Street, Dansville, N. Y.

BUCKEYE

Better Grain Bins Better Corn Crib
"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

THE proper curing and safe storage of corn and grain offered by Metal storage buildings, means many dollars extra profit in your pocket. Metal Crib and Bins are a good investment. But not all are alike. Find out about BUCKEYE—built for lifetime service. PRICES right; QUALITY the Best. TERMS to suit your convenience. SPECIAL TERMS on early shipments. Bulletin on "Better Storage" sent with catalog.

THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.,
137 Main Street London, Ohio

HOMESPUN BLANKETS Popular Colors \$9 to \$12 ea.
Wool Yarn, standard colors, \$1.60 lb. In lots of 10 lbs. or more in one order at \$1.40 lb. Parcel post free.
MAINE SHEEP AND WOOL ASSOCIATION,
Augusta, Maine.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

A Whole Dairy from One Cow

(Continued from Page 3)

expended in feed there was a return of \$1.81 or in other words the feed cost of one hundred pounds of milk was \$2.04, while in 1926-1927, a dollar's worth of feed produced a return of \$2.78 or the feed cost of one hundred pounds of milk was \$1.02—just exactly half what it had been three years before. In the study of these prices it should be noted that all milk was sold at Dairymen's League prices and marketed through the League. There has been a growing tendency on Mr. True's part to use more and more home grown concentrates. Whereas a few years ago home grown materials formed only one-fifth of the concentrates fed, now these same products comprise two-thirds of the grain ration. While there is a slight variation from time to time, a typical grain ration which is being fed at Trulea Farm at present is 400 lbs. of oats, peas and barley, 100 lbs. of corn gluten feed, 50 lbs. of 34 per cent linseed oil meal, 50 lbs. of 43 per cent cotton seed meal, and 6 lbs. of salt. Of course, each cow's grain is figured carefully and divided so that she gets a feeding of grain at every milking.

Hay is Fed Liberally

Hay is fed generously, in fact each cow has all she will eat. This averages twenty-one to twenty-three pounds of hay to the hundred pounds of milk produced. It is the strong conviction of both Mr. True and his herdsman that much harm is sometimes done by the feeding of too little hay and too much ensilage. Their feeding experiments have proved to them conclusively that feeding in excess of 30 lbs. of silage per day results in lowered milk production.

In herd management probably the most important feature which leads to success is an infinite attention to detail and without doubt the thing that has produced Trulea Farm records is the very careful and consistent attention which has been given to these details by Mr. True's herdsman, Mr. Morris L. True. He has undertaken both feeding and milking experiments which have proved where gains could be made and then followed them up consistently. He has watched closely individual production and now adhered to the following plan of milking: A cow producing over 60 lbs. of milk daily is milked four times; one giving between 30 and 60 lbs. is milked three times a day, and all under 30 lbs. only twice a day.

Care Before Freshening

Each cow is dried off about six weeks before freshening and during that time is fed a special fitting ration which differs from the regular grain ration most particularly in percent of protein. In this feed, which typically consists of 400 pounds of oats, peas and barley, 200 pounds of corn, 200 of bran, and 100 pounds of 34 per cent linseed oil, the protein averages only about 13 per cent. This is fed till a week or ten days before freshening and then replaced by a small quantity of laxative feed composed of bran and oil meal. Three or four days after freshening the previous fitting ration is resumed for a week during which time the cow is gradually worked over on to the regular ration.

After freshening the calf is allowed to run with the cow for twenty-four hours, then taken away and the cow milked. The calf is then fed warm milk from the dam, from a pail starting with four pounds a day which is divided into two feedings. This amount is gradually increased until at the end of two weeks it is taking 15 pounds a day. The calf has in front of it all the while either alfalfa or clover hay, and also grain mixed in the following ration; 100 pounds consisting of one-third barley, oats and peas; one-third bran and one-third yellow corn meal to which quantity is added one pound of steamed bone meal, one pound of salt and one pound of fine ground limestone. This grain ration is left in front of the calf till it eats about six quarts

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Figuring ahead...

TAKE MY ORDER
FOR ENOUGH
COW CHOW TO
HOLD UP MY
PRODUCTION
ALL YEAR



...and getting ahead



You can save money on your Cow Chow bill this fall and winter by following this plan—

- 1- Figure ahead on how much Cow Chow you will need for the whole winter.
- 2- Tell the checkerboard feed dealer. He can save you money on quantity orders.
- 3- Arrange to take it off the car as you need it. That will save you what the dealer would otherwise have to charge for handling, hauling and storage.

Figuring ahead—that's the plan thousands of dairymen are using today in *getting ahead*.

And figuring ahead will make Cow Chow worth still more to you.

Ask the checkerboard feed dealer for his quantity prices off the car.

PURINA MILLS, 898 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a Purina Cow Booklet—free

PURINA CHOWS

Cows - calves
hogs - steers



sheep - horses
poultry

"HELP WANTED"

"POSITIONS WANTED"

and

"AGENTS WANTED"

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reaches a large number of prospects when inserted in the *Classified Section* of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN AYRSHIRE CLUB

NINTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

60 High-class REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Mostly fresh cows or nearby springers and a few well bred young bulls and heifers. T.B. Tested. Will be sold at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 31, 1928 at Fairgrounds in Hornell, N. Y. Catalogue mailed on request.

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Make \$15 a Day

Demonstrating the HANDYMAN TOOL

This handy combination tool is a quick, easy seller. \$15.00 a day is easy. Some make \$30 a day. Used daily on farm. Does work of ten men. Low price, big profit. No experience needed. Work full time or spare time.

Only Tool of Its Kind

Pulls posts, pipes, roots, small stumps, jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons; lifts buildings; stretches fences; replaces wire; makes cider press; a dandy rim tool, etc. Money back guarantee. Simple to operate. Lifts, pulls or pushes with 8 TON CAPACITY.

Start Now—Write Us!

K. L. McFarland, Mont., sold eight in afternoon. N. F. Kranz, S. D., made \$15.00 in 6 hours. You can make this money, too. Live man wanted in every county. Get our amazing new sales plan—It's a money-maker for you.

HARRAH MFG. CO.
Dept. K-100, Bloomfield, Ind.

Exclusive Territory Given

Fully Guaranteed

With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



Jersey Breeders Will Tattoo In Future

EDITORS' NOTE—We take pleasure in publishing the following announcement of the American Jersey Cattle Club for we believe that their new regulation requiring the ear to be tattooed in indelible ink is a most excellent one.

TO establish a uniform method of identification for Jersey cattle the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club this year adopted a By-Law which requires that all animals to be registered after January 1, 1929, must be tattooed. The Article covering this reads as follows:

"Eligibility—1. No animal shall be registered until both its sire and dam are registered; and, to preserve the identity of registered animals, all animals offered for registration must be plainly tattooed in the ear in indelible ink with such letters and numbers as the owner may select, no two animals to have the same number. Both ears may be used, and the marks and numbers in the ears must be stated on applications for registration.

The above requirement as to tattooing shall go into effect on January 1, 1929."

If preparations are made now for meeting this requirement, delay in obtaining registration papers after the close of the year will be avoided. Tattoo outfits may be obtained from mail order houses, from dairy supply houses and from some hardware stores. The procedure followed in tattooing an animal is quite simple and painless to the animal and takes but a few moments.

When one thinks of the great number of Jerseys which answer the description, "solid color, black tongue and switch", or "solid color, white tongue and switch", the necessity for a method of permanent and positive identification will be appreciated. However, the practice is carried on voluntarily by so many breeders that it is felt that the new regulation will prove a great benefit and not a hardship to the Jersey breeder. Agricultural leaders in the various states are strongly in favor of the regulation and regard it as an essential measure to protect all owners and breeders of Jersey cattle.

Do Not Confuse the Empire Cream Separator Sales With Empire Milking Machine Co.

IN the interests of accuracy, we want to make it clear to our readers that the Empire Cream Separator Sales Company of Louisville, Kentucky, and the Empire Milking Machine Company of Rochester, New York, are two entirely different organizations having no connections of any kind. It is reported that the Empire Cream Separator Sales Company of Louisville went into voluntary bankruptcy on September 12, 1928, so do not confuse this company with the Empire Milking Machine Company which is perfectly solvent and reliable in every way.

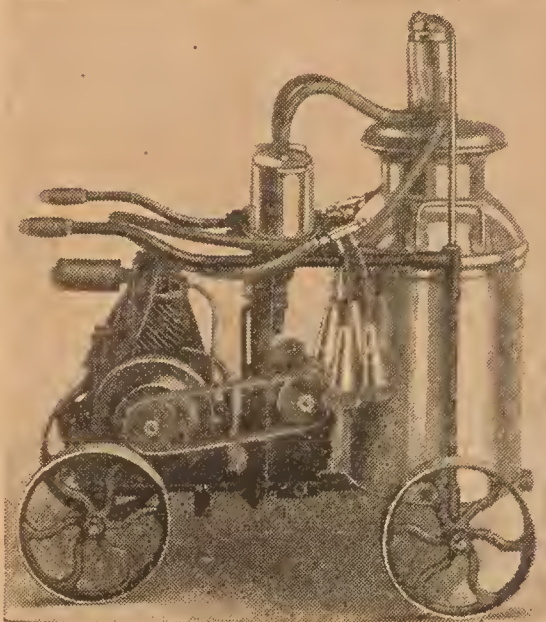
A Whole Dairy from One Cow

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a day, then the grain is taken away and fed at about that rate till the calf is a year old. The whole milk was fed for only about four weeks and then gradually changed to skimmed milk. This change is made by mixing one pound of dry skimmed milk to eight pounds of water. Whole milk is gradually replaced by substituting for it skimmed milk at the rate of half a pound every other day, till the full feed becomes skimmed milk. This is fed for four months. At the age of a year the calf is fed hay with a light grain ration and turned out to pasture in the summer. The heifers are bred at the age of sixteen or eighteen months.

Probably the testing program at

STOP Drudgery and MODERNIZE YOUR DAIRY WITH THE DUPLEX VISIBLE Gas or Electric MILKER



NO OTHER MILKER has all these features. No other milker can have them.

1st. SQUEEZE and SUCTION—like a calf feeds—combined with total release of vacuum between each milking stroke.

2nd. A MEASURED FLOW from each cow separately visible. You know just how fast you are milking each cow.

3rd. INSTANT ADJUSTMENT OF VACUUM to each cow's need. Over-milking of the easy cow is unknown with the DUPLEX.

4th. AUTOMATIC SHUT OFF OF VACUUM on each cow separately when the milk flow stops. Continued suction on an empty udder is impossible with DUPLEX.

A SPECIAL OFFER NOW

To only one actual dairyman in each community. The first responsible party who answers can profit by so doing.

SEND COUPON TODAY

Duplex Dairy Equipment Co.,
Bath, N. Y.

Please send me (without cost or obligation) your circular and your SPECIAL OFFER, which I agree to consider confidential.

Name

Address

R. F. D. No. No. cows milked.....

FISHKILL FARMS HOLSTEINS

A high producing herd of pure-bred cattle, fully accredited.

Young Bulls for Sale

Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Fannie
Born March 19, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Sir May
Born April 14, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Pontiac
Born April 14, 1928

Heifers and Record Cows

To make room in our barn this fall, we are offering a limited number of heifers and cows with records. Here is an opportunity for a man who needs some good replacements.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at **FULL FACE VALUE** in payment for any animals purchased.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices, etc., write.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENHATHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$4.25
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX**, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

Send for "Better Buildings"



Apollo

Full Weight, Galvanized—
for economy
and lasting service!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
Roofing Products

Why build to burn? For best protection from fire, storms and lightning, use metal roofing and siding.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flues, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trulea Farm does not vary much from that of other stock farms. Trulea herd has been in C. T. A. work for the past five years. All cows in milk are tested once a month for per cent of fat and under this work some of the high records are as follows:

Production in 365 Days

Cow	Lbs. of Milk	Lbs. of Butter
Star	21402	1008
Star 2nd (2 yr. old)	16512	772
Star 3rd	22208	972
T. A. V. K. (Granddaughter of Star)	18891	853

Then the cows and heifers that freshen in the fall and winter are tested officially in seven day work. Recent results of this testing have shown rather remarkable progress and noteworthy records. Four out of the seven full aged cows in the herd have the following records:

Trulea Farm A.R.O. 7 Day Test

Official Names	Lbs. of Milk	Lbs. of Butter
Aaggie Pietertje of Livonia Star	573.1	30.41
Ada Cornucopia Korndyke	557.7	30.73
Trulea Aaggie Valdessa Korndyke	675.7	32.53
Trulea Aaggie Valdessa	801.5	34.03

Farmers shouldn't buy feed at retail if they sell milk at wholesale.

Hotel METROPOLE CINCINNATI, OHIO

Offers you 400 comfortable rooms,

most of them with bath or shower, electric fan, circulating ice-water and everything you expect in a really fine hotel.

The location is convenient, one block from Interstate Bus Terminal—post office—theatres—shopping and business center.

Rates: \$2.50 with shower; \$3.00 to \$5.00 with tub and shower.

Convenient Garage Service

George W. Martin,
Managing Director



Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Flt d Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.10
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1927 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Prices Fluctuate in Up and Down Market

CREAMERY	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra.	48 3/4-49 1/2	48 1/2-49	49 1/2-50
Extra (92sc).....	48 1/2	48	49
84-91 score.....	43 -47 1/2	43 1/2-47 1/2	39 1/2-48
Lower Grades.....	42 -42 1/2	42 -43	38 -39

We have had an up and down market since last week and prices have varied widely. On Sept. 27 trade was so unsatisfactory and accumulations of fresh goods were piling up so rapidly that some small lots of creamery extras were sold as low as 47 1/2 cents. Following that low point the market improved, but failed to go beyond 48 cents. However, the outlook was a little brighter. Again on October first the market developed an unexpected weakness and the price again slipped to 47 1/2 cents. Buying support was very weak and receivers had so much stock that it was absolutely necessary to broaden the consumptive demand.

The change to a lower price level has influenced a considerable element of the trade to swing back from storage to fresh goods. This is going to relieve the market of a burdensome surplus. The chain stores are keeping their retail prices close to the wholesale mark which also improves consumptive demand. The supply of fresh goods is so far ahead of last year that the trade realizes that it must take advantage of every factor to encourage trade to the fullest extent. Production is running about ten to fifteen per cent heavier than a year ago, which means that the shortage in the cold storage warehouses is being reduced quite rapidly. Still, we have got to go some yet to catch up to last year. On September 28th the holdings in the four largest cities totalled 54,627,610 pounds, compared with approximately 69,000,000 pounds at the same time last year.

On October 3 a flash of sunshine broke through the clouds when the market took a sudden and entirely un-

looked for advance on top grades. The dragginess of the trade had driven sentiment into the doldrums. Street stocks had again assumed large proportions, and buyers were slow. However, the fact that jobbers had been holding off so long eventually forced them back into the trade, and once more the outlook became brighter. How long it is going to keep up we do not know, the situation is too hectic to hazard a guess.

Cheese Prices Hold Steady

STATE	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	27 -28	27 -28	27 -28 1/2
Undergrade	24 -25	24 -25	
Held Fancy	27 1/2-28	27 1/2-28	27 -29
Held Average			

Cheese prices show no change compared with last week, and the market holds steady on fancy quality, fresh New York State flats. The better grades of well cured cheese are also holding steady. State cheese both cured and fresh is relatively scarce, very little coming forward. Up state prices are reported in most instances above par with New York. Since our last report there has been one or two flashes of a slight easiness in Wisconsin, but that has all melted away at this writing.

Top Quality Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	61-65	54-59	63-67
Average Extras ..	54-60	48-52	58-62
Extra Firsts	40-48	38-45	47-55
Firsts	33-35	33-35	39-44
Gathered	31-45	31-43	36-52
Pullets	33-38	32-36	34-38
Pewees	29-30	29-30	27-30
BROWNS			
Hennery	46-55	43-50	54-62
Gathered	33-45	33-42	37-52

Last week we stated that the indications were for an improvement in the nearby egg market. The market developed as we expected. The fancier lines of both white and brown eggs have advanced quite sharply. There has been an actual scarcity of the very choice marks. With the abrupt advance retailers are beginning to complain of a restricted demand at the prevailing higher prices. This is to be expected for the advance has come all of a sudden.

The New York egg market has not been functioning properly for some time. Prices in the metropolitan district have lagged behind country costs. In spite of that, however, western shippers have continued to consign eggs to this market. As a result our supplies have been heavier than we could absorb at a satisfactory price. The demand has been improving the last couple of days and as a result our receipts have been clearing more readily. All this improvement is in the better lines, disappearing as soon as we get below the top grades. Most buyers of late are preferring uniform fresh qualities that necessitates less handling labor. Those poultrymen who make a business of shipping only the choicest stock are in a position to meet that trade requirement.

On September the 28th the ten cities making daily reports had a total of 4,633,000 cases in cold storage, while at the same time a year ago the holdings amounted to 4,429,000 cases. However, the reduction in cold storage holdings lags behind that of a year ago.

Good Call for Fancy Fowls

FOWLS	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
Colored	32-35	33-35	23-25
Leghorn	25-23	27-28	12-14
CHICKENS			
Colored	30-36	30-35	23-25
Leghorn	29-30	22-29	16-22
DUCKS, Nearby	26-30	27-30	20-30

The poultry market at this writing appears to be in a satisfactory condition. However, when we get under the surface things do not look so good. The market is not working right and appears to be tending to the buyers' favor. Fancy fowls are meeting a steady call. On all other lines the trade is becoming very selective and critical. Chickens are in liberal supply, not clearing and the outlook shows no improvement. At this writing October 5 the listings for the week total approximately 269 freight cars of live

poultry. That is a lot of chickens. Some statistician would have a fine time figuring how far they would reach if those birds were placed end to end. It is really a heavier supply than New York can stand and before the week closes we look for prices to break. Even at this writing they are trending downward and stocks are accumulating. On top of all of the freight poultry approximately 52,000 Long Island Spring ducks came on the market on October 3 following a 3,000 arrival of springers on the 2nd. Its hard to hold prices in the face of such a flood.

Potato Prices Slightly Better

	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
MAINE			
150 lb. sack ..	1.50-1.75	1.50-1.75	2.60-2.85
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.00-2.35	1.85-2.10	3.00-3.75
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack ..			3.25-3.50
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack ..			3.25-4.00
No. 1	2.00-2.35	1.75-2.25	
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.50-2.75	2.25-2.50	4.25-4.75
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack....	1.75-1.90	1.60-1.90	2.50-3.50

Potato prices are a little bit better than they were last week, but it is a case of "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." Receivers are anxious to see the trade take a jump, but trade lags with no life, let alone snap to the demand. We do not look for any improvement in the market during these beautiful fall days when digging operations both on Long Island and in Maine are in full swing. We have got to wait until supplies are more restricted. Even then something has got to be done to stimulate the demand.

Meats and Live Stock

	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	18.50-19.00	19.00-19.50	18.00-18.50
Medium	13.00-18.25	13.50-18.75	13.50-17.75
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-13.00	9.00-12.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.00-14.50	15.00-15.25	12.75-13.25
Medium	12.25-13.50	12.50-14.75	11.50-12.50
Common	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-11.25
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.00-9.50	9.25-9.75	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light ..	7.25-8.25	7.50-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.25-9.50	10.00-10.50	7.00-7.50
Medium	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.50	5.00-6.75
Cutters	4.50-6.75	4.50-7.00	2.50-4.50
Reactors	5.00-9.00	5.00-10.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	14.00-14.25	14.50-15.25	14.50-15.00
Medium	11.50-13.50	12.00-14.25	11.00-14.25
Culls	8.00-10.00	8.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	12.00-12.50
130-160 lbs.....	11.75-12.00	12.00-12.75	11.75-12.00
Av. 200 lbs.....	11.25-11.75	13.00-13.25	11.25-11.75
RABBITS (per lb.)	.18-.23	.24-.23	.20-.22
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.15-.25	.16-.25	.10-.24

The live veal market is irregular, prices have slipped a little bit since last week, and trade is generally dull and listless.

At this writing steers are meeting a good steady market, but prices are sharply lower than last week. For one thing few of any of the arrivals have shown real class.

Bulls are about the same as steers. They have slipped off a little bit and real quality is lacking.

Cows are sharply lower and irregular. Very few are able to bring better than \$9.00.

Live lambs have kept pace with other meats and show a falling off. The demand is slow, and market irregular.

Hogs of the heavier weights have suffered a severe break. The heavier weights coming down as much as \$1.75 to \$2.00 a hundred.

Hay Market Holds Steady

The hay market holds steady. Receipts are comparatively light and the demand generally satisfactory. Timothy that will grade No. 1 is scarce and in demand. No. 2 straight Timothy brings \$24.00 to \$25.00; No. 3, \$22.00 to \$23.00. Timothy containing mixtures of grass or clover ranges from \$18.00 to \$26.00 depending on grades. New rye straw has advanced a shade now bringing from \$24.00 to \$26.00.

Bean Market Slow

There has been an exceedingly slow demand for all varieties of beans both domestic as well as foreign. The general tone of the bean market is no more than steady. Domestic beans are pretty well cleaned up, and no new

stocks are expected. Marrows are generally quoted at \$8.75 to \$9.50. Owing to lack of trade it is impossible to give a quotation on domestic peas as well as red and white kidneys.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	Oct. 5, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Corn (Sept.).....	1.17 3/4	1.14 1/2	1.39 3/4
Wheat (Sept.).....	.80 1/4	.96 3/8	.93 1/4
Oats (Sept.).....	.42 3/4	.41 3/8	.48 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.64 3/4	1.64 1/2	1.48 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.15 3/4	1.17 3/8	1.08 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.54	.53 1/2	.60
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	37.00	37.50	37.50
Spring Bran	30.00	30.00	29.00
Hard Bran	32.50	32.00	32.50
Standard Mids ..	32.00	32.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	40.00	39.00	41.00
Flour Mids	40.00	39.00	38.00
Red Dog	45.00	45.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	38.50	39.00	41.00
Yel. Hominy	38.00	38.50	40.50
Corn Meal	42.00	45.50	38.00
Gluten Feed	43.75	43.75	39.00
Gluten Meal	50.25	50.25	48.00
36% C. S. Meal ..	40.50	41.00	40.50
41% C. S. Meal ..	44.00	44.00	43.25
43% C. S. Meal ..	48.00	46.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed			
Meal	52.00	50.00	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Fruit and Vegetables

We urge shippers to make use of the daily radio market reports which will keep them in constant touch with the market. At this time of year variations come quickly, and it is impossible to anticipate change.

Only the best large well graded apples are selling freely, others are meeting a slow outlet. The tone is a little easier on green fruit. Following

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast at 11:30 standard time (12:30 daylight saving time) daily except Saturday.

are per bushel prices of the principal varieties covering from poor to fancy stock: Alexander 75 cents to \$1.50; Delicious 65 cents to \$2.00; Fall Pippin \$1.00 to \$2.25; R. I. Greening \$1.00 to \$2.00; N. W. Greening 75 cents to \$1.75; Maiden Blush 50 cents to \$1.75; McIntosh \$1.25 to \$3.50; Twenty Ounce \$1.00 to \$2.50; Wealthy 75 cents to \$1.50; Wolf River 75 cents to \$1.50. One can generally count on the outside price for U. S. No. 1 grade 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches.

Crab apples from nearby points are generally bringing from 50 cents to \$1.00 for twelve quart basket, and from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per bushel basket.

Cabbage shows much improvement. At the railroad yards bulk offerings have been jobbing out on a ton basis at \$42.00, \$45.00 and occasionally \$47.00 for domestic; and \$45.00 to \$50. for Danish stock. Jobbing sales of white domestic per 85 to 90 pound sacks generally \$2.25, occasionally higher.

The farm wagon is the most used piece of farm equipment. When its length of life is considered it is one of the cheapest.

FARMS FOR SALE

148 Acres, 2 Houses, Big Barn 7 Cattle, Horses, Furniture,

Poultry, hogs, implements, hay, fodder, corn, vegetables, fruit, potatoes, etc. included; good 8-room house, tenant house 8-rooms, dandy 70 ft. barn, garage, hen houses; only 25 minutes to city and agricultural college; 80 acres loam tillage, estimated 2000 cords stovewood, 100,000 ft. timber, abundance fruit. Reduced price \$3000 with only \$1000 cash. Picture and details page 37 big illus. catalog, bargains in 20 states. Copy free. STRUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave. at 20th St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—150 acre Poultry and Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil, 2 sets good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in four years. Price \$75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
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LIVE BROILERS, CALVES, EGGS

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. J. C. B. has satisfied thousands of shippers for over 23 years.

Compare our sales with others
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THIS Hood Red Short is built to hug heel and instep—to conform to the foot and leg lines and so move with the foot—not chafe against it.

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Heavy duty tire tread soles for many seasons' wear. Uppers of the red rubber that only Hood seems to know how to build — non-checking — non-cracking. The Hood Red Boot is a man's boot for toughest going.

Made also with hip, sporting and storm king tops.

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You can't paint a house with APPLESAUCE

**"CHEAP" PAINT ISN'T
CHEAP AT ALL**



JUST because "cheap" paint is low-priced paint doesn't mean it saves you money. Far from it. For as sure as it is low-in-price, it is "low" in covering capacity, "low" in wearing ability, even "low" in looks and color.

Any "cheap" paint is skimped in making. Money *must* be saved by "cheap" materials and "cheap" manufacture. And that means a terribly costly paint when you try to put it on the wall.

On the other hand, good old SWP House Paint—the finest that money can buy—costs you less by the square foot—less by the year—and gives you a beautiful, rich-looking job in the bargain. Here is why:—

The right formula—fine quality materials—and careful, expert mixing are required for fine house paint. Any one of these qualities *alone* is not enough—it takes *all three*.

SWP House Paint is far superior in every

one of these three. That is why this famous paint covers more wall space per gallon and gives more years of service and beauty—why it is the *lowest-cost paint on the wall*.

Formula only one item

Many have tried to imitate fine old SWP. The formula has been openly printed for years. But don't let any imitation mislead you. A house paint is no better than the ingredients in it. Even a good formula can't make up for poor quality materials and unskilled mixing.

SWP covers nearly half again as much wall space. Seven gallons will do a better job on an average house, than eleven gallons of "cheap" paint. This four gallon difference makes SWP and "cheap" paint cost practically the same at the very start.

But wait a season! The difference in durability shows up. The "cheap" paint is peeling, cracking, fading. After a brief life your "cheap" paint job must be done over.

In only five years you very likely pay for two or three repaintings.

SWP wears and wears. It saves you the cost of repainting two, three or more times in that five year period. And that is *the biggest saving* by far in painting costs.

The best paint saves you money

Before you do any painting stop in at your local Sherwin-Williams dealer, "Paint Headquarters." He will give you an estimate on materials for an SWP job. Compare the cost with a "cheap" job. Figure in the repainting costs you will need with the "cheap" job. Remember that SWP is the *economical* paint.

The same facts are true of all "cheap" paints for exteriors or interiors, also varnishes, lacquers and enamels. They always are more expensive in the long run.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will gladly send his name, also a copy of Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves costly mistakes in painting.

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Farm News from New York

Republican and Democratic Planks on the State Platforms

EDITOR'S NOTE: In accordance with our policy of giving both sides and of publishing news of especial interest to farmers, we print below the agricultural planks in both the Republican and Democratic platforms for New York State.

Republican Farm Planks in New York State Platform

THE Republican Party realizes the fundamental necessity of maintaining a sound and prosperous agriculture in the State as a matter of vital public policy. To accomplish this, it pledges adequate appropriations for agricultural education, experimentation and administration; continued support to the endeavor of farmers themselves to better their economic position by cooperating in the more orderly marketing of farm products, a condition which will benefit both producer and consumer; the enactment of the same income tax classification for non-profit agricultural operatives as is now accorded by the Federal Government and a continuation of the appropriations to adequately indemnify owners of condemned tubercular cattle in the great work of eradicating this

scourge from the herds of the State.

We condemn the attempts of the present Democratic State Administration to throw the Department of Farms and Markets into politics.

Democratic Farm Planks in New York State Platform

1. Constant sympathetic support of agricultural education, including making available during the past year \$1,200,000 from bond issue for the erection of a plant industry building at the New York State College of Agriculture and the appropriation of \$50,000 for a farm museum building on the New York State Fair Grounds.

2. More than \$20,000,000 appropriated in the past five years for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

3. Continued and constructive aid to farmers in their marketing problems by:

A—Broadcasting by radio of dairy market reports, together with regular issuance of marketing information.

B—The enactment and enforcement of grading and packing legislation as it applies to farm products and other laws designed for the protection of the farmer in the purchase of his supplies.

C—Improvement of the market terminals at New York under direction of the Port Authority.

D—Encouragement of cooperative marketing associations, of which there now are more than 1,000 in the State, a majority of which are organized under the recent cooperative marketing act recommended by Governor Smith.

4. An optional plan for enlarging the local unit for taxation for educational purposes, hereby equalizing taxation and giving children in the farming communities better high school facilities.

5. Support of the nine million dollar school aid law, which operates to reduce the local school taxes in every rural school district.

6. Greatly improved facilities made available by the State in rural health service, by which the death rate of women in rural sections from causes associated with child birth has been reduced 35 per cent.

The increasing problems and complexities of modern farming require that the farmer receive full advantage of scientific and up-to-date methods. We pledge the party to continued support of all the agricultural education facilities of the State.

The marketing of farm products is one of the greatest economic problems of the times. Prices which the farmers receive for their products are in many cases too low, while many consumer prices are too high.

We pledge our party to name a commission of experts to study the problems of distribution, and to make definite constructive recommendations.

We further pledge careful and scientific study and investigation of the farm assessment and tax situation by an impartial body which will recommend a fair adjustment of the farmers' taxes.

We pledge ourselves to continue the fullest support of cooperative marketing associations, to maintain the present cooperative marketing statutes, and to strengthen and enlarge them.

We pledge continued and increased efforts in obtaining and disseminating the latest market information.

We pledge continuance of the Democratic policy of fair and adequate appropriations in the fight against bovine tuberculosis.

We pledge continued support of better rural school facilities and larger State aid for the support of such schools.

New York Health Head Denies Milk Shed Will Be Widened

D. R. Shirley Wynn, New York City Commissioner of Health, today emphatically denied that steps have been taken by his department to extend the New York City Milk Shed, according to George R. Fitts, executive assistant of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Following a conference with Commissioner Wynn, Mr. Fitts said he had been given assurance that rumors widely circulated throughout the Milk Shed that the New York Department of Health had or soon would send dairy inspectors into Ohio to open the way for milk or cream from that state to come into the metropolis were without foundation.

Milk Production is Holding Up

The good afterfeed has had a beneficial effect on the production of those cows who have had good care as well. George Weaver of Watertown has a purebred Holstein Freisian cow that has given about 7000 pounds of milk during June, July and August, with the prospect of making it 9000 pounds by the last of this month which comes tomorrow. The leader in Jefferson county for fat is a Jersey owned by Frank Collins of Mannsville. She has produced 76.2 pounds of fat from 1190

pounds of milk. C. R. Langworthy & Son of Adams Center lead with the highest herd average, their average being 1306 pounds of milk and 34.4 pounds of fat with 20 cows milking.

New York Central to Run Better Sire Train

THE New York Central lines are running a better dairy sire train through Pennsylvania this fall. Co-operating in the work are the Pennsylvania College of Agriculture, State Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Public Instruction, the Pennsylvania State Department of Commerce, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various cattle clubs and dairy organizations. The schedule of the train is as follows:

Jersey Shore, Monday, October 29; Westfield, Tuesday, October 30; Harrison Valley, Tuesday, October 30; Knoxville, Wednesday, October 31; Elkland, Wednesday, October 31; Tioga, Thursday, November 1; Wellsboro, Thursday, November 1; Mill Hall, Friday, November 2; Bellefonte, Friday, November 2; Clearfield, Saturday, November 3; DuBois, Saturday, November 3; Brookville, Monday, November 5; Shippensburg, Monday, November 5; Franklin, Tuesday, November 6; Titusville, Tuesday, November 6; Warren, Wednesday, November 7; Youngsville, Wednesday, November 7; Sandy Lake, Thursday, November 8; Greenville, Thursday, November 8; New Castle, Friday, November 9; Beaver Falls, Friday, November 9; Elizabeth, Saturday, November 10.

Central New York Notes

THE official end of summer and beginning of fall was accompanied by the first killing frost of the season. Corn and other tender crops were frozen in exposed places. Silo filling is now in full progress.

While a considerable repairing of farm buildings has been done and some new houses and barns have been constructed this summer, we have seen very few new silos. In fact, central New York dairy farmers are pretty well supplied with silos now. Very little corn is put up in shocks. There is a good crop of pumpkins.

Buckwheat matured well and set fairly heavy. I think it was practically all cut before the frost. The acreage is large because the weather last spring held up the planting of earlier crops, millet and buckwheat served excellently as "catch crops."

Dairy Cows Bring High Prices

The price of milk and of dairy feed, together with the shortage of heifers on farms during the past two years, has resulted in high prices for milch cows. Good dairy cows are selling around \$175.00 in this part of the state and are scarce at that price.

Home garden truck of all kinds has been abundant this fall. Tomatoes were selling as low as 70 cents a bushel at roadside stands until the killing frosts came. Sweet corn, string beans, turnips, melons, etc., have been correspondingly abundant. Edgar Willis, at Marathon, says he was startled to see a long green object about the size of a hay stack rising above his back fence and was at a loss to explain the phenomenon until he remembered that his brother Frank's boy Henry, who belongs to a 4-H Club, had cucumbers planted there.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—Silo filling has begun in this vicinity. Corn made a rapid growth in the warm days we had. Pheasants are destroying corn and blackbirds gather in great flocks on buckwheat and newly sown wheat fields. Wheat acreage will be considerably less in this county than last year. Buckwheat is ready to cut. Recent rains and high winds have lodged it somewhat. Beef and pork will bring a big price this year. Eggs are from 42 to 50 cents and the price still rising. Creamery butter is 52 to 55 cents.—Mrs. R. E. G.

In the Hudson Valley

Saratoga County—We had the first killing frost on the night of September 23. There is much corn yet to be cut and we are very busy at silo filling. All gardens are well supplied with tomatoes and very cheap. A number of people from this section attended the Farm and Home Bureau picnic at Saratoga Lake on September 15. Gansevoort Grange, No. 832 will hold their annual Fair at their hall on the evenings of October 3, 4 and 5th. Chicken pie and roast pork suppers. All here are in favor of keeping WGY at Schenectady on the air for full time broadcasting.—Mrs. L. W. P.

Rensselaer County—Corn is of good quality and the late frost has allowed it to ripen. Storms have damaged much fruit. Oats are a poor crop. Many children of the vicinity of Troy are attending the city schools because of the excellent bus service.—Mrs. F. F.

Columbia County—During the thunder shower of last week, a horse at Locust Ledge was struck by lightning. Farmers are filling their silos. Several frosts have come the past week. Meadows looked as though covered with snow Tuesday morning. Apples, Alexander and R. I. Greening, \$1.25; Twenty Ounce, \$1.75; Wolf River, \$1.50. Peaches, Elbertas, \$2; Hale, \$3. Pears, Bartlett, \$2.50; Seckel, \$2.25; Bond, \$1.50. Eggs, 52c and butter 47c. Ninety graduates of Hudson High School are in colleges. Late potato blight struck some of the fields in this section. The grape crop in Elizaville is very good. 309 pupils in Valatia schools. This is the largest enrollment in history. The \$150,000 school building is nearing completion.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Ulster County—We had our first frost September 25 but it wasn't very heavy. Apple picking is in full swing now with about one half crop. The prices are good, McIntosh are selling as high as \$6.00 per bbl. A few farmers are still cutting hay, especially old meadows, which have been so wet all summer. Threshing is about finished except some buckwheat. Nearly everyone is trying to fill their silo at the same time and that makes extra help scarce but the corn crop is light so it won't be a long job. The dairy is still the best bet on the average farm even though the price of cows is high.—C. D. C.

Sullivan County—Pears are not so plentiful but selling for 75 cents to \$2.50 per bushel. Live poultry selling for 24 cents and 36 cents per pound. The Dairymen's League held their meeting Friday,

September 23 at Grange Hall, Liberty, N. Y.—E. M. W.

We have had several hard frosts and it has been very windy with quite cold weather. All corn is cut. Some is left in the fields, while others have put it in silos. Cabbage is a very poor crop as it fails to head well. Onions are very small and beets refused to grow all summer; too wet. Corn is \$2.45 a hundred and hen mash \$2.85, mids \$2.00 to \$2.10, flour is \$8.50 to \$10.00 a barrel and pork is only 17 and 18 cents a pound. The town of Liberty has received 25,000 trees from the state. They were spruce and pine. Donald Royce was elected Secretary of Sullivan County Volunteer Firemen at a meeting held recently at White Sulphur Springs.—P. E.

In Central New York

A TRIP north the length of Chenango county then through considerable part of Madison and into Onondaga at about the first of October resulted in certain pretty definite impressions of farming in this section of New York State. Frosts had occurred over the most of Chenango and a part of Madison although not heavy, but corn gave evidence of some damage. I would estimate that eighty per cent of the corn has been cut and at least fifty per cent put in the silo. Further along the proportion harvested was much less and generally there was no evidence of frost. I saw but one field of corn grown for husking in the way we used to grow it and that was mostly cut and set up in stouts, a corn "horse" being used for it, something I haven't seen in a long time.

In only one field of potatoes was the digging well advanced. I did not see many fields of potatoes of much extent and still fewer of cabbages. These did not have the usual good appearance. There were a few apple orchards that looked well but in this section I would expect much less than a full crop. Corn seemed to present the best promise. All over this territory there are evidences of unused fields and buildings. There were many more fields of grass left uncut in the south than in the north of this journey. In the north there is quite a bit of alfalfa to be cut yet. They do not hesitate to cut alfalfa in October and I have known it to be cut later. In Chenango county, at least where I live, it is hardly safe to cut alfalfa much after the first of September.

It looks likely that along the way there is a tendency to increase the number of dairy cows. When you talk with dairymen though, they usually say that there is danger of an over-production of milk. The present favorable prices for milk seems to speak louder than does their own reasoning. The consequence is a rather strong demand for cows especially those coming fresh this fall. The favorable weather conditions for a full hay crop again this season adds weight to the demand for cows.—H. H. L.

23% more eggs from the Pan-a-ce-a flock

1000 White Leghorn chicks were divided into two equal flocks and given same feed and care. No difference except that one flock had Pan-a-ce-a mixed with all their mash, the other did not.

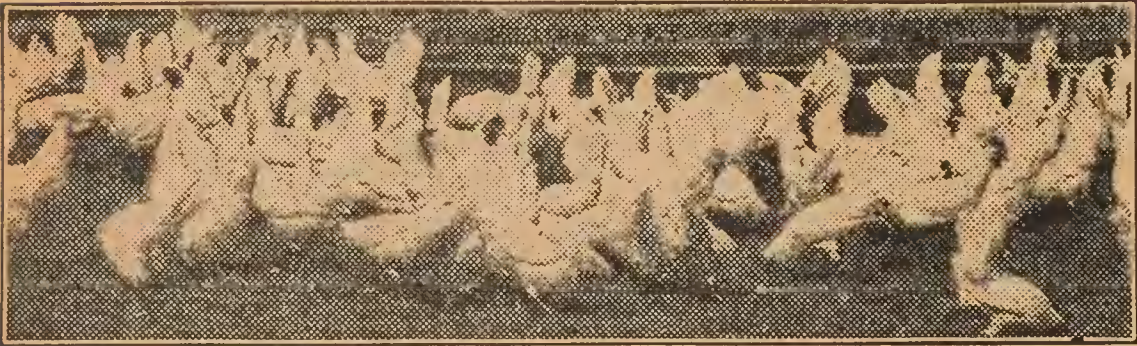
At eight weeks old the cockerels were sold and a laying test continued with the pullets.

Both flocks received the same growing mash until maturity, then the same laying mash, and the one flock continued to receive two pounds Pan-a-ce-a with each 100 pounds mash. Because of deaths there were 38 more strong, healthy pullets in the Pan-a-ce-a flock.

Laying began at five months. By December 1st production was a little over 35%. A strict account now taken included cash from sale of cockerels, cash for eggs, valuation of pullets.

On December 1st, when both flocks were well started in laying, the Pan-a-ce-a flock had laid 23% more eggs than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.

Deducting cost of feed, the Pan-a-ce-a flock had earned \$83.70 more profit than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.



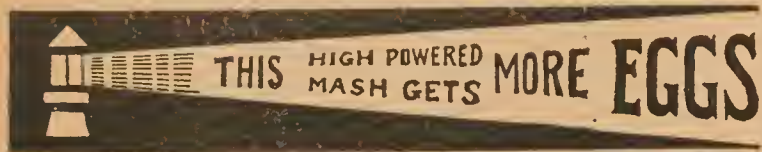
A pen of pullets which received Pan-a-ce-a

PAN-A-CE-A

starts pullets and moulted hens to laying

One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen consumes in six months

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.—Ashland, O.



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SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guinea. Write your wants and for mailing list. PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.



About Buying Baby Chicks

DURING the past baby chick season we have received the usual number of complaints from our subscribers. Some of these appear to be justified while in other cases we were forced to tell our subscribers that they had no cause for complaint. We take this opportunity to point out a few facts concerning ordering baby chicks.

1. A firm can not guarantee delivery of chicks on a particular day. It is obvious that conditions are entirely different than they are where a firm is dealing with a manufactured product. Orders for baby chicks are filled as they are received. The hatcherymen have no guarantee as to what percentage of eggs will hatch. They deal on the law of averages and fill orders in the order they are received. The earlier the orders are given the more chances there will be for subscribers to get chicks when they want them. In several complaints last Spring subscribers resented the fact that they were unable to get chicks within a few days after they were ordered. A large majority of hatcheries guarantee live delivery of chicks.

Live Delivery Guaranteed

2. Several letters from subscribers have pointed out that the chicks died within a few days after they were received. Baby chicks are delicate things. It is obvious that no hatchery could hope to guarantee more than live delivery and be able to keep in business. Chicks may die very rapidly due to over feeding, improper feeding, over heating, chilling or a number of other causes. The logical procedure is to order from a hatchery known to be absolutely reliable and then give the chicks the very best of care. Even with these precautions there will probably be a few instances where the losses will be heavy.

3. A number of complaints mention that chicks were bought from hatcheries advertising the B.W.D. free chicks. Notwithstanding this fact heavy losses were suffered and our subscribers concluded that they died from white diarrhea. In this connection we would like to point out that in cases of this kind the safe procedure is to take dead chicks to a veterinarian and get a statement from him that the chicks did die from white diarrhea. There are many other chick troubles with symptoms so much similar to this that it is perhaps expecting too much that the hatchery would accept the word of a buyer that the chicks died from this trouble.

4. It is obviously impossible to buy chicks at the lowest possible price and get the highest quality. Some hatcheries advertise at rock bottom prices. If an order is sent to this kind of hatchery it is reasonable to expect that

you will get about what you pay for.

There are all kinds of hatcheries but our experience has been that the vast majority of them are trying to put out a reliable product. Our suggestion is that the reputation of the hatchery be investigated thoroughly before ordering and that the buyer would do well to thoroughly understand just what the hatchery guarantees to do and what can be reasonably expected from them.

The Latest Report from the Storrs Contest

THE 1,400 hens entered in the egg laying contest at Storrs laid, 3,961 eggs for the forty-seventh week or a yield of 40.4 per cent. This brings the grand total to date to 249,478 or an average of a little over 178 eggs per bird. The production was 71 eggs less than last week and 435 eggs less than for the corresponding week last year.

A pen of White Leghorns owned by George Lowry of West Willington, Conn., the leading pen in the contest, captured first honors for the week with a lay of 53 eggs. This is a decrease of seven eggs over last week's production. The second best pen for the week is owned by Egg and Apple Farm of Trumansburg, N. Y. This pen of Leghorns laid 50 eggs. A pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Clarence E. Lee of Auburn, N. Y. took third place with a lay of 49 eggs. Tip Top Farm's White Leghorns from Waldo-boro, Maine, were fourth with a net of 47 eggs.

Outstanding Points of the Contest

On the 24th of September hen No. 5 owned by Charlescote Farm of Sherborn, Mass., laid her 300th egg. This is the second bird in the contest to pass this mark. The other bird is owned by George B. Treadwell of Spencer, Mass. His No. 6 bird laid her 300th egg on the 15th of September. Her total to date is 309 eggs.

The Leading Pens in Each of the Principal Breeds

Barred Rocks	
R. W. Davis & Sons, Rockland, Me.	1997
Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, N. J.	1915
Spring Brook P. Farm, So. Wethersfield, Ct.	1814
White Rocks	
Granite Springs Farm, Granite Springs, N. Y.	2056
E. A. Hirt, South Weymouth, Mass.	2055
White Wyandottes	
Fisher Poultry Farm, Ayton, Ont.	2106
Tom Baron, Catforth, Eng.	2050
Rhode Island Red	
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	2419
Clarence E. Lee, Auburn, N. Y.	2341
Globus Poultry Farm, Attleboro, Mass.	2219
Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass.	2204
West Neck Farm, Huntington, N. Y.	2192
White Leghorns	
Geo. Lowry, West Willington, Conn.	2779
Geo. Lowry, West Willington, Conn.	2469
Broadview Farm, Winsted, Conn.	2390
Hollywood Pity. Farm, Woodinville, Wash.	2388



It is time to get the hens in winter quarters. If the hens in this picture get as good feed and care as they do housing, they should return a good profit to their owner.



Amelia M. Earhart, first woman to fly the Atlantic by aeroplane
says —

"Lucky Strikes were the cigarettes carried on the 'Friendship' when she crossed the Atlantic. They were smoked continuously from Trepassey to Wales. I think nothing else helped so much to lessen the strain for all of us."

"It's toasted"

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Keeping Shallow Pipe From Freezing

"I wish to lay about 300 feet of water pipe in a location where a solid ledge of granite prevents my securing a depth greater than 18 to 24 inches. How can I prevent the pipe from freezing? Any suggestions will be appreciated."—E. S., New York.

It is not so very difficult to put enough insulation around a pipe to give a great deal of protection from freezing, but this insulation will lose its effectiveness and it will be rather difficult to keep it dry with water all around it. The best way will be to get moulded water-proofed pipe insulation, coat the joints well with hot asphalt or coal tar, bind the sections together tightly and cover the joints with a strip of tarred paper, then give the outside two coats of the hot asphalt or tar. Two layers of this insulation put on as described ought to make the pipe reasonably safe against freezing even if not deeper than 18 inches. It would be well, however, to lay the pipe with a gentle slope so it can be drained if desired in cold weather, and also to pile hay or straw or manure along over the pipe early in the winter.—I. W. D.

Removing Rust from Pipes

"Can you give me directions for removing rust from water pipes?" Will quick silver do it and if so, how much will be required for 500 feet of inch-pipe? Any suggestions will be appreciated."—G. W. S., Pennsylvania.

I HAVE never heard of quicksilver being used for removing rust from water pipes, and doubt if it would have any particular value for such a purpose. Certainly it would be entirely too expensive to use on that much pipe. If the pipe can be taken up, probably as good a method as any would be to hold the pipe in a flame until dry and hot, then hammer it well with a light hammer, and blow it out with compressed air or set on end and jar out the loose material.

If the pipe is to be left in position, the best treatment is to drain out all water, then fill with a solution of one part commercial hydrochloric (sometimes called muriatic) acid and ten parts water and allow to stand overnight and then drained. If by removing end elbows a wire can be pushed through, this should be done and a wire brush pulled back and forth through the pipe. The pipe should be flushed out thoroughly, then filled with a weak solution of baking soda and flushed again. This should leave the interior fairly smooth and clean.—I. W. D.

Keep Laundry Waste Out of Septic Tank

"I am putting in a septic tank and now have a 4-inch sewer pipe carrying daily about five barrels of clear water from milk house and once a week the water from the laundry. Would it be all right to connect up the bathroom and toilet and kitchen sink to this sewer pipe and put the septic tank at its end, or should I put in a new line for the septic tank?"

I BELIEVE the best practice is to keep your laundry water, milk house wash water, basement flushing water, and down spout water all out of the septic tank, allowing nothing to go into it except the bathroom and kitchen sewage, the latter first going through a grease trap to remove as much grease as possible. The milk house wash water would not be so bad, as it comes at regular intervals; but as you say is practically clear water and needs no treatment. The laundry water is often quite strong with alkali and comes all at once, both of which will interfere with the proper bacterial action in the first chamber of the tank.—I. W. D.

A bob-sled is a handy winter tool for odd jobs around the farm.

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With the A. A. RADIO MAN



Could you tell me about how long a UX 199 tube ought to last? It seems to me that I am not getting much service out of some of mine.

A GREAT deal depends upon the way in which the tube is used, although it is perfectly true that all tubes are not manufactured alike. If you use a fairly high "B" voltage and do not have a "C" battery—and if you run the tubes lighted quite brightly, the life will not be long. Some tubes will last over a thousand hours, but others much less, under the same conditions. Dry cell tubes do not last as long as those of the storage battery type, nor do they run as uniform, because the manufacture is a more delicate operation.

* * *

I made up a "B" eliminator but find the high resistances get hot and do not last very long. I have bought several extra resistors so far.

THE solution is to pay a higher price and get resistors that will pass sufficient current without heating up. If you cannot buy a single resistor of sufficient capacity and resistance, get two or three that can be connected in series, so their added resistances will give the required value, you may not find any that will snap into the clip holders you now have, so that a different form of mounting will be needed.

* * *

I have a five tube neutrodyne set. I am anxious to make a single dial set out of it. Is there any way I could connect the condensers together to operate from only one of the dials or would I have to buy a combination condenser?

It is doubtful whether your set checks accurately enough on the three dials to permit of single dial control. You could determine this, of course, by noting whether the dials read the same on all wavelengths, or at least if there is a uniform difference between them if they do not read the same. Condensers formerly made for the neutrodyne sets seldom are mechanically adapted to being coupled together with a belt, chain or other driving method. Some have simply passed a leather thong around the middle dial and over the outer two dials to permit all being turned when one was moved. Possibly the coils are not matched accurately enough to permit of one-dial tuning. New coils and a three-gang condenser would be the only satisfactory way of solving such a problem.

New Paltz Celebrates 250th Anniversary

By MRS. ELIZA KEATES YOUNG

NEW Paltz, in the Wallkill Valley, Ulster County, N. Y., was the center of a noteworthy celebration September 29-30 by the worthy descendants of the Huguenot settlers.

Two hundred and fifty years ago, twelve patentees, led by Louis DuBois signed the deed by which the Indians gave title to the land, and the weary pilgrims who through tribulation and martyrdom left France because of their adherence to the Reformation, found a place where they could worship according to their conscience.

As they alighted from their wagons in the year 1678, one of their number read to them the 27th Psalm, on the place that was to be their new home. A paternal form of government was theirs and for fifty years the heads of the twelve families legislated and administered the affairs of Ye Paltz. For forty years the records were written in French. An interesting echo of those days in the exercises of the day was the presentation of the Jean Hasbrouck bible, whose time-stained pages are printed in French. It was brought originally from France by Jean Hasbrouck, one of the original patentees. Here it was presented on behalf of Chas. D. Deyo, the donor, to the safe-

keeping of the Memorial Society by the Hon. A. T. Clearwater, vice-president of the Huguenot Society of America.

The address of the day was given by the Hon. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Justice of the Supreme Court and a lineal descendant of Jean Hasbrouck. Judge Hasbrouck made a strong plea for a return to the old-fashioned virtues, evidenced in a strong religious and educational trend among the patentees and which still is in evidence in their descendants.

Walking down Huguenot street with its imposing stone houses, the past is brought vividly to mind, as we meet the women dressed in the garments of the by-gone days. The houses are hospitably open to the visitors and all appears as far as possible as it was two hundred years ago. The old furniture was brought out and old time occupations carried on. The wide-mouthed fireplaces shed their

welcoming glow on the tiny cradle, the old fashioned pewter and glass articles that furnish the table. We see the grandmother patiently dipping the candle wicks in the melted tallow, the mother busy with the heavy pots and pans at the open fire cooking, the old fashioned churn, while quilting and rug hooking engage the younger women. The rat-tat of the flail gives the young men of today an idea of the patience needed to thresh out the grain, and the young women smile as they compare the clothes of today in the making with the spinning and weaving necessarily done by hand before the garments could be made.

A Sunday Anniversary Service

An old fashioned supper was served in the church with the best of the dishes of those old times.

On Sunday afternoon the anniversary service was held in the Reformed Church. The principal historical ad-

dress was given by Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., president of Brunswick Theological Seminary. Short addresses were delivered by pastors of neighboring churches.

It was a great time for New Paltz lying under the shadow of Mohonk by the Wallkill river. Its life now is centered in the fine Normal School whose magnificent pile was placed there by a state in recognition of the qualities of a people whose ambition is to be true, courageous and cultured and who have put religion and education foremost in their community life.

Proud of their history they had called their friends to unite with them in celebrating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of their village and as the stars and stripes over the speakers' stand stirred gently in the evening breeze it seemed to say as a benediction to a day well spent, "Under this banner, you must still keep the faith I represent, Liberty and Justice for all."



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examinations, doctors would
prescribe a steady diet of

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Carbide Gas light actually pays for itself because of the extra hours that you spend with your crops. You do not have to quit work before dark to milk and feed up. With your Carbide Gas barn light you can do all your odd jobs after dark as easily as you can in the middle of the day.

The Carbide Gas light plant brings you instant, unflickering light wherever you want it. No unsafe oil lamps to carry from room to room. No matches to strike. No dirty lamps to clean and fill.

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Today more than 600,000 farm folks are enjoying the benefits of Carbide Gas lights in their homes—and every day this number grows. For more than thirty years Carbide Gas light has been steadily gaining recognition as the best and most economical rural light system.

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Fun for Hallowe'en

Get Ready for This Witching Season

OCTOBER 31st always brings a merry round of fun with queer old customs, and games that are joyfully revived each year. And though no party is complete without the old games and stunts, we simply must have a few new ones, too, to add the proper flavor to the evening's gayety. So for your party this year, why not try some of these:

Hallowe'en Superstitions

Pass papers and pencils and ask your guests to write all the superstitions that they know. For instance, walking under a ladder is a sign of bad luck; picking up a pin found lying on the floor will bring good luck. In counting the winners, at least two people in the party must have heard of the omen to make it count. A small stuffed black cat should be awarded as the prize to the writer of the longest list.

Ghosts

Make about a dozen bags of thin white paper and place a different object in each one. Select things that have as greatly differing and distinct outlines as possible. Pin the bags on a line stretched across the room or in

bell ring, it will count ten. The game may be 50 or the highest score with five or ten turns as preferred.

Witchery

Blindfold each player in turn and let him touch, one at a time, three different objects that are placed on a table. A witch who stands beside the table will then tell what touching the different objects portends, weaving these things together as seems best to make an interesting story. If she is clever she can add no end of fun by interweaving her knowledge of the various personal affairs.

A tea cup means an old maid or a bachelor.

Touching a saucer containing water means a trip abroad.

A dollar bill, a fortune to be inherited shortly.

A pack of cards marks variable business success.

A ball of twine an unfortunate love tangle.

A toy automobile that a thrilling romance will be begun during an automobile trip.

A fountain pen, fame will come through literary efforts.

A ring means a wedding or engagement in the near future.

A stone denotes difficulties of many kinds but not insurmountable ones.

A cookie indicates coming success as owner of a tea room.

A saucer containing dried beans will indicate the size of the future family.

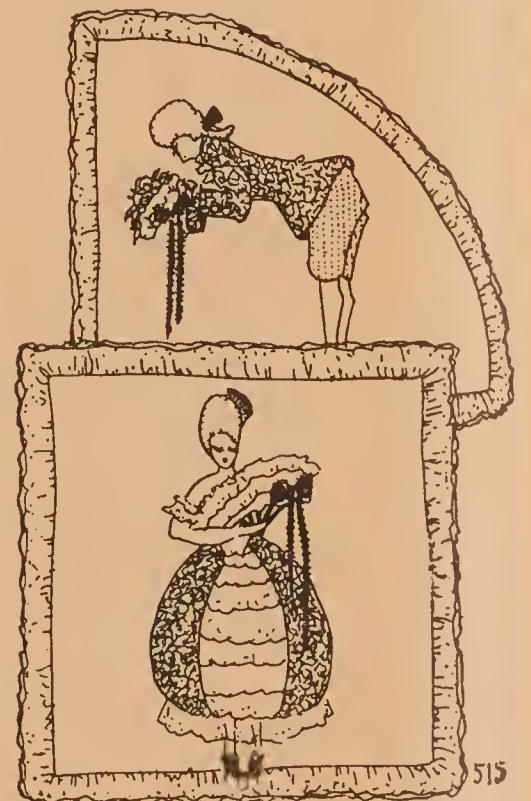
(The witch, as she moves the saucers about between each trial, may surreptitiously add to or take away from the contents of the saucer).

A tiny bride doll indicates a second marriage.—DOROTHY WRIGHT.



I have fastened a small slate on the inside of my cupboard door and here I can write down the things I need from the store and special jobs that I don't want to forget to do. I can make out my grocery list in a hurry. As soon as I notice I am out of some article I write it on my slate. It would be even better on a cabinet door but I have none so the cupboard door is next best. I keep the pencil on the shelf over the slate. I find it a great help.—MRS. G. S., N. Y.

Three Boudoir Pillows



This charming trio of pillows are to be stamped on peach-colored voile, while odd pieces of lace and any dainty material comes into use for the applique parts. A Colonial miss with satin paniers and much lacc holds center place, adored by equally elegant swains, identical as twins, on fan-shaped pillows at either side. They are extremely simple to do from these wax patterns and the detailed instructions furnished. Wax transfers for three pillows and all applique parts 30 cents complete with instructions. Send orders to the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

a doorway so that there is a strong light behind them. Put out all the other lights in the room and give five or ten minutes in which to guess what the ghosts are. The bags must not be touched, the shadows giving the only clues. "Ghosts" of even well-known articles are harder to guess than one would imagine. Turn the lights on and write lists of the articles. Two "ghost" handkerchiefs, one a boy ghost and the other a girl ghost, may be awarded the winners.

Apple Race

The contestants for this race carry four apples in a row on each outstretched arm to given point at the opposite side of the room. They may possibly arrive with one in each hand, but the others are apt to be found anywhere along the way. The person who arrives at the goal with the eight apples intact certainly deserves a prize.

Talking Pumpkin

Make a large pumpkin of orange cardboard. Draw eyes, nose and an open mouth. Cut out the mouth. Hang the pumpkin in a doorway and a little way behind it, just back of the opening, hang a small bell.

Let each guest throw a bean bag into the open mouth. If the bag goes into it, it counts five, but should the

Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables

This Little Process Permits Great Variety in Food Supplies

DRYING fruits and vegetables has many points to recommend the practice. Dried foods do not require so much space for storage, nor do they involve the expense of many jars. Drying is a job that does not require constant supervision and can proceed while other things are going on.

In this climate more satisfactory results are obtained from some sort of drying apparatus using artificial heat. There are many contrivances on the market but a satisfactory one can be made at little expense at home from wooden frames with screen wire tacked on them. The cook stove acts as the drying agent. For small quantities the oven may serve, provided it is easily regulated so as not to cook things.

Only good foodstuffs should be dried. Just as in canning, the process does not glorify a fruit or vegetable already past its pristine freshness. And care should be taken to prevent discoloration or shapelessness. Carrots cut in cubes resume a better shape when freshened than do sliced carrots. Shredded cabbage is very satisfactory. Turnips, celery leaves, sweet corn,

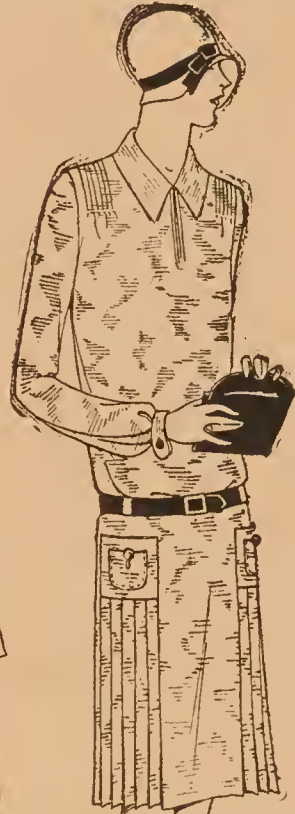
beans, tomatoes, apples, peaches, apricots, pears—there is almost no limit to the variety the housewife may store in dried form. A cool dark place free from insects and dust should be used for storing. Glass jars, crockery or paraffined containers are good for this purpose.

If the sulphuring process is not used for bleaching, then sliced fruits should be kept in water to prevent discolora-

tion of water) for one to two minutes and spread on drying trays. They should be dried until uniformly dry throughout.

Fruit is dry when pliable and leathery but not hard. When gripped in the hand, no moisture should be visible on the hand and the pieces of fruit should spring back into shape.

The Moulded Hipline



2558



Smartly Serviceable



2563



DRESS PATTERN No. 2563 is truly feminine with its rippling jabot and shirred flounce on the skirt. The georgettes, chiffons, sheer velvets or flat crepes shir nicely and therefore would be charming in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size it requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fall Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

PATTERN No. 2558 with its moulded hipline, smart collar and semi-tailored skirt is admirable for a general service frock. Patterned jersey, light weight tweed or the heavier silk crepes would be the right material for this design which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size it requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material and a leather belt. PRICE 13c.

tion before drying really starts. If a large quantity is being prepared, add salt (1 teaspoon per quart) to the water. The root crops can be stored in sand so satisfactorily that under most circumstances it is not necessary to dry late beets, turnips or carrots.

Cooking apples of late autumn or winter varieties are best for drying: these are the Winesap, Northern Spy, Jonathan, Esopus, Grimes, Rhode Island Greening, Yellow Newton, Delicious, Roxbury and Golden Russet. Any apple may be dried but not all varieties have equally distinctive flavors.

Freestone peaches are more easily handled; they may be peeled or not. Dry with cut side up. All fruits should be turned over and redistributed several times during the drying.

Late green peas or beans may be plunged into boiling water for three minutes and spread on wire screen to let peas or beans pass through. Dip shelled peas or beans into boiling salted water (2 tablespoons salt per gal-

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

- How to Entertain on Hallowe'en.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.
- How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.
- Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.
- Sealing Wax Craft—10c.
- Tables and Favours—10c.
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Helps for the Home Dressmaker (Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing) price 60c.



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MODERN PET SHOP,
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When Your Nerves Go ... You Go

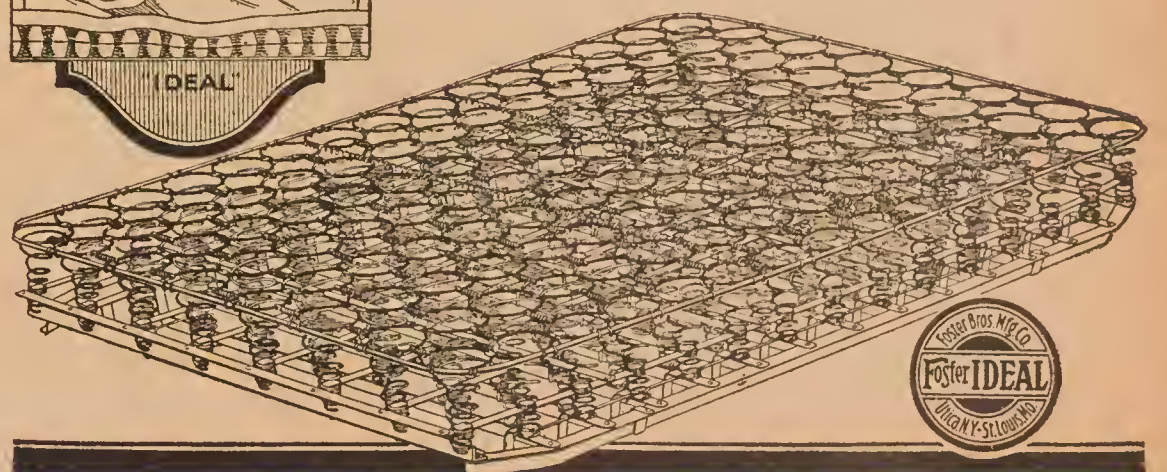
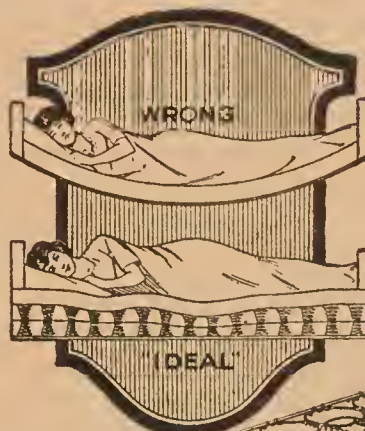
MANKIND rises or falls on its nerves for nerves are the motivating power of the body. And healthy nerves require a healthful bedspring.

The FOSTER IDEAL BEDSPRING does not guarantee personal success but it does assure better sleep, because it is built to scientifically support your spine and give your nerves better rest and nourishment. The reasons why are too many to explain here, but if you will send for our pamphlet, "The Common Sense of Sleep", you will find some facts that will open your eyes.

The Foster Ideal is made of guaranteed tempered springs and sold at most furniture and department stores

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Makers of Foster Ideal Metal Beds, Foster Toe-Trip Cribs, Foster Day Beds and Foster Ideal Springs—the bedspring that supports the spine.



The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

AN hour later the big Dillon twins hove in sight, just as the Turner party was climbing the sawdust hill into the town, where Dolph and Rube were for taking the middle of the street like other mountaineers, who were marching thus ahead of them, single file, but Tom and the school-master laughed at them and drew them over to the sidewalk. Bricks and stones laid down for people to walk on—how wonderful! And all the houses were of brick or were weather-boarded—all built together, wall against wall. And the stores with the big glass windows all filled with wonderful things! Then a pair of swinging green shutters through which, while Chad and the school-master waited outside, Tom insisted on taking Dolph and Rube and giving them their first drink of Bluegrass whiskey—red liquor, as the hillmen call it. A little farther on, they all stopped still on a corner of the street, while the school-master pointed out to Chad and Dolph and Rube the Capitol—a mighty structure of massive stone, with majestic stone columns, where people went to the Legislature.

How they looked with wondering eyes at the great flag floating lazily over it, and at the wonderful fountain tossing water in the air, and with the water three white balls which leaped and danced in the jet of shining spray and never flew away from it. How did they stay there? The school-master laughed—Chad had asked him a question at last that he couldn't answer. And the tall spiked iron fence that ran all the way around the yard, which was full of trees—how wonderful that was, too! As they stood looking, law-makers and visitors poured out through the doors—a brave array—some of them in tight trousers, high hats, and blue coats with brass buttons, and, as they passed, Caleb Hazel reverently whispered the names of those he knew—distinguished lawyers, statesmen, and Mexican veterans: witty Tom Marshall; Roger Hanson, bulky, brilliant; stately Preston, eagle-eyed Buckner, and Breckenridge, the magnificent, forensic in bearing. Chad was thrilled.

A little farther on, they turned to the left, and the school-master pointed out the Governor's mansion, and there, close by, was a high gray wall—a wall as high as a house, with a wooden box taller than a man on each corner, and, inside, another big gray building in which, visible above the walls were grated windows—the penitentiary! Every mountaineer has heard that word, and another—the "legislatur."

Chad shivered as he looked, for he could recall that sometimes down in the mountains a man would disappear for years and turn up again at home, whitened by confinement; and, during his absence, when anyone asked about him, the answer was—"penitentiary." He wondered what those boxes on the walls were for, and he was about to ask, when a guard stepped from one of them with a musket and started to patrol the wall, and he had no need to ask. Tom wanted to go up on the hill and look at the Armory and the graveyard, but the schoolmaster said they did not have time, and, on the moment, the air was startled with whistles far and near—six o'clock! At once Caleb Hazel led the way to supper in the boarding-house, where a kind-faced old lady spoke to Chad in a motherly way, and where the boy saw his first hot biscuit and was almost afraid to eat anything at the table for fear he might do something wrong. For the first time in his life, too, he slept on a mattress without any feather-bed, and Chad lay wondering, but unsatisfied still. Not yet had he been out of sight of the hills, but the master had told him that they would

see the Bluegrass next day, when they were to start back to the mountains by train as far as Lexington. And Chad went to sleep, dreaming his old dream still.

* * *

VI

LOST AT THE CAPITAL

IT had been arranged by the school-master that they should all meet at the railway station to go home, next day at noon, and, as the Turner boys had to help the Squire with the logs at the river, and the school-master had to attend to some business of his own, Chad roamed all morning around the town. So engrossed was he with the

if he started out now on foot, and walked all night, he might catch them before they left Lexington next morning. And if he missed the Squire and the Turner boys, he could certainly find the school-master there. And if not, he could go on to the mountains alone. Or he might stay in the "settlements"—what had he come for? He might—he would—oh, he'd get along somehow, he said to himself, wagging his head—he always had and he always would. He could always go back to the mountains! If he only had Jack—if he only had Jack! Nothing would make any difference then, and he would never be lonely, if he only had

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening he meets the sons of Joel Turner, who take him home. The Turners take Chad and Jack "in", and they in turn endeavor themselves to the Turners, who send Chad to school. Chad's cleverness in school attracts Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster to him. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the country beyond the hills. During the winter Chad and Jack make themselves indispensable about the Turner place. With the coming of the spring "tide", the boys leave to float their logs down stream to the city in the bluegrass country. He is amazed at the railroad trains, steamboats and the bustle of city life.

people and the sights and sounds of the little village that he came to himself with a start and trotted back to the boarding-house for fear that he might not be able to find the station alone. The old lady was standing in the sunshine at the gate.

Chad panted—"Where's—?"

"They're gone."

"Gone!" echoed Chad, with a sinking heart.

"Yes, they've been gone—" But Chad did not wait to listen; he whirled into the hall-way, caught up his rifle, and, forgetting his injured foot, fled at full speed down the street. He turned the corner, but could not see the station, and he ran on about another corner and still another, and, just when he was about to burst into tears, he saw the low roof that he was looking for, and hot, panting, and tired, he rushed to it, hardly able to speak.

"Has that engine gone?" he asked breathlessly. The man who was whirling trunks on their corners into the baggage-room did not answer. Chad's eyes flashed and he caught the man by the coat-tail.

"Has that engine gone?" he cried.

The man looked over his shoulder.

"Leggo my coat, you little devil. Yes, that engine's gone," he added, mimicking. Then he saw the boy's unhappy face and he dropped the trunk and turned to him.

"What's the matter?" he asked, kindly.

Chad had turned away with a sob.

"They've lef' me—they've lef' me," he said, and then, controlling himself.

"Is thar another goin'?"

"Not till to-morrow mornin'."

Another sob came, and Chad turned away—he did not want anybody to see him cry. And this was no time for crying, for Chad's prayer back at the grave under the poplar flashed suddenly back to him.

"I got to ack like a man now." And, sobered at once, he walked on up the hill—thinking. He could not know that the school-master was back in the town, looking for him. If he waited until the next morning, the Turners would probably have gone on; whereas,

Jack. But, cheered with his determination, he rubbed the tears from his eyes with his coat-sleeve and climbed the long hill. There was the Armory, which, years later, was to harbor Union troops in the great war, and beyond it was the little city of the dead that sits on top of the hill far above the shining river. At the great iron gates he stopped a moment, peering through. He saw a wilderness of white slabs and, not until he made his way across the thick green turf and spelled out the names carved on them, could he make out what they were for. How he wondered when he saw the innumerable green mounds, for he hardly knew there were as many people in the world living as he saw there must be in that place, dead. But he had no time to spare and he turned quickly back to the pike—saddened—for his heart went back, as his faithful heart was always doing, to the lonely graves under the big poplar back in the mountains.

When he reached the top of the slope he saw a rolling country of low hills stretching out before him, greening with spring; with far stretches of thick grass and many woodlands under a long, low sky, and he wondered if this was the Bluegrass. But he "reckoned" not—not yet. And yet he looked in wonder at the green slopes, and the woods, and the flashing creek, and nowhere in front of him—wonder of all—could he see a mountain. It was as Caleb Hazel had told him, only Chad was not looking for any such mysterious joy as thrilled his sensitive soul. There had been a light sprinkle of snow—such a fall as may come even in early April—but the noon sun had let the wheat-fields and the pastures blossom through it, and had swept it from the gray moist pike until now there were patches of white only in gully and along north hill-sides under little groups of pines and in the woods, where the sunlight could not reach; and Chad trudged sturdily on in spite of his heavy rifle and his lame foot, keenly alive to the new sights and sounds and smells of the new world—on until the shadows lengthened and

the air chilled again; on, until the sun began to sink close to the far-away haze of the horizon. Never had the horizon looked so far away. His foot began to hurt, and on the top of a hill he had to stop and sit down for a while in the road, the pain was so keen. The sun was setting now in a glory of gold, rose, pink and crimson. Over him, the still clouds caught the divine light which swept swiftly through the heavens until the little pink clouds over the east, too, turned golden pink and the whole heavens were suffused with green and gold. In the west, cloud was piled on cloud like vast cathedrals that must have been built for worship on the way straight to the very throne of God. And Chad sat thrilled, as he had been at the sunrise on the mountains the morning after he ran away. There was no storm, but the same loneliness came to him now and he wondered what he should do. He could not get much farther that night—his foot hurt too badly. He looked up—the clouds had turned to ashes and the air was growing chill—and he got to his feet and started on. At the bottom of the hill and down a little creek he saw a light and he turned toward it. The house was small, and he could hear the crying of a child inside and could see a tall man cutting wood, so he stopped at the bars and shouted:

"Hello!"

The man stopped his axe in mid-air and turned. A woman, with a baby in her arms, appeared in the light of the door with children crowding about her.

"Hello!" answered the man.

"I want to git to stay all night." The man hesitated.

"We don't keep people all night."

"Not keep people all night," thought Chad with wonder.

"Oh, I reckon you will," he said. Was there anybody in the world who wouldn't take in a stranger for the night? From the doorway the woman saw that it was a boy who was asking shelter and the trust in his voice appealed vaguely to her.

"Come in!" she called, in a patient, whining tone. "You can stay, I reckon."

But Chad changed his mind suddenly. If they were in doubt about wanting him—he was in no doubt as to what he would do.

"No, I reckon I'd better git on," he said sturdily and he turned and limped back up the hill to the road—still wondering, and he remembered that, in the mountains, when people wanted to stay all night, they usually stopped before sundown. Travelling after dark was suspicious in the mountains, and perhaps it was in this land, too. So, with this thought, he had half a mind to go back and explain, but he pushed on. Half a mile farther, his foot was so bad that he stopped with a cry of pain in the road and, seeing a barn close by, he climbed the fence and into the loft and burrowed himself under the hay. From under the shed he could see the stars rising. It was very still and very lonely and he was hungry—hungrier and lonelier than he had ever been in his life, and a sob of helplessness rose to his lips—if he only had Jack—but he held it back.

"I got to ack like a man now." And, saying this over and over to himself, he went to sleep.

* * *

VII

A FRIEND ON THE ROAD

RAIN fell that night—gentle rain and warm, for the south wind rose at midnight. At four o'clock a shower made the shingles over Chad rattle sharply, but without wakening the lad,

(Continued on Page 24),



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

TWO YEAR CONCORD GRAPE VINES for Fall planting, \$30 per thousand. F. O. B. FRED SCHULTZ, Red Hook, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Asparagus plants for October and November planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Green Mountain, Walter Raleigh, Gold Coin, Russets, Carman, Banner and Cobblers. Pure stock. Cheap this fall. Write THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER plants for October and November planting, 235 varieties of Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Irises, Columbines, Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Anemones, Mertensias, Hardy Lilies and other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer and every summer for many years. Also Roscs, Pansies, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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WOMEN'S WANTS

GENUINE SWASEY BEANPOTS and covers—2, 3, and 4 quart sizes. Delivered parcel post \$1.00 each. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

RUGS, MATS OR PILLOW COVERS WOVEN—Any size up to 1 yd. wide. Braiding also done. You furnish prepared rags, I furnish warp. Charges for weaving a 30x54 inch rug approximately 75 cents. You pay transportation both ways. Other prices in proportion. For further details write MARIE TRASK, Box 226, Shushan, N. Y.

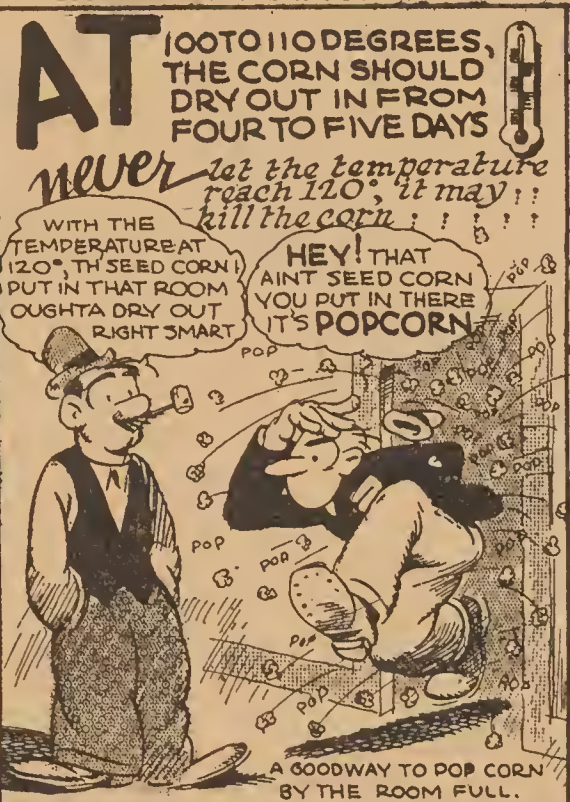
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If There is Anything That You Wish To Buy, Sell or Trade Advertise in the Classified Columns OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Care for Seed Corn

By Ray Inman



When Will the Long Lane Turn?

(Continued from Page 3)

FREE! How to make ROSES

Now you can learn easily and quickly right at home to make lovely roses, jonquils, poppies, sweet peas—more than 60 varieties of flowers. Have flowers the year round to decorate your home, make them for gifts and to sell. You can make them perfectly of colorful crepe paper by the new Dennison plan.

Special Offer

So that you may prove to your own complete satisfaction how easily you can make flowers by this new method, we will send you absolutely free instructions and sample materials for making roses. Send the coupon below.

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Framingham, Mass.

I am interested in your new method of making Crepe Paper Flowers. Please send me free sample instructions and materials for making roses.

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OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1928.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. R. Eastman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 1133 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

29th day of September.

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1929)

E. R. Eastman,
Editor.

Twenty years ago there used to occur traffic snarls of horse drawn vehicles on West Street along the water-front in New York which took the police literally hours to unravel. Today when in a big city I see the thousands of heavy trucks and light delivery cars and only now and then a lonely horse, I cannot but think that if all this vast traffic was being moved by big draft horses and if the business man was driving downtown to his office behind his own pair of steppers or riding in a hansom cab—if only we had not lost those millions of horses, it is a pretty safe guess that corn would not at this date (late August) be offered at 73 cents and oats at 38 cents for December delivery in Chicago, and timothy hay might still have a definite value in up state New York.

Motor Cars Replace Horses

In theory, Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America, is right when he appeals to every body to use horses instead of trucks as a means of helping the farmer out of his difficulty. The trouble is that none of us—not even the farmer himself—will take his advice seriously. Gasoline is with us and we might just as well talk about turning back the clock of time or reversing the procession of the Equinox. This does not alter the fact that the coming of the gasoline vehicle has wonderfully narrowed the outlet for corn and oats and hay and that in the case of our one time important timothy hay market it has been nothing less than a calamity. There is, however, at least one comfort. This particular movement has largely spent its force and while we shall ultimately still more closely approach the horseless age there is no remote probability of any such further reduction of horses as has occurred during the last dozen years.

Another factor which figures in our agricultural situation is the changing food habits and food requirements of our people. As the result of our prosperity along with modern transportation and refrigerators we are doubtless the most luxuriously fed people the world ever saw and yet this ability of millions of our people to gratify every desire has in some respects actually added to the farmer's difficulties. In our local village store I have seen grapes from South Africa. Tropical fruits sometimes from far off corners of the world tend to crowd out the humble apple, once our main dependence and this is at least one of the reasons why in a recent issue of the A. A. Mr. Burritt is questioning rather anxiously the future of the orchard interests of Western New York.

Our Changing Diet

The same sort of competition touches our agriculture in many ways. We—I mean this country as a whole—dine so luxuriously on rare and expensive viands that we eat less bread and the per capita consumption of wheat shows a noteworthy decrease as the years pass. The same is true of the cheap and humble staples like beans, potatoes and cabbage. At the same time the use of such luxury foods as head lettuce, celery and out-of-season vegetable increases literally by leaps and bounds.

One very encouraging feature of our changing food habits is that (largely I think as the result of well directed propaganda) the use of dairy products, especially milk shows a most gratifying per capita increase. I only hope this may prove to be rapid enough to keep pace with our now expanding dairy industry.

Another important change so far as public eating places is concerned is the substitution of the a la carte for the American plan meal. In the by-gone and well night forgotten days before the World War the usual hotel except a few in the larger cities served a roaring big meal. You were shown a menu card on which was printed a bewildering list of articles including a selection of meats that ran from prime ribs of beef to pickled pork

knuckles and you were invited to pick and choose that which pleased your fancy. Moreover, it was perfectly good form and common practice to order two kinds of meat because you knew one might not be good. In those days a good hotel and a fastidious guest could do a good deal to get rid of the agricultural surplus. Then the War came along and every body was told that we ought to save food and the hotels came to the rescue in great shape. Now that the necessity is past, they still continue to save. Very generally the old time care free offerings have been replaced by the restaurant plan with a separate charge for each article. Even where the American plan is still offered, we almost invariably find the phrase "choice of" standing before the meats and very commonly before the vegetables and desserts. Now all this is doubtless sound economy and splendid for our digestion but the old custom was good for the meat packer and of course for the farmer. On the average we certainly eat less hearty food than our fathers did although I think those of us who are real farmers do pretty well at maintaining old time standards. The office worker may properly breakfast on an orange, two slices of thin buttered toast and a cup of coffee, not too strong. But longshoresmen don't breakfast that way, neither does the man who expects to throw on ensilage corn all forenoon.

The Effect of Vegetarianism

There is yet another slant to this meat question. There is a large and influential school of dietitians and nutrition specialists who enthusiastically proclaim the doctrine of danger to health from the free use of meat. Perhaps few go so far as to insist on real honest-to-goodness vegetarianism but there is a large body of professional opinion which says that he does well who eats meat only twice a day but he does better who eats it only once and then in moderation. I will confess that I have personally fallen a little—only a little—under the influence of these people and that I do not eat meat as often or as freely as I would if I were fully persuaded that it was as harmless as—say spinach. On the other hand I had once the opportunity of a long evening in conversation with Steffanson, the Arctic explorer who it is said has spent more time within the Arctic Circle than any white man who ever lived. He says that he has at various times for many months at a stretch been confined to meat and meat alone and that he found such a diet perfectly compatible with the highest physical and mental vigor. Even now after an experience aggregating a good many years of exclusive meat diet he is (as committees of examining doctors have testified) rugged of heart, sound of digestion and fleet of foot. I hope he is right and that the anti-meat people are all wrong because there is nothing the farmer needs as much as he does an increase in the use of animal foods. The man who eats corn flakes for breakfast even if he takes corn bread for supper has done only an infinitesimal bit toward relieving the depression of the Corn Belt but the man whose conscience and whose pocket book (the two must in this case go together) will permit him to eat ham and eggs for breakfast, prime ribs of beef for dinner and a thick T-bone steak for supper—he is the man who comes to the aid of the farmer in substantial fashion. May his tribe increase.

The Textile Problem

I might continue to write at great length of how changing customs and fashion are profoundly affecting the welfare of the farmer. Just one more illustration and I am done.

Take the textile situation; I think there is little doubt that the cotton and woolen business of New England is just as hard up and just as much in need of governmental assistance as is agriculture. Incidentally when the

textile trade is having hard going the cotton planter and the shepherd suffer also. Well: everybody agrees that the per capita consumption of cloth decreases in marvelous fashion. Perhaps everybody has heard this current witticism which is unfortunately largely true. It is said that a generation ago it required three sheep working full time to grow wool enough to clothe one woman while now one silk worm working only three days a week can supply every clothing want of the modern matron. Part of this change is fashion and part of it is owing to the fact that steam-heated houses and luxurious automobiles have almost done away with the necessity of warm clothing. But in any case, a lot of sheep are out of a job.

The Art of Substituting

So too, the world rides in automobiles instead of wearing out shoe-leather. Then what shoe soles we do wear out are likely as not "neolin" or some other synthetic substitute that never knew the back of a cow. If you feel that this is just fancy without any real relation to farming, just examine the earning statements of the two or three big tanning corporations for the last half dozen years.

So too, cocoanut oil from the tropics by chemical manipulation becomes a white solid vegetable fat that is widely used as a substitute for hog's lard. For aught I know it is just as good or possibly better than the thing it displaces but none the less it means that an honest American Hog (I have no desire to be facetious) is thereby put out of business by the pauper labor of a far off cocoanut palm tree. This was a thing that did not happen when grandfather farmed.

After all, it sometimes seems to me as if our boasted modern inventions and improvements take the opportunity to lambast the farmer as they go by.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 22)

and then the rain ceased; and when Chad climbed stiffly from his loft—the world was drenched and still, and the dawn was warm, for spring had come that morning, and Chad trudged along the road—unchilled. Every now and then he would see people getting breakfast ready in the farm-houses that he passed, and, though his little belly was drawn with pain, he would not stop and ask for something to eat—for he did not want to risk another rebuff. The sun rose and the light leaped from every wet blade of grass and bursting leaf to meet it—leaped as though flashing back gladness that the spring was come. For a while Chad forgot his hunger and forgot his foot—like the leaf and grass blade his stout heart answered with gladness, too, and he trudged on.

Meanwhile, far behind him, an old carriage rolled out of a big yard and started toward him and toward Lexington. In the driver's seat was an old gray-haired, gray-bearded negro with knotty hands and a kindly face; while, on the oval-shaped seat behind the lumbering old vehicle, sat a little darky with his bare legs dangling down. In the carriage sat a man who might have been a stout squire straight from merry England, except that there was a little tilt to the brim of his slouch hat that one never sees except on the head of a Southerner, and in his strong, but easy, good-natured mouth was a pipe of corn-cob with a long cane stem. The horses that drew him were a handsome pair of half thoroughbreds, and the old driver, with his eyes half closed, looked as though, even that early in the morning, he were dozing.

(To be Continued Next Week)



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Another Home Work Scheme Stopped

WHAT is said to have been a scheme to induce more than 1,000 women in rural sections to part with \$1.50 each for 40 cents worth of merchandise was halted yesterday when the Post Office Department stopped mail to Liberty Industries, advertised as operating from No. 70 Liberty Street, Brooklyn. Post Office inspectors found no such number listed, but discovered such a number tacked over a storm shelter door in a back yard at No. 237 Fulton Street. Material sent to women who answered the ads of this company, was not worth more than 40 cents, it is asserted, and sample dresses returned after completion were almost invariably rejected with such notations as "hem too wide," "pocket too small," "seams too coarse."

Mail addressed to the concern was stopped on the ground that the scheme constitutes a fraud.

Stealing Grapes Lands Delaware Man in Prison

ONE of the most daring robberies ever executed, came to light recently in the State of Delaware, when Andrew Lewis, colored, was held under \$2,000 bail on a charge of stealing grapes from the vineyard of Elwood Gourley near Dover, Del.

When the testimony was brought out before Magistrate W. D. Burton, it was estimated that the thief had picked and stolen about 400 baskets of grapes. Mr. Gourley had been missing grapes for several days and decided to stay up and keep watch. Early in the morning he heard someone in the vineyard picking grapes. He could see the light from the automobile truck and hear the man loading the grapes on the truck. Mr. Gourley took his shot gun and accompanied by a small boy went out to the vineyard and fired several times in the direction of the truck. The man evidently dropped to the ground for safety when the shooting started. After Mr. Gourley had fired his last shell, the man whom he testified was Lewis, suddenly appeared and chased him and the boy to the house. Mr. Gourley ran inside and barricaded the door. The negro went to the door and tried to get in but the farmer refused to open the door. In the meantime Mr. Gourley sent the boy out the back door to the home of a

neighbor to telephone for the police. When the officers investigated, it is alleged they found Lewis near the Gourley home with a double barrel shot gun and it is thought he was waiting for Mr. Gourley to come out of his house to shoot him.

Wants Work as a Companion

ONE of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers who describes herself as being "middle-aged and of the old-fashioned type in many ways, a country woman," is very anxious to find a home as a companion to a good Christian woman. This lady can furnish the best of references and is anxious to have a place where she can do light home work and be a kind of companion nurse for an elderly woman.

One of the A. A.'s services is to try to help out in personal matters of this kind where we can, and if you know of such a place, kindly write the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and tell us about it.

Trespassers in New York Cannot Collect for Personal Damages

Do "No Trespassing" signs cover danger as I own a pond and if anyone gets hurt can they collect damages from me for injury if the above signs are posted on the pond and farm legally.—*New York.*

THE persons who disregard your trespass signs and cross your farm have no action against you if they fall in your pond and get all muddy or drown. You owe no duty to a trespasser except to refrain from willfully injuring him.

May Buy Gasoline in Drums

Will you please tell me if it is lawful for me to buy gasoline by the drum in New York State, to use in my tractor and stationary engines? Some tell me I cannot buy gas by the drum for my home use.

THERE is a special exception to the law concerning the handling of explosives in New York which excepts gasoline and as there seems to be no other law against the sale or purchase of gasoline in drums in New York, your right to use gasoline in this way for your tractor and other engines is not questioned.

Ontario County, N. Y., Man Receives Reward

EVIDENCE furnished by Lynn W. Sherman of Holcomb, N. Y., led to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of Ed. North and Paul Blaisdell for chicken stealing. Because of the evidence which he furnished, Mr. Sherman recently received the \$25.00 reward paid by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to subscribers meeting the conditions which govern the reward.

In this case Mr. Sherman recognized North's voice as belonging to one of a party of three raiding his chicken house one night. The thieves had been there several times previously but on this occasion Mr. Sherman surprised

them at the job and they got away in a hurry, but not before North's voice was recognized. Mr. Sherman took his evidence to Justice of the Peace Frank Nudd who turned it over to the state troopers. They followed the case through, the thieves confessed before they came to trial and now North, an older man, is sentenced indefinitely to the state institution at Napanoch while Blaisdell who is only 17 years of age, received a suspended sentence of two years to report once each month to the probation officer. A third, a boy only 15 years of age, was among those in the raiding party, but, because of his age, no warrant could be executed.

Another Handy Shopping List for You.

You have probably noticed how hard it is to remember to get those carpet tacks, that little wrench, a new frying pan or some other such farm or household necessity that you want and should have. Perhaps it is something that only costs a few cents but the need for it is just as great as for some bigger thing, and because it is inexpensive it is that much harder to remember. So, as a matter of service, we are printing a new list similar to the one we had a month ago, but with entirely different items on it. You will find it mighty convenient to check your needs here and bring it to our store as a reminder.

Clothes Pins

Scratch Feed

Paring Knife

Pipe Wrench

Harness Dressing

Nails

Stove Bolts

Mop Wringer

Flash Light Batteries

Bed Casters

Paint and Enamel

Frying Pan

Pocket Knife

Window Squeegee

Food Grinder

Saw Handle and Screws

Wash Board

Tires

Stove Grate

Motor Oil

Cup Grease

Dish Pan

Everner

Stove Lid Handle

Oil Stove Wicks

Pliers

Carpet Tacks

Razor Blades

Radio Tubes

Picture Wire

Oil Stone

Paint Brush

Files

Dairy Pails

Chamois Skin

Copper Rivets

Steel Wool

Window Glass

Putty

Pump Leathers

Mail Box

Spark Plugs

Hair Clippers

Lunch Box

Horse Brush

Roof Cement

Auto Tire

Corn Popper

Solder and Paste

Electric Iron

Mixing Bowls

Carving Knife

Putty Knife

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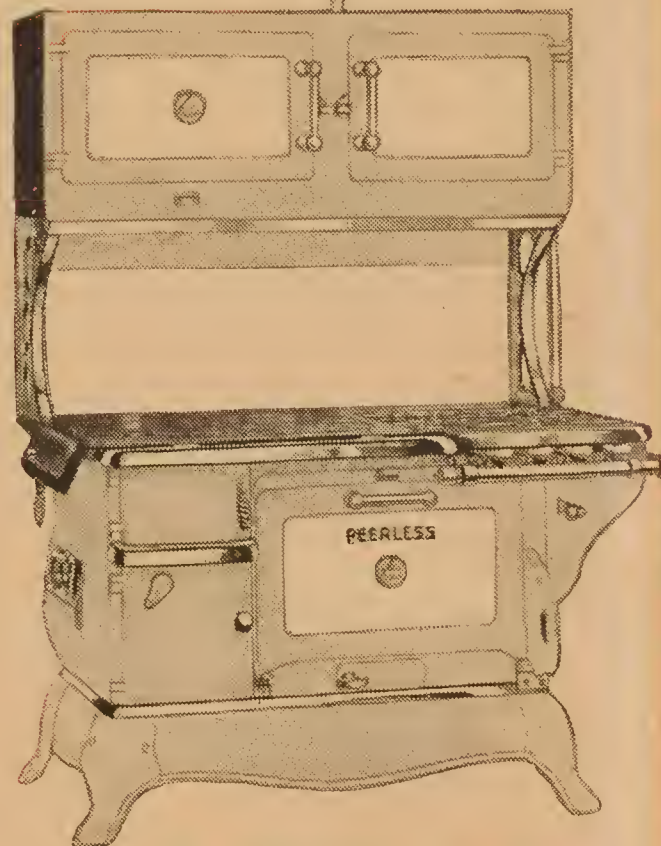
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Name

Address

Town State

What Readers Say

Members of A. A. Family Speak Out

"SOME months ago my eldest son who is not twenty-two yet, was talking farm matters over with me and finally he said, 'I wish I might be a big farmer. I mean do something worthwhile so that the whole world would benefit by it and sit up and take notice.'

I don't see why someone cannot do in farming what Henry Ford has done in his line. We talked this over at great length and I too wondered why although I always lived in the city until I married but oh, I love this great country of ours, that shows us so much of God's handiwork and brings us closer to Him. I was glad to find in this week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that article, What is a Master Farmer? Master is the word indeed. We bought a farm when farms were high and truly it's a long struggle. Our young folks cannot see that we make a dollar, but we can see for we are paying for our farm, and our income is good but we have to keep paying. We don't want to lose what we have put into it and yet today we could buy such a farm for half the price. Truly a Master farmer is not the man who has the greatest wealth and had his farm left him and also great wealth besides. I believe the man who began with both hands empty and who had a determination to win even when prices were low and weather bad for crops, still he plodded on and on, not willing to give up.—MRS. F. L., New York.

Two Hundred Thousand Miles to Deliver the Mail

WAS very much pleased indeed to read about the good things that Editor Eastman said about the R. F. D. boys in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sometime ago. Most of our patrons appreciate our efforts. Sometimes our trip is very bad and the thermometer is twenty below and the snow banks are so high that we can hardly break through them, as it is at times here in Chautauqua County.

It is just twenty-five years since I made my first trip as an R. F. D. carrier and in that time I have only used any sick leave of absence but once. During the twenty-five years of service I have traveled more than 200,000 miles, or eight times around the earth, have had sixteen different horses and eight Ford cars.

When I commenced in 1902, hay was \$6.00 a ton, oats 25 cents a bushel, and corn 35 cents, and a good grade cow was worth \$30.00. I attended an auction in the town of Sherman last week and cows brought from \$85.00 to \$165.00. I live on a seventy-five acre farm so of course I take AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I am very much interested in Mr. Morgenthau's splen-

did herd of purebred Holsteins, for my own herd is all registered Holsteins, and my first herd sire was a double grandson of Dutchland Colantha (Old Dutch) Sir Inka, No. 50999, and my next sire was Old Dutch's own son. Old Dutch spent most of his life here in Chautauqua County before Mr. Morgenthau bought him so his name here is as familiar as household names and we consider him as the best bull that ever lived.

Long life to Mr. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the R. F. D. boys, and the Holstein cow, the best animal that ever lived.—R. D. R., New York.

* * *

Appreciates Market Facts

I FEEL that I must express my appreciation of your sincere effort to inform New York State farmers of actual crop prices and crop conditions. Evidently few agencies dare do this, and it is an extremely valuable service. However, it is not, evidently, the quantity of produce in the hands of the farmers that wholly governs the price of a crop so much as it is the rate of moving crops to market.—M. W. H., New York.

* * *

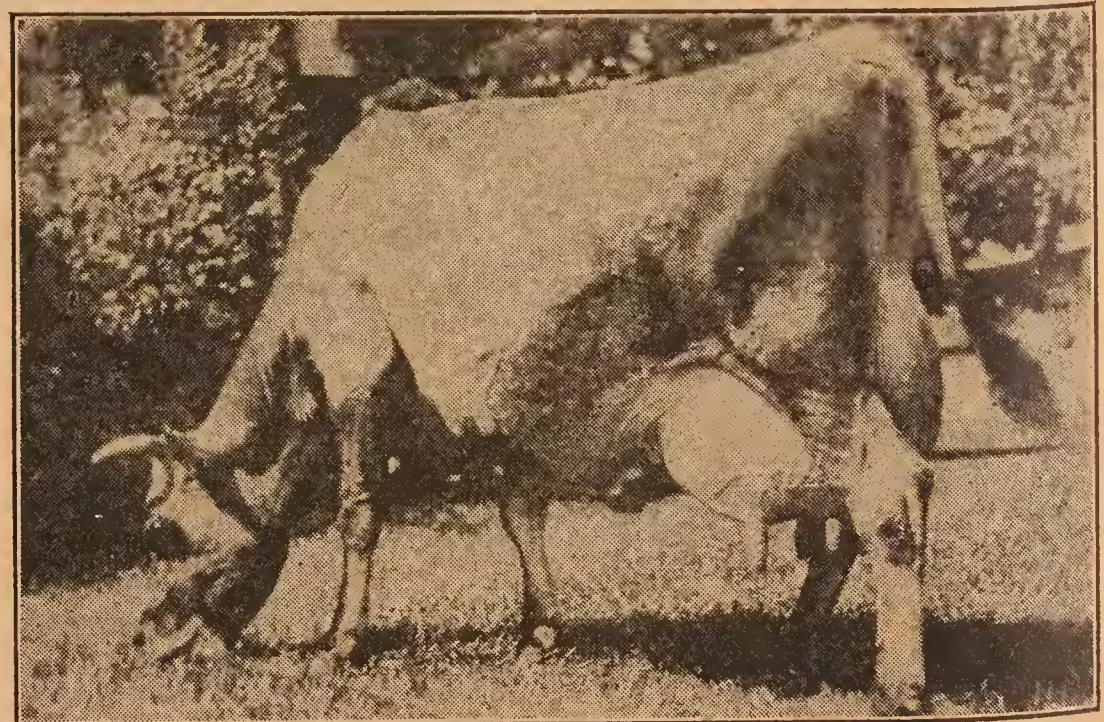
How the Electric Milk Cooler Pays

I HAVE no ice house and was cooling milk in water pumped from the well. I was getting grade B prices for my milk. A salesman came to my place and told me what the electric cooler could do. I told him I would fix the milk box and he could install the cooler; if it worked I would pay for it, if not, he could take it out. He agreed to do so.

I was away from home when they turned the current on and when I came home I found about four inches of ice on the coil and ice around the side of the box. The next day I got a note from the creamery stating the bacteria test was 18,000 (a drop from 87,000 from the last test) and that I would receive grade A prices, which was a \$45 premium the first month on 15,000 pounds of milk. The electric bill from July 4 to August 17 was \$5.99; September \$5.44, October \$5.75, November \$3.12, December \$2.34 and January \$1.00. I do not think it will cost over \$40 a year for electricity. In the six months I have received \$234.31 in grade A premiums, on an investment of \$340, which was the cost of the cooler installed. It can be worked on a home lighting plant all right.

After adjusting the compressor so it works between 38 and 44 degrees, the milk goes out at 40 degrees and there is no worrying about ice, and nothing to look after. It is always on the job, hot or cold.

My milk box is concrete and I lined (Continued on Page 6)



We publish this picture chiefly for the purpose of illustrating our idea of a perfect udder. See if you do not agree. The cow is Sweet Maiden P17869, an imported Jersey from the Isle of Jersey. She is owned by George Sisson of Potsdam.

Latest Crop and Price Reports

Cabbage Yield Low—Beans a Fair Crop—Little Change in Potatoes

IT is our aim during the fall months to give our readers all possible information which may help them to market their crops in a satisfactory manner. This week we are printing on this page a number of letters obtained from prominent growers and county agents which give up-to-the-minute conditions and prices on cabbage, beans and potatoes. On page 6 Mr. Burritt discusses crop conditions and prices on cabbage. Following are other letters from cabbage producing sections.

The Cabbage Situation in Cortland County

E. N. Reed, Cortland County cabbage grower writes as follows: "At present it is so dry that cabbage is not gaining much and if it turns wet many heads will crack. Ninety per cent of all cabbage fields were set when the ground was wet which has injured them so that they will never get over it. Club root has developed badly in many fields where there were wet spots. The few men who have cut have been disappointed in the yield. Late set cabbage never has the weight and most pieces were set late. Many place the yield at 50 per cent of last year's crop and a few as high as 70 per cent. Perhaps a happy medium of 60 per cent will be too high if dry weather continues. Buyers are offering \$35 for immediate shipments and about 10 per cent of the crop has already been harvested."

Mr. H. L. Vaughn, Farm Bureau manager of Cortland County writes: "Today's market for cabbage is \$35 a ton. As far as I am able to learn not much is moving yet. Domestic cabbage is well cleared up and the price quoted is for Danish. The acreage in this county is a little smaller than last year probably because of the low price of seed last year and because of

the very late spring and the impossibility of getting plants. The yield in this locality will be good if it has a chance to mature. At the present time heads are generally small. Practically none of the crop is harvested at this writing."

From Monroe County

Mr. Earl D. Merrill, Farm Bureau manager of Monroe County writes: "In Monroe County buyers are paying farmers \$28 to \$32 per ton for Danish and Domestic cabbage in bulk. Buyers, and I presume some farmers who are shipping themselves, are getting \$36 to \$40 F.O.B. for both Danish and Domestic. I have heard of two cases where buyers have offered growers \$40 for Danish cabbage for delivery at a later date. Both the acreage and yield per acre in this section is much below last year and also much below a normal year. Many fields will not be worth harvesting, due to injury from wet weather following planting. Other fields were badly damaged due to wet weather and weeds. The exceedingly dry fall has further cut the yield. Practically no Domestic cabbage is grown in Monroe County for shipment. The harvesting of Danish cabbage has barely started. Harvesting the major part of the crop will not start for another two weeks."

A Report from Orleans County

Mr. Ralph Palmer, Farm Bureau manager of Orleans County writes: "The cabbage deal in this section is most unusual and puzzling. Wet weather last spring ruined many plant beds and reduced the number of plants available. The wet weather made it impossible to prepare the fields and much intended acreage was abandoned. Many fields on low ground were killed out. The cabbage we now have was planted on well

drained land rather late in the season. This year's acreage will not run much over 35 per cent of last year and the condition is exceedingly poor. I would be surprised if we get a yield averaging more than 5 tons per acre. This section grows Danish cabbage and only a small percentage is harvested. Prices are about \$30 to \$32 per ton—In some cases as high as \$35."

The Condition of the Bean Crop in Wyoming County

Mr. S. L. Strivings, past master of the New York State Grange writes: "The bean crop is almost gathered and in most cases the beans are dry, clean and plump. Threshing is going on now—not rushing, but faster day by day. Fine weather for work. Yield of beans is not high, but about 60 per cent of last year's crop. Low production and good condition of the crop will put them on the market early and naturally lower the market. Too many first class beans will be taken off the market making seed beans scarce and costly later. Price of Perry marrows is \$9.50. Much of the bean land which was kept clean is now sowed to wheat. The weedy fields will stand over for spring crops, oats especially. While the bean crop could not be said to be large, it is much better than last year, for the pods are cleaner and the beans are much more marketable. They will go on the market quickly and in good shape."

From Genesee County

Mr. Gilbert A. Prole of Batavia writes: "There is about the same acreage of beans planted here as last year. Some were injured by wet weather last spring and the yield of the remainder was fair amounting to about 75 per cent of (Continued on Page 7)

Electric Wiring Scheme Sold Where No Power Lines Are Planned

A. A. Service Bureau Turns Searchlight on Alleged Fraudulent Practice

By AMOS KIRBY

HIGH pressure electrical wiring salesmen have been gathering a rich harvest in New Jersey during the past six months. Taking advantage of the rural electrification movement in New Jersey, these salesmen approached the farmer with a story that the Atlantic City Electric Company is planning to run a line past his house and that he will be connected up just as soon as his property is wired. These salesmen lead the farmers to believe that they represent the power company and thus gain his absolute confidence. After getting the farmer interested and assuring him that at last his dream of light and power is about to be realized, he agrees to have the work done. To gain his confidence further they write into the contract a clause that no money is to be paid until the current is turned on and the lights burning. Then follows a list of lights to be installed and other terms which lead the farmer to believe that he has struck a bargain.

Down near the bottom of the contract the prospective customer is asked to sign his name. He signs the original contract and then signs a duplicate and with a sleight of hand fumbling of the papers, he is again induced to sign his name a third time. Little does he realize that this last is his signature to a four months note, covering the balance of the contract.

This appears innocent enough. The farmer is to have lights in the house, current in the barn and possibly a stove in the kitchen—a life long dream of needed comforts for himself and his good wife. Little does the farmer realize that

his signature on the bottom of the contract makes it a negotiable instrument for several hundred dollars. By the time the house is wired the note has already passed into the hands of a third party. The worst is yet to come, not only has the finance company secured a first lien on his

to the door of the farmer and through its straightforward business methods, has gained the support and confidence of every farmer.

We will take the case of Charles H. Garrison, a prominent farmer near Elmer, who had been induced to have his house wired. The story could have been written of forty others in the same neighborhood. Early one morning a few weeks ago, a stranger drove into the yard of Mr. Garrison and stated that he represented the Atlantic City Electric Company and that they were going to erect a line out his road and wanted him to have his house wired as soon as possible. A few hours later another car containing two men drove into the same yard with the story that the power company was going to build a line out that road in the next few weeks. They further introduced themselves as the representatives of an electric wiring company and that they could have his property wired in a few days. They also stressed the point that all of his neighbors had signed up for power and he would tie up the entire project if he did not sign up that day.

They promised to write into the contract a clause stating that no money was to be paid until the lights were turned on. They asked that fifty or one hundred dollars be paid when the current was turned on and the balance in any way the farmer preferred, spread over twelve months. To pave the way for his signature they claimed that if he bought an electric stove or a refrigerator, they would see that he would be relieved of (Continued on Page 18)

We Aim to Serve You

THE American Agriculturist Service Bureau intends at all times to serve and protect readers in every possible way. Consequently when we learned of certain methods used in south Jersey in an attempt to sign up our subscribers for electric light wires and fixtures where there is little probability of a power line being installed, we asked a representative to go there and get the facts.

We did this for three reasons: first, to give the facts to the proper authorities so that they might act upon them. (We are glad to report that through the cooperation given our representative by Ellis Parker, a well known county detective of Mount Holly, the prosecutor of Salem County took up the trail and we believe that prompt action will result.) Second, if it is at all possible we wish to secure the return of the notes signed by our subscribers and others. Third, we wish to warn our readers in case they should be approached on a similar proposition.

Do not fail to read Mr. Kirby's report of his findings in South Jersey.

property in case of failure to pay the note when due, but he has paid about three times the amount a local contractor would have charged for the same job, even if he can induce the power company to build a line to his farm.

They are now operating largely in Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Atlantic counties. This is the territory occupied by the Atlantic City Electric Company. This concern has done much work in recent months to bring electric service

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Prices of Grade and Purebred Cattle

IT was our pleasure to attend for a short time the Thirteenth Annual Holstein Sale at Earlville, New York, on October 2nd and 3rd. One hundred and sixty-nine head of registered Holstein cattle were sold for \$33,150 or at an average of about \$200 apiece.

The highest priced animal was a yearling bull consigned by Yates Farms of Orchard Park, New York, and purchased by C. D. Seymour of Greene, New York, for \$485. This bull's three nearest dams each made over one thousand pounds of butter in one year. The sale was well attended by breeders and was well and honestly conducted. In all recent purebred sales of which we have known, there has been a straightforward statement of the facts about the animals and a generally fair and honest conducting of the sale that are doing much to improve the whole status of the purebred industry.

As a matter of comparison of prices, we were interested to make inquiry as to the price of good grade cattle. Both in Chenango County and in other dairy sections, fresh grade cows are selling on an average of about \$150. There are examples of sales for \$200 and a few sales at \$125, but evidently the standard going price for a good grade animal at the present time in New York State is around \$150. This is what we found also after an investigation of prices of dairy cattle last winter. Evidently there has been little change during the year.

When one is studying cattle prices, he is immediately impressed with the small difference between average grade prices and average purebred prices. We believe that purebred cattle are too low in price and that it is an excellent time to get started with some foundation purebred stock. It is true, of course, that a good grade is better than a poor purebred, but on the other hand, there are possibilities both in pleasure and profit in good purebreds that can never be attained with grades.

Is It Time to Buy Dairy Feed?

SHOULD dairymen buy their winter feed supply now, or buy in small quantities for a time with the hope that feed will be cheaper? This is the question we are being asked constantly. The most we can do in the way of an answer is to keep you informed on our market page, in editorials, articles and advertisements of new developments and trends that may influence feed

prices. As you know, there is a good crop of corn and wheat in the West this year. Therefore, the by-products from these grains should be cheaper and have an influence in reducing the prices of mixed feeds. However, by-products of any corn or wheat will not be on the market in time to have much effect on feed during this fall or early winter.

It is true also that the demand for mixed feed was never so great as it is at the present time. Dairymen are feeding more heavily than ever before, but on the average we think they are also using better judgment in their feeding. This heavy demand will therefore tend to hold up prices.

On the other hand, there is some satisfaction to know that there never was a time in dairying when the feed business was on as sound and fair and square basis as it is at the present time. Competition among manufacturers is keen, and there is a growing effort to furnish real service to dairymen. The manufacturers are keeping their profits within bounds and the great majority of them are putting out well balanced and well mixed rations that pay good returns when fed to good cows.

Will Help You Get Best Prices

THIS week we come to you again with a lot of special information on the prevailing prices of farm crops direct from the farms. These prices enable you to know what is being offered for crops and should prevent you from selling too cheaply. We are determined that if you are not informed about market conditions this fall, it will be because you do not read the A. A.

Encourage the Boys and Girls

READ the article on fruit growing on the next page by Henry Morgenthau, 3rd, an eleven year old boy, and you will agree with us that his knowledge of the science and practice that underlie fruit growing exceeds that of many growers.

The future of success in farming in this country depends upon the knowledge and attitude of the coming generation toward agriculture. That is the reason why we like the fine work that is being done in the 4-H Clubs, the agricultural high schools and the Young Farmers' Clubs to train boys and girls in the knowledge and especially in the appreciation of farming and of country life. That is the reason why we like to recognize, when we can, outstanding ability like that shown by the young author of the article on the next page.

Changes in the Potato Business

THE serious potato market situation this fall emphasizes again the changes that are rapidly taking place in every line of farming—changes all toward specialization.

Thirty years ago in the section where we were raised, potatoes were the leading cash crop. We always had a few acres on the home farm and an occasional farmer back on the hills often made a good start toward paying for his farm by raising potatoes. The other day we stood with a friend on a hill in another New York county, looking across a wide area of hill and valley land where once potatoes were a crop of importance. Today in both of these communities, and in hundreds of others where potatoes were once grown to a considerable extent, there are very few raised for commercial purposes.

Successful potato growing requires special skill and expensive equipment where not so much was required twenty-five or thirty years ago. Diseases and insects are much more prevalent now than formerly and hand labor is not to be had. Potatoes must be planted, cultivated and dug by machinery and there are some soils where we used to get potatoes where machines

like a potato planter are not very practical. Also, there is need of certified and treated seed, special fertilizers, and the right soils, etc., all of which make more or less of a specialist out of the potato grower.

The result is that more and more of the potato business is being confined to sections, soils and to growers especially fitted for the business. Haphazard growers have had to quit one by one and the rest will soon have to go.

As it has been with potatoes, so it is with other kinds of farming. The future will see farming like almost all other kinds of business, a more or less specialized occupation.

Look Out for Typhoid

A VERY bad outbreak of typhoid fever in the small city of Olean, New York, again emphasizes the fact that the bigger cities of America are better protected from disease than are the smaller cities or country communities. Strange as it may seem, one can get better milk, purer water, safer meat, and many other foods right in New York City than he can in the small cities or where these commodities are produced. Insurance records and the war physical examinations show that disease and mortality are higher in the country than in the city.

Dr. L. L. Lumsden, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, recently said that typhoid fever is twice as prevalent in rural sections as in the cities. He also stated that a larger number of people suffer from tuberculosis now in country districts than in the cities. Of course, natural conditions are better for health in country than in city life, but on the other hand, great care is taken by city authorities in sanitation, and, as Dr. Lumsden says, "The common sense application of the principles of sanitation breaks the line of transference of disease germs from one person to another. A great many diseases, of which typhoid is a notable example, are transmitted from one person to another by means of human waste." Therefore, it becomes very important to insure the purity especially of the milk and water supply.

"There is no better investment," said Dr. Lumsden, "for a rural home than a sanitary water supply and sewage disposal system. Wells should be equipped with tight platforms or curbs which will prevent contamination from the top. Sewage should be disposed of by means of a septic tank or some similar means in such a manner that it cannot enter the water supply or be transferred by flies."

Who Wants Them Back?

OUR good friend, John Pickett, Editor of the *Pacific Rural Press*, a Standard Farm Paper, thinks most of us would get pretty tired of the "good old days" if they should come back again. Pickett says:

"We have too many laws, but where shall we start to repeal? Shall we eliminate the traffic laws, pure food laws, laws of property rights, crime laws, corporation laws, co-operative laws, banking laws, school laws, etc.?" In other words, complexity of modern civilization has brought the need of regulation through laws and we cannot go back to the "good old days" when you could "drive your horse down the left side of the street, hitch it to any convenient tree, pasture your cow in the Commons, keep your pig in the backyard, and die unmolested of your neighbor's typhoid water."

Eastman's Chestnut

I HAVE certainly got to discontinue these chestnuts for they are having a very bad effect on some of my friends! What do you think of this one:

"Since your jokes have taken a turn on the weather, I am constrained to tell you that it has gotten so dry lately up here in Wyoming County that we are thinking of hooping the pigs in order to make them hold swill!"

The Beginning of an Orchard

What a Boy Has Learned About Apple Growing

My son, Henry, age eleven, during his summer vacation, wrote the following article. Henry picked up this information going around the orchard with me and with men like Professor Hedrick of the Geneva Station, and Professor Heinicke from Cornell, and also through reference books. The work is entirely his own. The only corrections we made were in spelling. His article interested me so much that I thought our junior subscribers would also enjoy reading it. —H. M. Jr.

WHEN you set out an orchard you usually put out more than one variety on account of cross pollination. There are two different ways of planting an orchard; one, is to put out a permanent orchard and the other way is to put out fillers. When you plant a permanent orchard it is best to plant your trees about forty-three feet apart and you plant your orchard in a diamond shape because it makes each one of the four trees in the diamond an equal distance apart, and when in the form of a square they are not equal distances apart.



Henry Morgenthau 3rd

The fillers that you plant are usually bearing trees that bear before the permanent trees. When the permanent trees get their full growth you dispose with the fillers so that the permanent trees get plenty of sun and air.

The actual planting of the trees is done by blowing out the holes with dynamite and planting the one or two year old trees which you purchase from some nursery.

When you plant an orchard you never know what variety of apple will be popular when your apple trees bear, so sometimes after you have set out an orchard of Baldwins, for instance, and then when your orchard is about ready to bear the Baldwins are not wanted a bit, so you have to graft your orchard.

The word graft means "pencil" in old Greek, as when you graft your orchard you get small twigs from the variety of tree that you want your trees to be (and these twigs are pointed at the end like a pencil) then you cut off the top of each branch with the exception of one, and in each of these branches you make a little hole, then you put in the twig and bind them with tape and put hot melted wax around the tape. The reason that you leave one branch on the tree is because the tree needs some leaves to absorb oxygen. The next year the new twigs will have leaves on them so you cut off that one branch so that no fruit will come out there. You also keep all little shoots from springing out from the trunk of the tree. This form of grafting is called "Top Working." Another kind of grafting is called "Bud Grafting" which we do not use in our orchard.

When all trees are young it is necessary that their bark should not be destroyed, because the bark carries the sap up the tree and a tree would not live if its sap did not flow freely. Rabbits, woodchucks and other such animals love to eat the tender young bark of an apple tree so the only way to stop them is to put wire mesh around the trunk of the tree about eighteen inches high, which is enough to keep the rabbits away.

Sometimes when the tree is young

By HENRY MORGENTHAU 3RD

the grub worms will get in some of your trees. They start from the ground and work up some five to ten inches. If there are more than about three they are very harmful as they eat a hole up in the tree. If there are enough of them they will encircle the tree and the sap will not be able to pass up and down, and the tree will die. The way you can tell if there are any grub worms in your tree is that the bark is eaten off around the bottom of the tree and if you see that there are worms in your tree you put a long wire up the hole till you reach the grub worm, and if there is one, it will come out. It is best to do this every year if you can.

Pruning of Greatest Importance

One of the most important things in the growth of a tree is pruning. When the tree is young you cut off all the smaller branches and leave a few main ones. There are two theories of pruning; one, is to cut out all the branches in the center so that the light and air can get in that way. This is used to get high color. The other way is called a central leader. You leave a few main branches well balanced around the trunk to increase central growth. After you have pruned, you keep down all the suckers below the main branches so the branches have a better chance to grow.

During the winter, fall and spring, you do all the pruning on the older trees, as there are no blossoms, leaves or fruit that might be spoiled.

Some trees, by their natural growth, have a lot of small twigs which are too small to bear any fruit, so you cut them off. Other trees grow long and straggly, so you cut them off and try and make them more bushy.

After all the only idea of apple trees is the apples and of course everybody tries to have as many apples out of their trees as they can.

In May just before the blossoms there is a method of ringing the tree. The way to do it is to make a ring around each tree with a knife. The reason for doing this is that when you cut this ring around the tree you cut sap veins which carry the sap from the leaves down to the roots. While the sap is up in the tree and can't get down, it makes more little fruit buds, not for the coming bud but for the buds of the following year. This cut heals in about a week, but if it didn't the roots would die from lack of sap.

In May the blossoms begin to open up. From then on all possible care must be taken against insects. As for one, there is the calyx fly which enters the blossom and lays eggs. The codling-moth is very injurious to apples and attacks them in different ways. The codling-moth first lays eggs which hatch into pinkish caterpillars. The latter turn into moths which lay more eggs. The first brood (of caterpillars) usually enters through the blossom and comes out through the side. The second brood is hatched on the branches of a tree and the worms make holes in the side of the apple and come out the way they entered. Then they go down into the ground to come out the following year as a codling-moth to lay more eggs. The apple maggot is small and white and makes a winding hole through the apple close to the skin.

Hosts of Other Insects

Everybody has heard of the "Tent Caterpillar" which is destructive to apple trees in the same way that it is to all other trees.

The San Jose scale is almost round and about the size of a pin head. When there are a great number of them they cause small red spots on the fruit.

The only remaining insect that is very destructive in our orchard is the rosy and green aphid. They are a kind of lice which come in clusters and make the leaves curl so as to stunt the growth of the trees.

There are other insects besides those I have mentioned, but we do not find them in our orchard and they are not very common around this part of the country.

The killing of these insects is done by dusting and spraying. It is best to dust and spray in the spring and early summer because it is then that the insects are young. It is easier to kill insects when they are young, and also when they are older they begin to breed rapidly.

We dust and spray nine or ten times during the season as it is most necessary that as many as possible bugs are killed before they can injure the fruit, but even as many times as one sprays and dusts and sprays there are always some bugs.

One thing that is apt to ruin your crop of apples is scab. The scab is caused by fungus. The scab makes round, hard and brown marks on the apple. The fungus gets between the skin and the apple causing the skin to dry up and turn to brown spots. These apples are just as good as the ones without the scab. The only reason that we try to stop it is because it spoils the appearance of the apple and although the apples with the scab might happen to have a better flavor it is natural that you would choose the best looking apple as that is one's only way of judging.

(Continued on Page 18)



"After all the only idea of apple trees is the apple"

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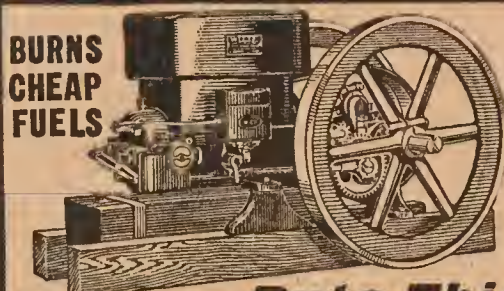
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



The Latest on the Cabbage Situation

IN AMERICAN AGRI-
CULTURIST of Octo-

By M. C. BURRITT

shipped 1177 cars
this season as com-

ber 6, I reviewed the general cabbage outlook and commented on total yields. Now the editor wants further information as to local yields and prices.



M. C. Burritt

I regard it as unusually important that growers of cabbage keep themselves well informed as to markets, crops and prices this fall because it is a year when speculation will be rife and prices will vary greatly. Every grower with a carload or more should be receiving these Government-State reports: (1) daily vegetable report which gives total state shipments with destinations for that day and price conditions both at loading stations and in principal terminal markets, (2) weekly summary of carlot shipments with cumulative totals by states to date, and (3) the weekly review of fruits and vegetables. All are free for the asking. Write your nearest U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Department of Agriculture and Markets office. Ours is Rochester.

pared to 653 cars in 1927. Total shipments this year from all states including the early southern crop, exceed last year by more than 1500 carloads.

Prices vary. Dealers of course try to buy as cheaply as competition and the lack of information by growers will permit. Early or Domestic cabbage is selling at from \$25 to \$32 per ton according to grade, quantity and location. At our own local loading station several small lots of early cabbage were sold this last week for \$25. At another point one car was bought for \$32. Good medium early cabbage is worth at least \$30 per ton. Danish cabbage is of course worth more. Comparatively little is being loaded yet as the late crop is just beginning to move. I know of one car of four to six pound Danish cabbage that was loaded at \$35 F.O.B. last week. Cars of Danish have been reported as high as \$38 per ton. Markets have been firm and strong all the past week with a slight tendency to rise. A fair conservative summary of cabbage values F.O.B. shipping points at the close of the first week in October is \$30 per ton for Domestic and \$35 per ton for Danish.—M. C. BURRITT, October 7.

Crop Will Be Small

We have already pointed out that the total domestic crop is only about half as large as in 1927 and that the Danish crop is about three-fourths as large. New York is below this general average for the country. In addition to low acreage and poor stands, yields will be generally low for two reasons. It has been rather dry during September and this fact has slowed up growth. Most fields are late. Heads will be small. On inquiry the average cabbage grower will tell you that he has about half a crop. Yields will probably average about from five to eight or ten tons per acre instead of the usual ten to twelve and fifteen tons per acre. Of course, there are occasional fields planted early under more favorable conditions which will give almost a normal yield. But these are the exception and they are balanced by fields that are so late that with an unfavorable October and November they may give no yield at all.

On the other hand there are some factors that may tend to depress present prices. With plenty of rainfall and sunshine in October and a late November freeze-up, total yields will be materially increased even on present low acreage and poor stands. If there is too big a rush to sell as soon as the cabbage is ready to ship because present prices are good, prices will be depressed. Moderate amounts of cabbage should be stored as usual. It is my own intention to market about half and store about half of my crop. There is a possibility too of importations, particularly from Holland. I do not know about this.

Carlot Shipments Less Than Last Year

New York points are loading less than half as much cabbage per week as last year. The last week in September shipments were 685 cars in 1927 and 280 cars in 1928. Total shipments to date from New York points are 2614 cars in 1927 and 1185 cars in 1928. Wisconsin, which has a large crop of Domestic cabbage has

National Apple Week Coming

SPEAKING of apples, National Apple Week this year will be held from October 31 to November 6, inclusive. All persons and agencies interested in the success of apple producing and marketing are urged to emphasize Apple Week with a view to increasing the consumption of this healthy and tasty fruit.

Will Judge Vegetables at National Contest

CLAYTON Reddout of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, who was proclaimed the New York champion 4-H vegetable judge at the recent contest in Syracuse is to try his skill at the national contest at South Bend, Indiana. This national vegetable judging contest is a regular feature of the annual meeting of the National Vegetable Growers Association. Young Reddout's trip was made possible largely through the generosity of the Joseph Harris Seed Company. Clayton's brother Franklin won the National contest in 1926.

What Readers Say

(Continued from Page 2)

it inside with two inches of cork, and inside of that two more inches of concrete, with a tight cover lined with cork.

I think I have given you about all the details you ask for. I will give anyone any information I can or show the cooler to anyone who cares to look at it.—W. S. MILLER, New Hampton, N. Y.

* * *

Crop "Dope" Helps

EVERY issue like the last two, and you will have a real farm service paper. You cannot realize how such crop "dope" helps.

In a rush of fall work I was tempted not to say anything. Then it occurred to me that probably hundreds of others were in the same boat and a word of cheer was called for. You know farmers are not letter writers, and you misjudge their feelings when they do not scribble you letters. Anyhow here's one.—J. M. G., New York.

Latest Crop and Price Reports

(Continued from Page 3)

the normal crop. Most of the beans grown here are pea beans which are selling from 7 to 7½ cents per pound."

Ontario County

R. W. Pease, County Agent of Ontario County writes: "Pea beans are selling for 7 cents per pound but I have heard of no prices on red kidneys. The crop is being harvested in excellent condition although some are late due to the wet spring. The acreage here is probably larger than last year, also the yield. The pick is smaller than it has been for some years."

From Livingston County

Charles H. Fogg, County Agent of Livingston County writes: "The condition of the bean crop was in most cases good. The fact that we escaped frost and are now having a week of especially good weather has caused beans, which were planted late, to mature. A number of growers especially in the towns of Conesus, Livonia, Groveland, Sparta, etc., are getting their beans in now. Beans in Caledonia were all harvested sometime ago and a good crop was reported. Here in the southern end of the county on heavier ground and where a wet spring delayed planting, beans did not ripen as evenly. However, the last two weeks have made a big change and good crops are expected in most cases. Several fields were injured by wet weather in the spring. The acreage this year is somewhat less. Wet weather prevented many from getting the beans planted. The yield will probably be slightly less because of some poor stands. Buyers are paying seven to eight cents."

Seneca County

Daniel Dalrymple, Farm Bureau Manager of Seneca County writes: "Both acreage and yield per acre here have increased over last year. Buyers are offering 7 cents per pound. The condition of the crop is good although some growers report uneven ripening."

H. S. Fullager, of Penn Yan writes: "The acreage planted this year was about 75 per cent of the average for the past 10 years. About 15 per cent of this was destroyed by wet weather last year and inability to cultivate has also reduced the yield. What remains produced a fair crop of fine quality beans, especially yellow eyes and marrow. Very few have threshed but the crop was harvested in fine condition. Prices in Penn Yan yesterday were \$8 for white marrows, \$7 for red kidneys, \$6.50 for yellow eyes."

Little Change in Potatoes

A number of letters from county agents and growers on the potato situation indicate that there has been little change since our last report.

J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, Long Island writes that about 50 per cent of the crop is dug, that there is a very slight loss from rot, that buyers have been paying 60 to 65 cents per bushel and that the yield of Green Mountains is estimated at 60 per cent of last year's crop.

Nassau County

H. H. Campbell, Farm Bureau Manager of Nassau County reports that digging is well along and that the late crop is being stored wherever facilities permit. The yield on Cobblers was slightly better than last year while Green Mountains are yielding about half a crop with little loss from rot. Prices on farmers market in New York City has been about \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Tioga County

Daniel Dean of Nichols, N. Y., reports that no cars have been loaded in his section but that stores are paying 80 cents to one dollar per bushel. Digging in this vicinity is about 10 to 20 per cent completed. In his section valley fields are yielding good but yields on the hills were less than last year.

(Continued on Page 10)

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With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

Regulations Controlling the Importation of Cattle

Can you give me some information about the import duty on cattle for breeding stock brought into this state from Canada. I would like to know just what the regulations are concerning the TB test as it applies to cattle brought into New York state from Canada.—A. L. H., New York.

THE laws, rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle from Canada are United States government laws, rules and regulations. It is our understanding that registered pure bred cattle are admitted to the United States duty free. Detailed information on this subject may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Regarding the subject of New York State laws and regulations which apply to tuberculin test of cattle imported from Canada, in this connection we wish to state that Federal regulations prohibit importation of such cattle into the United States, except upon a tuberculin test chart satisfactory to Federal officials. New York State accepts test certificate approved by United States officials. After the animals arrive in the United States they may be subjected to re-test. However, it is the usual practice to allow this re-test to wait until the herd into which they are introduced is due for a regular re-test. If the Canadian animals originate in a herd under official supervision in Canada, which is fully accredited, or which passed one clean test within a year previous to the importation of the animals, State and Federal indemnity may be paid, should any of the animals re-act to an official test. In case the animals did not originate in a herd under official supervision, as above mentioned, then there is no indemnity payable unless said animals have been within the State of New York for three months previous to the date when order of slaughter is issued.

Important Cattle Feeding Test Starts November 1

ANNOUNCEMENT was made last spring that the New York State College of Agriculture would undertake an extensive experiment to determine the most profitable percent of protein for the dairy ration. This experiment will start November 1st. The college has rented a farm near the campus and will keep 36 pure bred and grade cows there for two years.

About 75 per cent of the dairymen of the New York Milk Shed use a grain mixture containing 24 per cent of total protein. The surveys of the department of agricultural economics and farm management of the New York state college of agriculture indicate that the more protein there is in the grain mixture the more milk cows will give and the more money farmers will make from their dairy operations. Other experiment stations advocate less protein and the object of the present experiment is to determine as accurately as possible just what is the correct proportion. Protein is the most expensive part of the feed, so if it can be found that cows get along just as well with less than 24 per cent farmers will save money for not only will they have to buy less protein but in addition this will lessen the demand and consequently cut the price.

Thirty-six purebred and grade Holsteins have been selected for the test. These cows are all tuberculin tested, (Continued on Opposite Page)

It's an easy way to win dairy dollars,



THERE'S a new way—a money-making plan—of conducting the winter dairy. Its results are amazingly apparent to anyone keeping close records of milk production.

Instead of leaving to chance the health and efficiency of barn-fed cows, a simple, inexpensive course of conditioning—particularly of backward milkers—is found to bring big gains in the profits of the herd.

Kow-Kare, the concentrated invigorator, is the medium now used in thousands of winning dairies to step up winter milk yield and ward off breakdowns. This scientific formula is composed of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, plus potent medicinal herbs and roots. The direct supporting action on appetite, assimilation and digestion are attested by the extra quarts of milk that result.—And the ADDED quarts of milk are ALL profit!

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

and were all negative to the Bang abortion reaction at the time of their purchase. Each of these cows has a cow-testing association or other record of 8,000 pounds of milk or more per year, and each will freshen before November 1. The lactation now beginning will be the third, fourth, or fifth for each cow.

All the cows will be fed the same kind of hay and silage but the grain mixtures will be different. Twelve cows will be fed a 20 per cent protein grain mixture, twelve a 16 per cent, and twelve a 24 per cent. Each cow will be weighed once a week, and the milk will be weighed after each milking.

Worthy of Every Dairyman's Attention

The efficiency of the different rations will be determined by the difference in the total milk and fat production from each group, the liveweight changes in the cows, and the condition of the cows at the beginning and at the end of the feeding experiment as determined by three judges. Every item of cost will be known all the way through and from this something may be brought out as to the cost of production under such a set of conditions.

Professor Savage says that it is hoped that a great many farmers will interest themselves in the details of the experiment as it goes along, and recommends that every farmer watch the progress of the experiment. What ever the results, he says, they are bound to be interesting and directly applicable to the practice of feeding for milk production in the New York Milk Shed.

The Dairymen's League and the G. L. F. are co-operating in the experiment.

The Value of Pea Vine Silage

How does pea vine silage compare in value with corn silage?—B. W., *New York*
DIRECTOR F. B. Morrison of the Geneva Experiment Station is authority for the statement that good pea silage is worth fully as much as corn silage. It is much richer in crude protein than corn silage although the total amount of digestible nutrients is higher in corn silage.

Alfalfa Not a Concentrate

I have heard the claim made that alfalfa hay is as valuable as wheat bran. Is this true?

ALFALFA is a wonderful roughage but we believe it is saying too much for it to try to make a concentrate of it. It is true that the protein content of alfalfa approximates that of bran but the fibre content is much higher. Alfalfa leaves, excluding stalks, doubtless have a feeding value close to bran.

At the New Jersey College a ration of corn silage, alfalfa and nine pounds of a fairly good concentrate produced 20 per cent more milk than alfalfa hay and silage alone.

Trouble with Ropy Milk

"We are having trouble with ropy milk and seem to be unable to remedy it. Can you give us some suggestions?"

ROPY milk is caused by the growth of one of several types of bacteria that grow at relatively low temperatures. This trouble is a difficult one to control in spite of the fact that the bacteria are easily killed by boiling water or steam. The difficulty lies in the fact that every utensil that comes in contact with the milk must be sterilized. Neglect of one utensil is sure to cause trouble. The bacteria grow best between the temperatures of 55 and 60 degrees F. Holding the milk at a temperature of 50 degrees F. after cooling will help the situation.

Do not cut or graze alfalfa too close this fall. Six to eight inches of growth is needed to give winter protection.

The POORER Cows

with Tonic
made \$103.87
more profit

This is a competitive test between two groups of Guernsey cows to determine the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production. Test continued nine months.

THE six cows shown all freshened in September and all were of same type and condition and had same feed and care up to beginning of test.

October, the first month after freshening, was observation month, and was not included in test. But a strict account of feed and production was kept on all cows.

During October, three of the cows consumed \$30.52 worth of feed and made an average profit of \$27.27 per cow. The other three consumed \$30.11 worth of feed and made an average profit of \$24.39 per cow.

Starting the test November 1st, the three lowest producers had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed. The three highest producers did not receive the Tonic. Otherwise, there was no difference in feed or care of the two groups.



These cows got Tonic



These cows did not

Both groups were fed a grain ration of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran, and 1 part linseed oil meal. Roughage consisted of mixed hay (clover and timothy) and corn silage.

Monthly Profit Records Compared

		Tonic Cows	Non-Tonic Cows
With Tonic added to their feed the poorer cows become the larger producers every month for nine months.	November	\$57.39	\$55.97
	December	61.80	46.61
	January	55.48	39.04
	February	44.39	35.76
	March	48.08	33.61
	April	49.21	35.16
	May	51.71	37.03
	June	53.25	44.84
	July	45.27	34.69
	Totals	\$466.58	\$362.71

Improved Stock Tonic Did It

The Tonic enabled the low producers in October to produce up to capacity, and to lead the other cows every single month of the test.

It put and kept these three cows in milking trim. They were right up on their appetites—bowels open, no clogging of the system, every organ functioning properly.

These three cows getting Tonic consumed in the nine

months \$299.89 worth of feed and produced \$766.47 worth of milk. The other cows, which were better to start with, consumed \$283.28 worth of feed, but produced only \$645.99 worth of milk.

The Tonic cows in the nine months produced \$103.87 more profit than the non-Tonic cows. The Tonic consumed cost \$13.50 and returned an extra profit of nearly \$8 for every dollar invested.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—all combined in one product

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 pounds for each cow.

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Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

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of

Fishkill Sir May Colantha

Born Feb. 21, 1927

His Price is Now \$450⁰⁰

THIS YOUNG BULL is from a 21 lb. two year old daughter of a nearly 23 lb. three year old, whose dam made nearly 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days.
His sire is from a nearly 900 lb. yearly record four year old, that gave close to 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. He traces twice to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and twice to King Segis Pontiac, a nearly double century son of King Segis.

The selling price of this bull will be reduced \$50 the first of every month until sold

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices etc., write

The Cigar SENSATION of the Day

Because there's no better smoke to be had at anywheres near the price

100 for only \$1.95

Test them FREE

JUST think of it! 100 Imported, Long Filler, Hand made, 5-inch, Corona Size Cigars for only \$1.95, plus postage. It's less than jobbers have to pay for like size and quality.

How can we afford it, it's a natural question—but it's simple when you know the facts.

Pacifico Coronas

are made of tobaccos grown in the celebrated Cagayan Valley. They are made in Manila, the largest cigar-importing center in the world, where living expenses are about one-third of American costs.

There is no import duty. We import direct and receive every two weeks, fresh stock—in air tight boxes and cases—from one of the largest, up-to-date factories in the Philippines.

We are under contract to sell several millions a year. To do it, we must first introduce to smokers, direct, at factory cost, plus importers' small profits.

Not only do we buy "Pacificos" at about 1/3 the price we would have to pay elsewhere for like size and quality, but by buying by the 100, direct from us, you save another 50%, the profits which jobbers and retailers would have to make if sold at retail

\$1.95
per 100
PLUS postage

for this 10 cent quality cigar is unbeatable and can't be duplicated.

Pacificos

are released by the Philippine Government to retail at 5 cents straight. If made in America of like grade stock—10 to 15 cents would be the retail price.

While we lose money on every first order, our aim is to obtain 100,000 regular, repeating customers. When we do—and which we will—our customers as well as ourselves will be happy.

Smoke 10 Pacifico Coronas

at our expense. If you are not delighted, return the others and we will cheerfully send back the \$1.95 paid us.

Return This Coupon Today

NATIONAL CIGAR CO. 1020-K
969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me 100 Pacifico Cigars. I will pay Postman \$1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 10 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

NOTE: If you will send check or M. O. you will prevent delays and save 12 cents C.O.D. charges. If you are East of Pittsburgh remit \$2.20 (\$1.95 plus \$25c postage). If West of Pittsburgh remit \$2.35.

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by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

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Reviewing the Latest Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese...	2.51	2.10
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1927 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

September Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for September for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.84
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	2.78
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers.....	\$2.68

Sept. 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.65
Sept. 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	2.57
Sept. 1926, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	2.46
Sept. 1926, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	2.36

The price of 3.5% milk is 20c higher than 3.0% milk.

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.74 per hundred, (\$2.94 for 3.5% milk). This is the highest price for August milk since 1923.

Sept. 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.73; 3.5%, 2.93
Sept. 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.53; 3.5%, 2.73

Butter Market Still Unsettled

CREAMERY	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 11, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	48 -48 1/2	48 3/4-49 1/2	48 1/2-49
Extra (92sc).....	47 1/2	48 1/2	48
84-91 score.....	43 -47	43 -47 1/2	40 -47
Lower Grades.....	42 -42 1/2	42 -42 1/2	38 1/2-39 1/2

The butter market cannot seem to get down to earth. For a few days it appeared that a little sunshine was ahead of us, but on October 6th clouds again appeared on the horizon, when there was a distinct lack of buying support, more so than is the rule on a Saturday when trade is quiet. On Monday, October 8th, nothing developed to relieve the weakness and prices eased off a half a cent.

The butter trade is not working right yet. Too many of the buyers lack confidence in the position of the market. This lack of confidence is based upon the extremely slow reduction of cold storage holdings and upon good fall production. On Tuesday the 9th the situation had not changed. The market was heavy and a loss of one cent at Chicago served to intensify the feeling of uncertainty.

Cheese a Shade Higher

STATE	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 11, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 -28	27 -28 1/2
Undergrade ...	24 -25	24 -25	
Held Fancy	28 -28 1/2	27 1/2-28	27 -29
Held Average			

The cheese market has advanced another notch. Some jobbing sales of June specials of New York state flats have brought from 28 to 28 1/2 cents. Scarcely any fresh cheese is arriving from up state. Wisconsin cheese is quiet. It is reported that some cars are being offered at a shade discount. The first week of October closed on the 6th with prices as quoted above. New York state cheese is in very light supply, which keeps that line of goods firm.

Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 11, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	61-65	61-65	63-67
Average Extras	54-60	54-60	58-62
Extra Firsts	40-48	40-48	47-55
Firsts	33-36	33-35	39-44
Gathered	31-45	31-45	36-52
Pullets	33-38	33-38	32-36
Pewees	29-30	29-30	27-28
BROWNS			
Hennery	46-55	46-55	54-64
Gathered	33-45	33-45	37-52

The egg market is practically the same as it was a week ago. Fancy, full, fresh large nearbys hold firm. However, the buyers are critical and any lots showing mixtures containing shrunk yolks or eggs otherwise off

in quality are difficult to sell. In other words, intermediate grades and lower grades are not moving freely. These intermediate grades are running into heavy competition with cold storage goods. Cold storage eggs are beginning to give their owners a little concern. Just as soon as the market begins to show any life at all they are eager to move these holdings and get cash in hand. Consequently until we are able to eat into these cold storage holdings, intermediate grades are going to have a tough time of it trying to get a satisfactory price. That is why we have been harping on the subject of close selection in order to hit the higher classifications where the going isn't so heavy.

Live Poultry Market in Poor Shape

	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 13, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	26-29	32-35	23-27
Leghorn	18-22	25-23	14-17
CHICKENS			
Colored	21-28	30-36	24-25
Leghorn	20-28	29-30	17-22
DUCKS, Nearby	16-30	26-30	20-30

Last week the live poultry market, we reported, showed an under-the-surface condition that was not highly desirable for shippers. This week the market is practically demoralized. Fancy fowls are fairly steady, but other than that the buyers have practically full sway. Freight arrivals have been unusually heavy and these have made it very miserable for express shippers. Chickens have slumped heavily in price due to the full supply and leghorn fowls are largely in the buyer's favor. Accordingly, it is inadvisable to those who are contemplating shipping birds to pay close attention to the quality of the birds. We have advised this all along.

Meats and Live Stock

	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 11, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	17.50-18.00	18.50-19.00	18.00-18.50
Medium	12.00-17.00	13.00-18.25	13.50-17.75
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.75-14.00	14.00-14.50	13.00-13.50
Medium	12.00-13.25	12.25-13.50	11.50-12.75
Common	8.50-11.75	9.00-12.00	9.00-11.25
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	5.25-7.00
Common light.....	7.00-8.25	7.25-8.25	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.75-9.00	9.25-9.50	7.00-7.50
Medium	6.50-8.25	7.00-9.00	5.00-6.75
Cutters	4.50-6.25	4.50-6.75	2.50-4.50
Reactors	5.00-8.50	5.00-9.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	14.00-14.25	14.00-14.25	14.75-15.25
Medium	11.50-13.50	11.50-13.50	11.00-14.50
Culls	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00	11.75-12.25
130-160 lbs.....	11.25-11.75	11.75-12.00	11.50-11.75
Av. 200 lbs.....	10.50-11.25	11.25-11.75	11.00-11.50
RABBITS (per lb.)	.18- .23	.18- .23	.18- .22
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.14- .26	.15- .25	.10- .24

Feeds and Grains

	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 11, 1927
FUTURES			
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.18 1/4	1.17 3/4	1.30 1/4
Corn (Dec.) .....	.81 3/4	.80 1/4	.90 3/4
Oats (Dec.) .....	.43 3/4	.42 3/4	.47 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.65 1/4	1.64 3/4	1.48 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.21 7/8	1.15 3/4	.60
Oats, No. 2 .....	.54 1/2	.54	
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	37.50	37.00	37.50
Spring Bran	30.50	30.00	29.00
Hard Bran	33.00	32.50	32.50
Standard Mids	32.00	32.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	39.00	40.00	41.00
Flour Mids	40.00	40.00	38.00
Red Dog	46.00	46.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	37.50	38.50	40.50
Yel. Hominy	37.50	38.00	40.00
Corn Meal	44.00	42.00	38.00
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.75	39.00
Gluten Meal	51.75	50.25	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	46.00	40.50	40.50
41% C. S. Meal	52.00	44.00	44.50
43% C. S. Meal	52.50	48.00	45.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	49.00	52.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Potato Market Quiet

There has been no change in the potato market since last week.

On page 13 is a special report on the potato situation from Mr. R. L. Gillette of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The October 1st report shows an estimated crop of 463,722,000 bushels for

the entire United States compared with 406,964,000 bushels a year ago. The following is a tabulation of estimated production in the more important potato producing states.

	1928	1927
Maine	38,046,000	37,288,000
Penn.	31,531,000	26,400,000
Michigan	35,740,000	23,120,000
Wisconsin	32,460,000	23,920,000
Minn.	36,904,000	33,128,000

Fruits, Vegetables and Other Products

The CABBAGE market as a whole is about steady. Values show little change. On the 9th State Domestic was quoted from \$42.00 to \$45.00 per ton in bulk; state Danish \$45.00 to \$48.00.

The APPLE market is quiet. There is a little easier undertone in the face of liberal supplies and a somewhat diminishing demand on anything but the choicest marks.

DRIED APPLES from up state have been bringing from 16 to 17 cents a pound for the best marks.

We urge shippers to get daily reports via RADIO on apples, cabbage, potatoes, onions, celery, carrots, etc.

State CELERY has been meeting a steady market. State rough bringing as high as \$2.75 per two thirds crate, poorer down to \$1.25.

The best Catskill and Long Island CAULIFLOWER has been bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Poorer lots from \$1.00 up.

Late Crop and Price Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

He reports little loss from rot but that dry weather has cut yields considerably.

William Stempfle, Farm Bureau Manager of Steuben County says that digging has just begun there. At a special meeting of the Farm Bureau potato committee recently it was the consensus of opinion that the crop is 25 per cent under last year. The Steuben County crop is of excellent quality with little rot. The tendency in Steuben County is to put the bulk of the crop into storage. The market ranges from 40 to 60 cents.

Mr. G. Herbert Foss of Fort Fairfield, Maine, writes that digging is about four-fifths completed, that the yields vary greatly and that there is practically no loss from blight in his locality.

C. W. Radway, Farm Bureau Manager of Franklin County reports that buyers are offering from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Digging in Franklin County is about 25 per cent completed, resulting in a crop about 50 per cent smaller than last year. According to Mr. Radway there is about a 20 per cent loss from rot.

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Farm News from New York

Silo Filling is Well Under Way--County Notes

EVERYONE has been so busy getting the corn into the silos this week that no news of any great moment has had opportunity to get under way. The ordinary everyday tasks of fall are well under way, and plowing has



W. I. Roe

started too. Some sections are a little dry yet, while others are too wet, but this will be evened up shortly in all probability. This is one of the prettiest times of the whole year—the coloring of the vegetation and of the sky being inimitable—and it

seems as though this fall, with the lack of killing frost, the colors of the leaves are more gorgeous than ever.

Apple picking is going on, but the crop is short, many having almost no fruit at all. Of course up here we do not have many commercial orchards, most of the apples being grown in the smaller farm orchards. Harrington Bros., near Watertown, have the largest until one gets down to Oswego, or around toward the Champlain region, going north. Some dust, others spray, and some use a combination of both, according to season and kind of spray required. One of the drawbacks to apple raising in the past, has been the difficulty in securing varieties that will live through some of our cold winters. Only a few years ago, large numbers of Tallman and Baldwin as well as some others were killed by a 30 below zero temperature following a few days of warmer weather. As these were in the old bearing orchards as well as the younger, it made some serious vacancies. Nowhere in this North Country does one see many young apple trees, and it would appear that it is only a matter of time before the apples must come to us entirely from the apple bearing sections of western New York, Champlain Valley, and the Hudson River. I was almost tempted to mention the far west—Washington, etc.—too, as we see many apples come into this section every year packed in boxes and bearing the trade mark of some western association or firm. This last year, however, the quality of the New York state apples sent in was very much better than that of former years, and if it can be kept up will do much to increase the consumption of apples in Northern New York. The quality of the apples available when local grown stuff was used up, did not tempt anyone, with the result that other fruits have been used almost exclusively.

Fred J. Freestone, master of the New York State Grange, has been visiting

some North Country Granges, creating more enthusiasm in grange work, and telling of the accomplishments of the past year. According to some of the politicians, one would be led to believe that all the good things that have been achieved, are the result of one party or the other, but the fact remains that the work of the grange has made an impression on farm life that can never be estimated. The Lowville grange has initiated young members night, and from time to time the officers vacate their chairs and let the younger people conduct the meeting. This would seem to be a very good way indeed to increase the interest and to build for better granges for the future.—W. I. ROE, 10-6-28

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—Poultry farming is going strong in the county, judging from the large flocks visited on the tour conducted by Farm Bureau Manager, C. W. Abbey. Several thousand birds were seen in some flocks. All were of the White Leghorn variety except one flock of Buff Leghorns. One place visited had some sick birds and Prof. Ogle of Cornell who lectured at each place visited made a post-mortem examination of one chick and found internal parasites of three different kinds. Eva May Duthie of Cornell held a school of Dramatics at Gowanda this week. The next school will be on Wednesday, October 31.—M. M. S.

Cayuga County—Silo filling is progressing rapidly. Corn is in fine shape with no frost. Some fields are too mature and thousands of bushels of these big ears will be snapped off for other feeding. Wheat is practically all in. The ground is rather dry but fitted in fair shape. Cows are holding up well. Poultry and egg prices are advancing. Butter—50 cents and eggs—50 to 55 cents. There is a good demand for pullets. Cabbage, carrots and onions bring good prices and peaches are plentiful but still bringing \$1.50 a bushel. There is some alfalfa yet to be cut while thousands of acres of timothy stand ripened and neglected. This may help to balance production and consumption and make a market next spring for those who did cut.—A. D. B.

Sullivan County—Most poultry raisers have put their pullets in their pens for the winter. A few have started to lay. Old hens are selling for 20 cents a pound and not much call for them at that. We are having fine weather for farmers to do their fall work. Most potatoes are dug but not a very good crop. There has been much rot. Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne Knight of Grahamsville recently celebrated their 71st wedding anniversary. He is 91 and his wife is 90 years. The Grange is planning on a basket

picnic to be held at the Graham monument in the near future.—P. E.

Tioga County—Corn where the leaves were shredded into ribbons and the stalks flattened to the ground has surely taken a new lease on life. It has straightened up and grown wonderfully so that silos in the hail stricken area can and are being filled and those farmers who were so depressed can and will retain their herds of cows. One farmer especially was almost down and out. A few years ago his entire herd of cows was tested out. He has with much painstaking built up a new herd and now has around 30 head of stock and the thought of nothing to keep them on naturally caused much depression. However, the hail swept his fields clear of buckwheat. They were as barren as the center of a highway and remained so. In the oat fields in that section where hail cut off the heads, a very few were left and it was thought that possibly they might get back their seed. Corn has made a most wonderful growth throughout the county, notwithstanding being torn and flattened.

The yields of fruits seem far better in the northern part of the county, especially apples, though occasionally a tree seems to be well filled. Peach trees, mostly, are well laden, grapes—fair yield, and potatoes are in many cases afflicted with blight and are small. But take it all in all, although the season has been an unprecedented one, farmers will not starve, though they may be unable to meet all the payments due. It has surely proven to be a much better proposition than was supposed possible at one time.—Mrs. D. B.

Madison County—September 23 and no sign of frost! Farmers are cutting buckwheat and corn. Sweet corn has been an unusually fine crop this year. We have had some strong wind but not much rain this month. Tomatoes are a bumper crop. Potatoes are fine. Pumpkins a plenty. As a rule this has been a good year for farmers in this section.—Mrs. C. A. P.

Along the Southern Tier

IN Broome County we have had our first sheep case on appeal, so far as the knowledge of your correspondent goes, in history of southern New York. Farmer Light's sheep were injured by dogs. Certain ewes and lambs, as he asserts, were killed or so damaged that they died. He had the inspectors and they appraised the damage. The amount was not satisfactory to the farmer and he appealed to the Board of Supervisors. The case was brought before the Committee of Agriculture of the Board and evidence heard. The Committee reserved judgment.

We have had a number of hard storms damaging crops here and there to some extent, but we are thankful that we have not suffered as have our fellow farmers in some parts of the country.

Charles N. Hotchkiss, a prominent farmer on House's Hill south of Binghamton died recently. Mr. Hotchkiss for a number of years kept a fine herd of cows and furnished milk for Binghamton.

More than usual interest is being taken in the coming election and more attention is being given to getting out the vote than ever in the past. Women voters are especially interested.

There is a general complaint of blight in the potato fields of this part of the country. Only where spraying was done is there a full crop. Spraying rings are doing good work in some sections. The present price of potatoes is about 75 cents to \$1.00 a bushel.

Supervisor Buck of Conklin had six acres of sweet corn this year which netted him a handsome sum.

Few farm real estate sales are noted. Never were so many farms advertised for sale for taxes.—E. L. V.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Potter County—There have been flurries of snow in the air but no killing frosts yet. Farmers are threshing grain. Light yields of oats are reported. Many grasshoppers attract large flocks of crows. Unsprayed potato fields yield few potatoes. Pastures are still green. Prices: Pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; eggs, 40 and 44 cents; butter, 50 cents.

Crawford County—It is quite warm to-day but we have had a little snow and only a little frost. Buckwheat is all cut and not a very good crop. Silos are nearly all filled or as many full where there has been corn enough to fill them. Wheat is all sown but not a large acreage. Potatoes are not a very good yield—\$1.00 per bushel. Eggs, 45 cents; butter, 50 cents; wheat, \$1.35 a bushel. Cows are high. There are very few winter apples.—J. F. S.

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Occupation

Central New York Notes

SILLO filling is nearly done in this section and threshing is mostly finished except for buckwheat. Some farmers have got a good start with potato digging and many are moving potatoes into the market as fast as possible to avoid rotting in storage as a result of blight infection. Not much rot has appeared in digging, probably on account of the extremely dry weather during September.

The ground is very dry for this time of year. Cabbage continues to suffer from lack of moisture and pastures are practically worthless at the present time in most of central New York, except in the counties just west of the Catskills where the rainfall was heavy in August, amounting to 6 or 8 inches as compared with about 3 inches of rain during August in the counties farther West.

Fall plowing for wheat had to be abandoned in some places in the western central part of New York State because the ground was so dry. Where wheat got planted seasonably it is coming up nicely.

There is a considerable increase in interest in the winter short courses at the college of agriculture at Ithaca. A statement recently issued by the college states that more than eight thou-

sand have attended the short courses during the thirty-five years since the short courses were started. We know many men who took the short courses who are now successful farmers and speak very favorably of what they learned at the college and especially of the advantage that the short course gives in forming acquaintances with the college staff and the various departments.

The farm bureaus are holding meetings of committeemen in all the communities to plan for programs for this winter. Conferences of county farm bureau directors, and county meetings are also being held to arrange for the annual membership canvass. Most of the counties have more memberships than they have had at any time for several years. I attended a meeting of county chairmen at Elmira the other night and they agreed that the annual membership renewal is the best indication of the desire of farmers to have the farm bureau in the county.

A report recently issued by the Weather Bureau shows that the mean temperature for New York State during August was 70.8 degrees. It was the hottest August in 28 years.—C. T.



Springtex UNDERWEAR

In 25%, 50% and 100% Virgin Wool—styled and sized accurately for men and boys. Knit on spring needle machines, giving it that comfortable "springy" texture. Cold-defying, health-protecting.

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MORE EGGS LESS COST BETTER HEALTH

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Beacon is a high powered Egg Mash—21 per cent protein, palatable, pure soluble minerals, Baker's grade milk only, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal—NO GREEN FEED NEEDED—no production slumps. Clean, honest nutritive feeds—remarkable digestant Protozyme insures utmost assimilation—uniform consistent long-time high production without loss of weight or vitality, body building without forcing.



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SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guinea. Write your wants and for mailing list. **PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.**



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Are the New Egg Grading Regulations Satisfactory?

IT frequently happens that rules and regulations do not work out exactly as planned when they are laid down. From the experience of some of our readers this appears to be the case with the retail egg grades recently put into operation in New York State.

Theoretically, they should not affect the producer, except by making it easier for him to get a price in accordance with the quality of the product he sells. The grades are retail grades and the producer is not supposed to be concerned with them so long as he sells only his own eggs. As it works out in practice it makes it difficult to sell eggs locally since the storekeeper prefers to buy eggs already graded rather than to take the responsibility of grading them himself.

This hurts the small producer most—the man or woman who keeps a few hens to help out with the grocery bill, but whose flock does not produce enough to make it worth while to ship.

The local market is often the best market and producers who find it difficult to hold it are not impressed with the advantages of the regulations.

Perhaps producers should interest themselves in the grading rules and deliver a product to the local market already graded to conform to the law. We believe that the problem is one that needs discussing and we will be glad to hear from our readers, both producers and retailers, concerning their experiences with it.

Poultry Breeders Meet at Ithaca

AT a recent meeting of the New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, Inc., held at Ithaca, it was decided to change the name to the New York State Cooperative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc. The change in name does not in the least affect the activities or programs of the former organization. At the election for three new directors, F. W. Wardle, F. C. Plinston and M. C. Porter were elected to serve for a term of three years.

Following the decision of the poultry club to change its name, it has applied for membership in the National Poultry Council. Another important matter to receive attention was the adoption of a motion to have a committee appointed to study a definite sales policy to sell chicks, eggs and stock of its members on a cooperative basis.

Following this action, the association has sent to its members a questionnaire covering the more important phases of selling chicks and eggs. From the answers given to the questions, the association will be able to map out programs for another year.

Overcrowding Causes Poultry Troubles

PART of the sickness in poultry flocks during the last few winters has probably been due to an increase in size of flocks without a corresponding increase in size of houses. Dampness on the sidewalls and roof is often the result of overcrowding. This dampness lowers the vitality of the flock, encourages disease, and decreases egg production.

Each hen needs from three and one-half to four square feet of floor space. A hundred birds may be comfortably housed in a house twenty feet square.

See that all poultry is free from worms before placing in winter quarters.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Brown's Beach Jacket

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**With the A.A.
CROP
GROWER**



High Quality Potatoes, Beans in Prospect in New York

(Special to American Agriculturist)

THE dry weather in September in New York State has made for high quality in these products this year, according to the state-federal crop report for October issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. With splendid growing weather during the early part of the season, the potato vines took on very thrifty growth and made good size but this same weather was also favorable to the growth of the blight fungus which became quite prevalent in the unsprayed fields. Soon after this started, however, the weather became dryer throughout the intensive potato sections of Western New York and Long Island and the potato blight was checked before it had reached the tubers to cause rot. This killing of the vines early prevented the tubers from making the large size which they otherwise would and consequently lowered the yields. In those unsprayed fields where the rains continued, rot is proving a serious loss. This is especially true in some of the potato sections from Syracuse eastward and southward.

On Long Island, the potato vines were more nearly mature when blight became prevalent so very little rot has been experienced although the yield has been cut.

Over the entire state well sprayed fields have remained green until late in the season and continued their growth.

Considering the condition of all of the potatoes as it stood on October 1st this year's production is forecast at 32,821,000 bushels compared with 28,620,000 bushels last year. Potato production promises to be generally greater throughout the late potato states from New York to Minnesota, although Maine is about the same as last year in total crop.

Bean Prospects Promising

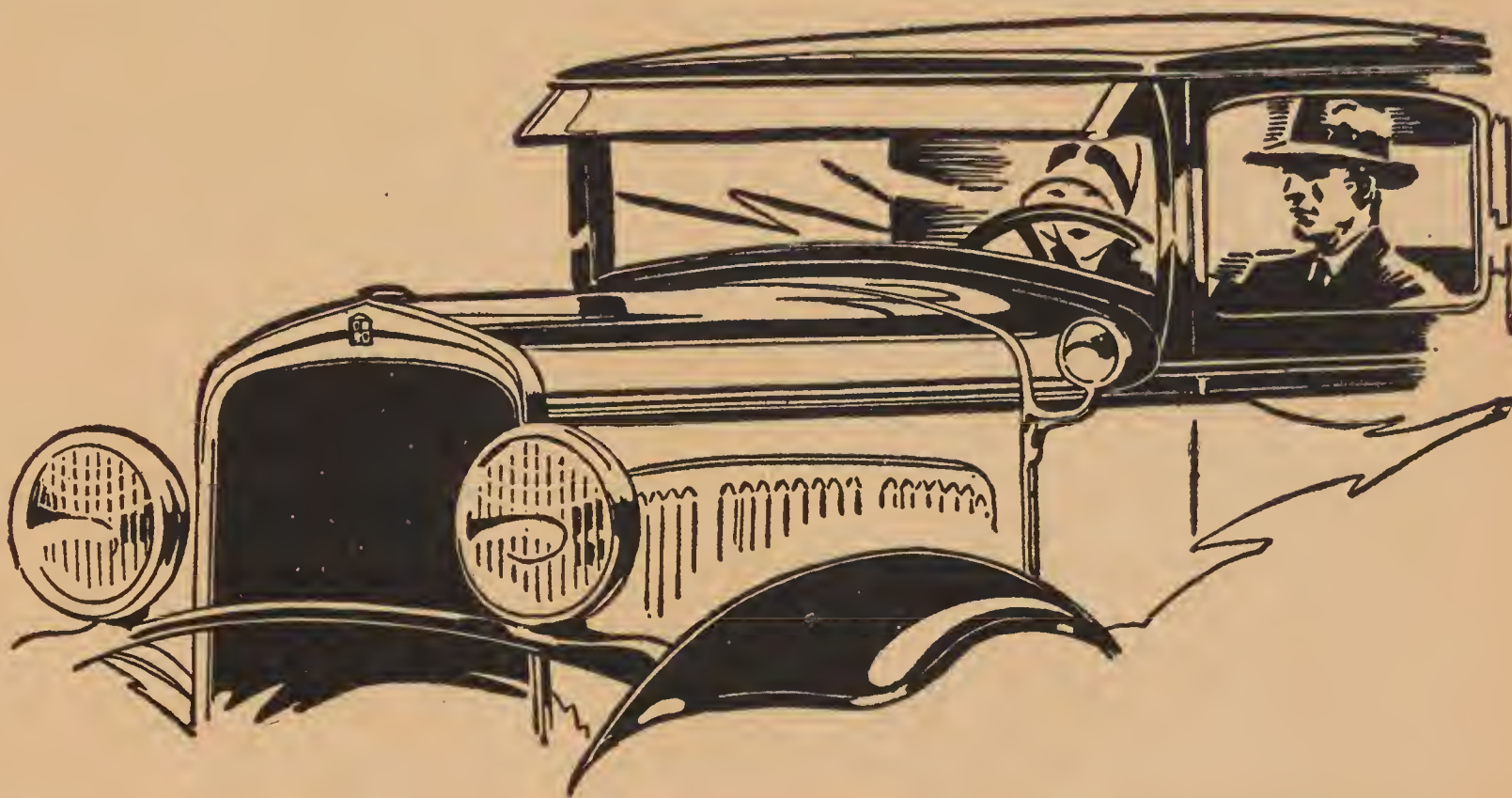
The field beans of the state also made growth until they were injured by fungus diseases which, in most cases damaged the crop by merely cutting short the yield but did not, in most cases, damage the seed. This, with generally good harvesting weather has given a good quality crop. Production is now estimated at 1,260,000 bushels compared with 1,066,000 bushels last year. In Michigan the crop was injured by wet weather followed by extremely hot weather. In Colorado hail and drought have injured it considerably. The entire field bean crop of the country, including dry limas, is now placed at 15,896,000 bushels compared with 16,891,000 bushels harvested last year.

Slight Decrease in Apples

A slight decrease from earlier estimates is indicated, with picking well under way. Apples in the commercial sections have generally sized well and have taken on good color. Scab control was difficult, and unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards have low-grade fruit. On the other hand, in orchards where control was good, there is much excellent fruit. Early varieties were generally fair to excellent, while Baldwin, Northern Spy and McIntosh are light. Ben Davis is excellent and Greenings are very much better than a year ago, when the crop was nearly a failure. The decreases from 1927 are apparently mostly in the upper Hudson Valley, in the Lake Champlain section and on Long Island, while the largest increases are in the counties south of the four main fruit counties of western New York. The important commercial sections of the lower Hudson Valley and Lake Ontario regions have considerably larger volume than last year. Should about the same proportion of the crop be trucked and used for by-products, canning and evaporating in the shipping territory, as last year, it would be reasonable to expect carlot shipments totalling 13,000 to 14,000 cars from this season's crop, compared with 10,020 cars last season. The October forecast of 19,842,000 bushels total crop compares with 13,600,000 bushels last year. The commercial forecast is for 3,836,000 barrels compared with 2,721,000 barrels last year. The state crop is substantially below average.—R. L. G.

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Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

The Aluminum Wedding

The Old Gives Way to the New Even in Wedding Anniversaries

A CONGENIAL group of friends gathered to offer congratulations to a couple who celebrated their tenth anniversary. As refreshments were being enjoyed, there came a knock at the door and an old-fashioned tin peddler entered, aluminum ware of various kinds slung about his neck and held in his hands. He handed a card to the hostess and she read as follows:

"Ten happy years have you been wed,
That seems a long, long while,
We bring no gift of tin, instead,
Aluminum's the style.
So with the peddler's ware you'll find,
No end of cordial wishes kind!"

Needless to say the "peddler" was a friend disguised in broad-brimmed hat, overalls, flannel shirt.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

"Different" Pumpkin

TO those who may still be paring and stewing pumpkins I suggest my way, which is surprisingly quick, and you will find the pumpkin much

richer and drier. Wash, halve, scrape out seeds and fibres, slice into convenient strips and place in a flat colander or coarse strainer in a covered baking pan (or roasting pan.) Bake in a moderate oven about an hour—remove cover of pan as quickly as pumpkin is tender—steam so a few minutes and remove at once. The strainer will allow the juice to drain off as it cooks and the pumpkin is delightfully dry. Scrape the pulp off the skins at once, do not leave it stand, and press through a sieve. It is then all ready for pies.

The following is a good variation of the regular pumpkin pie, and will be liked by lovers of chocolate.

1 cup pumpkin	1 egg
1 1/4 cup scalded milk	1/2 teaspoonful salt
5 level tablespoonfuls cocoa	1/4 teaspoonful mace
1 tablespoonful butter	1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon
1 tablespoonful cornstarch	1 teaspoonful vanilla

Mix all the dry ingredients, add to these, beating thoroughly the beaten egg, pumpkin and milk, in which the butter has been melted.—E. M. Y., New York.

Our testing kitchen advises adding

at least one cup of sugar to the amount of mixture given in this recipe. The texture of this pie is that of the usual pumpkin, although the pumpkin flavor is masked by the cocoa.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

- How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.
- How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.
- Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.
- Sealing Wax Craft—10c.
- Tables and Favours—10c.
- Old-fashioned recipes (for 2 cents postage).

Helps for the Home Dressmaker (Ask for the booklet Illustrated Home Sewing) price 60c.

A collar of soft material is more becoming to most older women than a stiff tailored one.

New Selection of Packaged Embroidery Articles



NOW is the time when women like to keep on hand something which may be decorated easily for gifts or to beautify one's own home. The collection shown here offers a wide choice of materials, ideas, and prices. These are neatly packaged with sufficient thread for working. The instruction sheets are enclosed. The complete bedroom set stamped on imported corn color organdie is priced as follows:

- No. 100, Boudoir pillow, 90c.
- No. 101, Scarf, 20x45 inches, \$1.50.

- No. 102, Vanity set, 3 pieces, 80c.
- No. 103, Full length curtains with valance, \$3.25.
- No. 104, Full size bedspread and bolster, \$4.50.

* * *

The linen articles are stamped on best quality Irish oyster bleach linen crash, hand tinted. This matching set is priced as follows:

- No. 125, Scarf, \$1.55.
- No. 126, Centerpiece, 36x36 inches, \$2.25.
- No. 127, Buffet set, 3 pieces, \$1.40.
- No. 128, Vanity set, 3 pieces, \$1.00.
- No. 129, Lunch set consisting of one 35-inch cloth and four napkins, \$2.80.

The other pillow and scarf are hand tinted sheer white lawn, priced as follows:

- No. 115, Boudoir pillow, 90c.
- No. 116, Scarf, \$1.15.

* * *

The laundry bag, No. 165, is tangerine Glen cloth trimmed in black sateen. Price \$1.50.

Order by number, enclose correct remittance and send to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Stubborn Cough Quickly Ended by Famous Recipe

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that usually follow the "flu."

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of ereosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles. Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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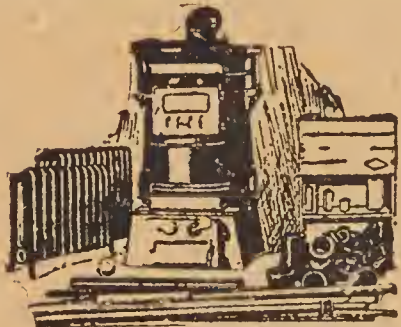
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Aunt Janet's Corner

Beauty Is Everywhere to Those Who See It

THE poet who would buy a hyacinth to feed his soul even though his stomach cried for bread had extreme appreciation for beauty which might well be divided a little more among us all. The flower committee who faithfully filled the church pulpit with flowers gave most of the congregation soul satisfaction with their beauty. But the church janitor saw only the muss the flowers made.

People sometimes climb for weary hours to get the sublime view from a mountain top or work for days, weeks or even years to achieve the harmony they wish in a cherished flower garden. "The eye to see" is a gift that lifts us above mere soil outdoors or the muss made by the flowers inside. The bleak and the sordid things are everywhere, but the soul rises above those and sees the beauties that are always there for the appreciative eye.

The shrubs planted around the church give a glorifying touch to the house of worship that it never had worn in its more than a hundred years of existence. The grass planted on the district school yard which had always lain bare, unattractive, muddy, dignifies that institution of learning to a position of real standing in its community. True, the shrubs have to be clipped and the grass mowed, but these

centers of community life are now something better than mere shelter.

Some there are, no doubt, who think it a waste of time and money to put on these beautifying touches, but those with eyes to see the "soul" to enjoy them will continue to bless the world in spite of the "unseeing" ones. —AUNT JANET.

Mrs. George C. Sick Wins

MRS. George C. Sick of Arkport, Steuben County, is the fortunate winner in the Completed Kitchen Contest. The prize is in the form of \$25 given by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus towards a trip to their annual meeting at Syracuse, November 7, 8, 9. There were entries from Steuben, Herkimer and Schuyler counties for the Completed Kitchen Contest.

This prize awarded by the Federation was offered as a special inducement towards finishing kitchens by those who had taken part in the letter contests of the previous years in which the Federation and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST co-operated. Miss Elizabeth McDonald of Delhi, N. Y., was chairman of the judging committee of the completed kitchens.

Hallowe'en Entertaining

A BOOK especially useful for those planning to celebrate Hallowe'en is "How to Entertain on Hallowe'en". It contains fine suggestions for decorations and for games. Send 10 cents to the Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Keep colors fresh! Not difficult, if you wash with Fels-Naptha. Naptha, you know, is what "dry cleaners" use to cleanse and freshen delicate colors. And Fels-Naptha is good golden soap combined with plenty of naptha by our exclusive process. So you get two safe, thorough cleaners working together—washing clean, even in the cool or lukewarm water that is best for colored clothes. For the whole wash, too, experience proves that...

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Graceful—Simple



2586



PATTERN 2586 with its flat hipline and low-placed circular fullness makes it a very interesting design for the pretty printed velvets or silk crepes. For the more practical purposes, wool crepe could be used. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-Fourth Avenue, New York City.



SAVE 1/3 to 1/2

Choice of 5 Colors
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Enamel Ranges—Bright,
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Yours... this FREE book of lower factory prices—just out. New features, new ideas! Porcelain enamel coal and wood ranges in 5 colors—gray, blue, tan, green and black. Lovely new combination coal and gas ranges—the latest Bungalow type—smaller in size. Cabinet heaters from \$33.75 up. Handsome rich mahogany or walnut. So handsome they harmonize with finest furniture. Heat several rooms. Exclusive features.

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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

AN hour later, the pike ran through an old wooden-covered bridge, to one side of which a road led down to the water, and the old negro turned the carriage to the creek to let his horses drink. The carriage stood still in the middle of the stream and presently the old driver turned his head:

"Mars Cal!" he called in a low voice. The Major raised his head. The old negro was pointing with his whip ahead and the Major saw something sitting on the stone fence, some twenty yards beyond, which stirred him sharply from his mood of contemplation.

"Shades of Dan'l Boone!" he said, softly. It was a miniature pioneer—the little still figure watching him solemnly and silently. Across the boy's lap lay a long rifle—the Major could see that it had flintlock—and on his tangled hair was a coonskin cap—the scalp above his steady dark eyes and the tail hanging down the lad's neck. And on his feet were—moccasins! The carriage moved out of the stream and the old driver got down to hook the check-reins over the shining bit of metal that curved back over the little saddles to which the boy's eyes had swiftly strayed. Then they came back to the Major.

"Howdy!" said Chad.

"Good-mornin', little man," said the Major pleasantly, and Chad knew straightway that he had found a friend. But there was silence. Chad scanned the horses and the strange vehicle and the old driver and the little pickaninny who, hearing the boy's voice, had stood up on his seat and was grinning over one of the hind wheels, and then his eyes rested on the Major with a simple confidence and unconscious appeal that touched the Major at once.

"Are you goin' my way?" The Major's nature was too mellow and easy-going to pay any attention to final g's. Chad lifted his old gun and pointed up the road.

"I'm a-goin' thataway."

"Well, don't you want to ride?"

"Yes," he said simply.

"Climb right in, my boy."

So Chad climbed in, and, holding the old rifle upright between his knees, he looked straight forward, in silence, while the Major studied him with a quiet smile.

"Where are you from, little man?"

"I come from the mountains."

"The mountains?" said the Major.

The Major had fished and hunted in the mountains, and somewhere in that unknown region he owned a kingdom of wild mountain-land, but he knew as little about the people as he knew about the Hottentots, and cared hardly more.

"What are you doin' up here?"

"I'm goin' home," said Chad.

"How did you happen to come away?"

"Oh, I been wantin' to see the settlemint's."

"The settlemint's," echoed the Major, and then he understood. He recalled having heard the mountaineers call the Bluegrass region the "settlemint's" before.

"I come down on a raft with Dolph and Tom and Rube and the Squire and the school-teacher, an' I got lost in Frankfort. They've gone on, I reckon, an' I'm tryin' to ketch 'em."

"What will you do if you don't?"

"Foller 'em" said Chad, sturdily.

"Does your father live down in the mountains?"

"No," said Chad, shortly.

The Major looked at the lad gravely. "Don't little boys down in the mountains ever say 'sir' to their elders?"

"No," said Chad. "No, sir," he add-

ed gravely, and the Major broke into a pleased laugh—the boy was quick as lightning.

"I ain't got no daddy. An' no mammy—I ain't got—nothin'." It was said quite simply, as though his purpose merely was not to sail under false colors, and the Major's answer was quick and apologetic:

"Oh!" he said, and for a moment there was silence again. Chad watched the woods, the fields, and the cattle, the strange grain growing about him, and the birds and the trees. Not a thing escaped his keen eye, and, now and then, he would ask a question which the Major would answer with

must have eaten breakfast pretty early."

"I ain't had no breakfast—an' I didn't hev no supper last night."

"What?" shouted the Major.

Chad stated the fact with grave unconcern, but his lip quivered slightly—he was weak.

"Well, I reckon we'll get something to eat there, whether they've got anything or not."

And then Chad explained, telling the story of his walk from Frankfort. The Major was amazed that anybody could have denied the boy food and lodging.

"Who were they, Tom?" he asked.

The old driver turned:

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening he meets the sons of Joel Turner, who take him home. The Turners take Chad and Jack "in", and they in turn endear themselves to the Turners, who send Chad to school. Chad's cleverness in school attracts Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster to him. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the country beyond the hills. During the winter Chad and Jack make themselves indispensable about the Turner place. With the coming of the spring "tide", the boys leave to float their logs down stream to the city in the bluegrass country. He is amazed at the railroad trains, steamboats and the bustle of city life. Chad gets lost and starts home on foot.

some surprise and wonder. His artless ways pleased the old fellow.

"You haven't told me your name."

"You hain't axed me."

"Well, I axe you now," laughed the Major, but Chad saw nothing to laugh at.

"Chad," he said.

"Chad what?"

Now it had always been enough in the mountains, when anybody asked his name, for him to answer simply—Chad. He hesitated now and his brow wrinkled as though he were thinking hard.

"I don't know," said Chad.

"What? Don't know your own name?" The boy looked up into the Major's face with eyes that were so frank and unashamed and at the same time so vaguely troubled that the Major was abashed.

"Of course not," he said kindly, as though it were the most natural thing in the world that a boy should not know his own name. Presently the Major said, reflectively:

"Chadwick."

"Chad," corrected the boy.

"Yes, I know"; and the Major went on thinking that Chadwick happened to be an ancestral name in his own family.

Chad's brow was still wrinkled—he was trying to think what old Nathan Cherry used to call him.

"I reckon I hain't thought o' my name since I left old Nathan," he said. Then he told briefly about the old man, and lifting his lame foot suddenly, he said: "Ouch!" The Major looked around and Chad explained:

"I hurt my foot comin' down the river an' hit got wuss walkin' so much." The Major noticed then that the boy's face was pale, and that there were dark hollows under his eyes, but it never occurred to him that the lad was hungry, for, in the Major's land, nobody ever went hungry for long. But Chad was suffering now and he leaned back in his seat and neither talked nor looked at the passing fields. By and by, he spied a crossroads store.

"I wonder if I can't git somethin' to eat in that store."

The Major laughed: "You ain't gettin' hungry so soon, are you? You

"They wus some po' white trash down on Cane Creek, I reckon, suh. Must 'a' been." There was a slight contempt in the negro's words that made Chad think of hearing the Turners call the Dillons white trash—though they never said "po' white trash."

"Oh!" said the Major. So the carriage stopped, and when a man in a black slouch hat came out, the Major called:

"Jim, here's a boy who ain't had anything to eat for twenty-four hours. Get him a cup of coffee right away, and I reckon you've got some cold ham handy."

"Yes, indeed, Major," said Jim, and he yelled to a negro girl who was standing on the porch of his house behind the store.

Chad ate ravenously and the Major watched him with genuine pleasure. When the boy was through, he reached in his pocket and brought out his old five-dollar bill, and the Major laughed aloud and patted him on the head.

"You can't pay for anything while you are with me, Chad."

The whole earth wore a smile when they started out again. The swelling hills had stretched out into gentler slopes. The sun was warm, the clouds were still, and the air was almost drowsy. The Major's eyes closed and everything lapsed into silence. That was a wonderful ride for Chad. It was all true, just as the school-master had told him; the big, beautiful houses he saw now and then up avenues of blossoming locusts; the endless stone fences, the whitewashed barns, the woodlands and pastures; the meadow-larks flitting in the sunlight and singing everywhere; fluting, chattering blackbirds, and a strange new black bird with red wings, at which Chad wondered very much, as he watched it balancing itself against the wind and singing as it poised. Everything seemed to sing in that wonderful land. And the seas of bluegrass stretching away on every side, with the shadows of clouds passing in rapid succession over them, like mystic floating islands—and never a mountain in sight. What a strange country it was.

"Maybe some of your friends are

looking for you in Frankfort," said the Major.

"No, sir, I reckon not," said Chad—for the man at the station had told him that the men who had asked about him were gone.

"All of them?" asked the Major.

Of course, the man at the station could not tell whether all of them had gone, and perhaps the school-master had stayed behind—it was Caleb Hazel if anybody.

"Well, now, I wonder," said Chad—"the school-teacher might 'a' stayed."

Again the two lapsed into silence—Chad thinking very hard. He might yet catch the school-master in Lexington, and he grew very cheerful at the thought.

"You ain't told me yo' name," he said presently. The Major's lips smiled under the brim of his hat.

"You hain't axed me."

"Well, I axe you now." Chad, too, was smiling.

"Cal," said the Major.

"Cal what?"

"I don't know."

"Oh, yes, you do, now—you foolin' me"—the boy lifted one finger at the Major.

"Buford—Calvin Buford."

"Buford—Buford—Buford," repeated the boy, each time with his forehead wrinkled as though he were trying to recall something.

"What is it, Chad?"

"Nothin'—nothin'."

And then he looked up with bewildered face at the Major and broke into the quavering voice of an old man.

"Chad Buford, you little devil, come hyeh this minute or I'll beat the life outen you!"

"What—what!" said the Major excitedly. The boy's face was as honest as the sky above him. "Well, that's funny—very funny."

"Well, that's it," said Chad, "that's what ole Nathan used to call me. I reckon I hain't niver thought o' my name again tell you axed me." The Major looked at the lad keenly and then dropped back in his seat ruminating.

Away back in 1778 a linchpin had slipped in a wagon on the Wilderness Road and his grandfather's only brother, Chadwick Buford, had concluded to stop there for a while and hunt and come on later—thus ran an old letter that the Major had in his strong box at home—and that brother had never turned up again and the supposition was that he had been killed by Indians. Now it would be strange if he had wandered up in the mountains and settled there and if this boy were a descendant of his. It would be very, very strange, and then the Major almost laughed at the absurdity of the idea. The name Buford was all over the State. The boy had said, with amazing frankness and without a particle of shame, that he was a waif—a "woodscolt," he said, with paralyzing candor. And so the Major dropped the matter out of his mind, except in so far that it was a peculiar coincidence—again saying, half to himself:

"It certainly is very odd."

VIII

HOME WITH THE MAJOR

A HEAD of them, it was Court Day in Lexington. From the town, as a centre, white turnpikes radiated in every direction like the strands of a spider's web. Along them, on the day before, cattle, sheep, and hogs had made their slow way. Since dawn, that morning, the fine dust had been rising under hoof and wheel on every one of them, for Court Day is yet the great day of every month throughout the Bluegrass. The crowd had gone

(Continued on Page 18)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



DOGS AND PET STOCK

200 BROKE HUNTING HOUNDS—Trial allowed. Stamp for catalog. "OCO" KENNELS, Oconee, Ill. 20 Years in business.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. Fur getters. Free catalog. BECKHOUNDS, OC42, Herrick, Ill.

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COON, FOX, RABBIT hounds—guaranteed A1, \$30. Toy spaniels, cute, smart, \$10. Good single harness and English riding saddle \$8. DAWSON, Tuckerton, N. J.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

REGISTERED COWS—Heifers and bulls, grade cows, T.B. tested. SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

T. B. TESTED HOLSTEINS and Guernseys, carload lots, 60 day retest guaranteed. E. C. TALBOT, Leonardville, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS—FINEST QUALITY, high grade yearlings and two year olds at lowest prices. E. HOWEY, 1092 James St., St. Paul, Minn.

FOUR PURE BRED JERSEY BULLS, one year and under. A few heifers; bull and heifer calves. Herd accredited. WILLIAM ELWELL, Worcester, N. Y.

MAPLEGROVE STOCK FARM offers a few registered Holstein cows and calves well bred and good individuals. Herd under State and Federal supervision. WILLIS VAN DEWALKER, R 2, Rome, N. Y.

75 COWS—WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, fresh and close up springers also heifers, 15 to 20 months old. All federal and state tested. Delivered by truck. Home only by appointment. Located 12 miles east of Hudson. Phone 6F5. E. CLAUDE JONES, Caryville, N. Y.

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REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS—Ewes and ewe lambs, guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Ithaca, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS—Yearlings, lambs. Few bred yearling ewes, also registered Jersey bull. CHARLES E. HANLETT, Hall, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINE MERINO yearling rams, bred for size and quality of wool. BURTON PINE, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs ready for service this Fall, also two yearling rams and ewe lambs. GEO. A. CUTHBERT, Hammond, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE and Dorset rams \$25 to \$40, shipped on approval. No deposit necessary. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

4 OR 5 PUREBRED CHEVIOT ram lambs for sale. \$20 without papers. \$25 with. OULEOUT VALLEY FARMS, D. J. Bresee, Oneonta, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred RAMS of all the long wool and fine wool breeds, also Dorsets, Tunis and Suffolks. Priced to sell. Won many premiums. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Tunis, Southdown, Rambouillet and Delaine-Merino rams and ewes. Hampshire and Yorkshire boars, sows and pigs. Golden Wyandotte cockerels. Write your wants. ELM DALE FARM, Davenport, N. Y.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels of good quality, \$2.50 each. WILLIAM H. MCKENRICK, Grampian, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms \$10-\$12. Yearling hens \$8. Young hens \$6-\$8. MRS. WARD JENKINS, Haleott Center, N. Y.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT HOME—Every student successful. SCHOOL, Box 707, Davenport, Iowa.

FARMS FOR SALE

DELMARVA FARM, 128 acres, will make two nice farms on state road one mile town. Two dwellings, modern houses for 1800 hens, sell with or without hens, stock, tools, tractor, boat. Write BOX 113, Snow Hill, Md.

POULTRY FARM on state road overlooking growing city in central New York. 8 acres, fruit and berries, 6 room house, 500 tanned bred birds, water, electricity and hot water in house, brooder and hen house. BOX 471, care American Agriculturist.

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ENJOY FLORIDA SUNSHINE—Furnished homes \$15 month up. Sell \$1,000 up. Beautiful St. Andrews Bay, library, college, Cnautauqua, quiet, restful, safe. CHAMBER COMMERCE, Lynn Haven, Florida.

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WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER HONEY—Send \$1.25 and receive a 5 lb. pail. G. A. PARSHALL, 818 Park Ave., Utica, N. Y.

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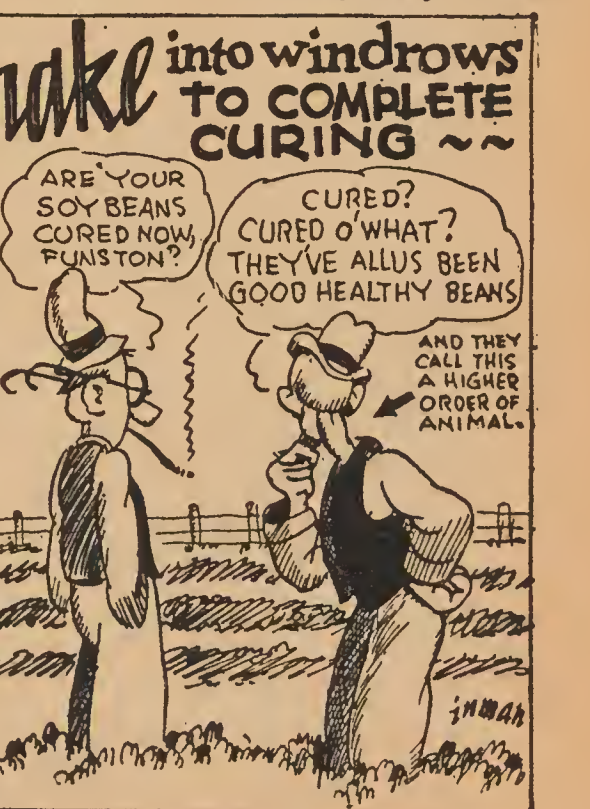
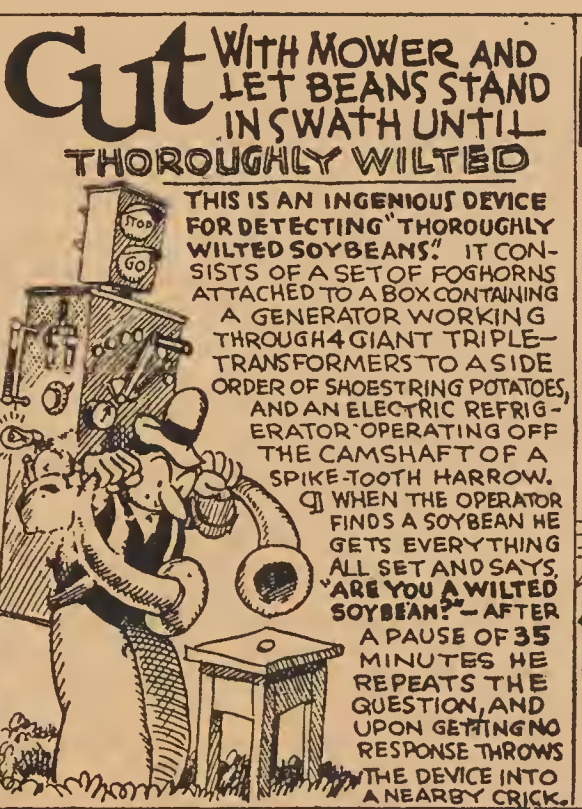
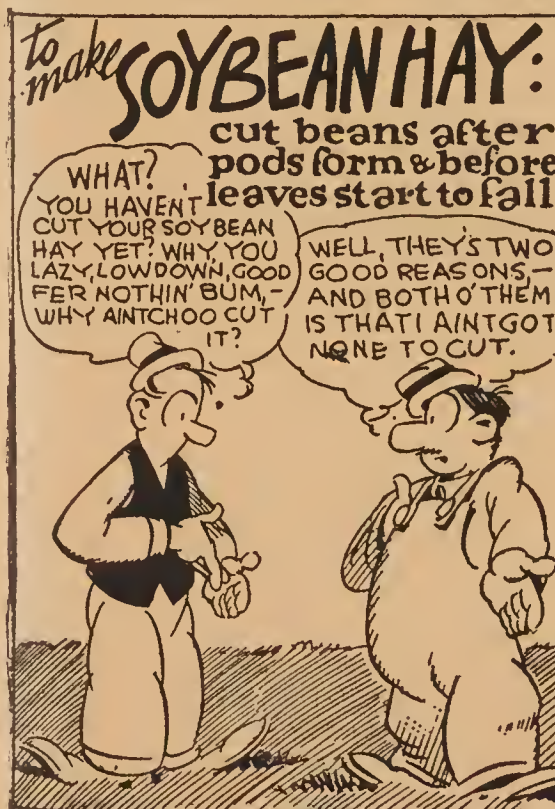
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WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send free catalog, Amazing Special Factory Offer, testimony of nearby users, etc. ☐ User ☐ Agent ☐ Dealer

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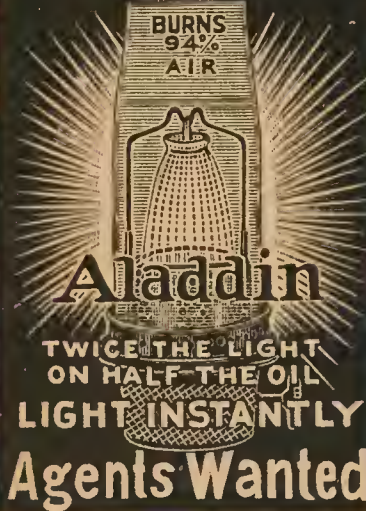
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Make your home bright and cheerful, **saving one-half on oil**. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. **Burns 50 hours on one gallon** common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke, or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. **WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED**. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

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POST YOUR FARM---KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF

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WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 4th Ave., New York City

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Electric Wiring Scheme Sold Where No Power Lines Are Planned

(Continued from Page 3)

any cost for line construction. This latter clause was also written into the contract. Most farmers who signed these contracts thought they were striking a clever bargain in getting a contract that specified no cost for pole construction.

Before the contract could be signed, the first stranger returned and in a matter of fact way would sit in his car as if waiting an opportunity to see the farmer. At the proper time he was recognized by the wiring salesman who displayed considerable surprise at seeing the representative of the Atlantic City Electric Company. He was invited to join them as they were discussing electricity for this farm. The salesman turned to the farmer and introduced the stranger as the representative of the power company. By this line of talk he led the farmer to believe that his company was planning to build the line in a few weeks and that they should have service not later than the first week in November.

With this additional assurance that the power company was going to build the line, the farmer was in the proper frame of mind to sign the contract. In offering the contract to the farmer to sign, it must be clearly understood that they were not made out in duplicate. Each was filled out separately. With three or four salesmen around talking, the papers were quickly handed to the farmer and he was asked to sign the original and then the duplicate. With some apology, the original contract would be handed to him again for a signature in another place.

The Job is Rushed Through

The salesmen soon afterwards drove away. The next day the employees of the wiring company descended on the farm yard and in a few hours the work was completed. A few days later the farmer receives a letter from a finance company stating that they had bought his note for so many hundred dollars. Before paying the wiring company in full, they asked for his signature to another form stating that the house had been wired and everything was satisfactory.

This letter mentioning the note brought our friend, Mr. Garrison, to the ground in an instant. He immediately wrote the finance company that he had not signed a note to his knowledge for having his house wired and did not know how it was secured. In a friendly letter the finance company expressed surprise that he did not understand from the salesman that he had signed a deferred payment note. To accommodate Mr. Garrison, they sent him a copy of the note calling for the payment of \$171.00 on December 31, 1928.

At this point inquiry made to the district office of the power company revealed the fact that they were not planning to run any line out this road for a long time to come. They told the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative that no lines had ever been planned for this road and most certainly none would be built this year. Later investigation showed that this firm was signing up farmers from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean. They have worked in North and Central Jersey as well as South Jersey. It is always the same old story. They sell wiring jobs and give no consideration to the farmer or make any effort to secure the extension of lines after the property has been wired.

Workmanship Inferior; Prices Exorbitant

So greedy have they proven for business that they have preyed on the poor as well as the more fortunate people. One instance was found where they bound over a poor woman whose only means of support was the wash tub. She was compelled to support an invalid husband on her meagre earnings by doing the family wash for nearby neighbors.

Thus runs the story of the path of this firm of wiring contractors that have fleeced scores of farmers out of

sums ranging from \$200 to \$600. When we say fleecing, we qualify it by stating that the quality of the work is so poor that it represents profits running into the hundreds on each farm. Where the average local cost of wiring runs about \$3.50 per outlet, this firm has charged from \$10 to \$20 per outlet.

Farms located three miles from the nearest line have been wired and the owners assured of service in a few weeks. Instances are found where there is not one chance in a thousand that the lines will ever be built unless the farmer puts up a thousand or more dollars as a guarantee.

In view of the alleged intent to defraud the farmers and the evidence that money and notes have been secured under false pretense, the prosecutor has started an investigation and warrants have been issued to bring the guilty parties into court. The full cooperation of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is extended to them in their efforts.

We hope any one who has had an experience similar to Mr. Garrison will write to us giving all the details. Further developments will be published in coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Beginning of an Orchard

(Continued from Page 5)

The only way to stop the scab is by dusting and spraying just before the buds open as this will kill the fungus. After the fruit is formed it is best to spray again to make sure that the fungus is killed.

When your apples are ready to be picked you have to sell your apples to some person who keeps them and sells them as they are needed or keep them in your own cold storage plant. There are also different ways of packing apples. In a good year we usually pack our apples in fancy bushel baskets and grade all the apples. By a good year I mean a heavy crop and not much scab. In a poorer year when there are lots of scabs and not much of a crop you don't have to be so careful about grading and such things because the market is in great demand for them and are willing to take practically everything.

After all our picking has been done we send someone around to pick up all the apples that have dropped. We send these apples to the cider mill.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 16)

ahead of the Major and Chad. Only now and then would a laggard buggy or carriage turn into the pike from a pasture-road or locust-bordered avenue. Only men were occupants, for the ladies rarely go to town on court days—and probably none would go on that day. Trouble was expected. An abolitionist, one Brutus Dean—not from the North, but a Kentuckian, a slaveholder and a gentleman—would probably start a paper in Lexington to exploit his views in the heart of the Bluegrass; and his quondam friends would shatter his press and tear his office to pieces. So the Major told Chad, and he pointed out some "hands" at work in a field.

"An', mark my words, some day there's goin' to be the damndest fight the world ever saw over these very niggers. An' the day ain't so far away."

It was noon before they reached the big cemetery on the edge of Lexington. Through a rift in the trees the Major pointed out the grave of Henry Clay. Chad knew all about him. He had heard Caleb Hazel read the great man's speeches aloud by the hour—had heard him intoning them to himself as he walked the woods to and fro from school. Would wonders never cease?

(To be Continued Next Week)



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Tailoring Company Finally Makes Refund

WE have commented in recent issues regarding the operations of the Universal Tailoring Company of New York City, also known as the Danbury Clothes Company. The party operating this firm is Charles Bond, whose brother Cecil is head of the National Style-kraft Tailoring Company. Both brothers apparently have a peculiar habit of adopting new names every once in a while.

As reported in the August 25th issue the Service Bureau had a complaint against these people. We were unable to locate them and asked the co-operation of the Better Business Bureau of New York City. We are pleased to report that through their kind efforts in behalf of our subscriber, a check was finally received in complete settlement.

Once more we add a word of caution about dealing with agents representing clothing firms unless you are absolutely sure that the firm is a reliable one.

Advance Listing Fee Again

"I am enclosing some advertising which I recently received from The Farm Buyers Guide Company of Olney, Ill. and I would like to have your opinion of them."

TO give our readers some idea of the contents of the literature received from this Company, we will quote their form letter in part. It reads:

"WHY WE MUST CHARGE A LISTING FEE. If we did not charge a listing fee, thousands would list their farms at extremely high prices, prices which would be out of all reason, and impossible to sell. By charging a listing fee, it assures our purchasers that you really have a farm for sale, that the price is right and title good, otherwise you would not waste money in advertising it. As newspapers and magazines charge a payment in advance, is it right to expect us not to do the same in view of all the service we render? Remember this, we are really sincere in wanting to help you sell your property, if you are as sincere in wanting to sell send us your listing with the small listing fee of \$7.50, and let us get started at once."

After investigating similar propositions, we find that similar real estate agencies made little effort whatever to sell the property. Their main interest was in getting the initial listing fee. At any rate, from our experience we again warn our subscribers against listing property for sale with any agency asking an advance listing fee.

The Law on School Age of Pupils

"I would like to know what the school law is in New York State about the age that children must go to school. I have three children; one fourteen years, five months; one fifteen years, ten months; and another nearly eighteen. I need them once in a while to help at home but the teacher and principal say there is a new law for this year that all children between six and eighteen must go to school every day unless they are sick. One of the trustees says there is no such law."

THE compulsory school age under present law is from seven to sixteen years of age. All children between the ages of seven and fourteen must attend school regularly whenever school is in session. Those who have reached the age of fourteen may leave school for employment if they have completed the eight elementary grades. Such children, however, must obtain employment certificates to be entitled

to leave school for work. You should consult with your district superintendent of schools who can give you full information on the subject.

Who Makes Stone Ground Flour

ONE of our readers has asked whether any one can give information with reference to old fashioned stone ground flour. In case any of our subscribers know where this is manufactured we will be very glad to pass this information on to our subscriber.

Consult a Physician

"Do you recommend the Radio Active Pad which is advertised to cure rheumatism?"

THE fact that radium has been successfully used by doctors has apparently opened a fertile field for quacks. We recommended to our sub-

scriber that he consult a reliable physician and follow his advice.

Company Makes Refund to Subscriber

"I am having difficulty with the Candy Company. I sent them an order for some goods which I was to sell within thirty days. I could return them within that time if I could not sell them. I did return the merchandise and have not heard from them."

WE immediately sent the facts to the Company and found that through an oversight a refund had not been sent to our subscriber. We were glad to report to our subscriber that a check was going forward to him for the full amount originally sent for the goods.

All Pedigrees Not Equally Valuable

"Can you give any information regarding the International Consolidated Record Association of Elmira, N. Y.?"

WE understand that this Association is run by Mr. H. A. Jones and that they register animals from a large number of breeds. We learn that some, at least, of the breed associations do not recognize registration papers issued by the International Consolidated Record Association in making out pedigrees. This would lead us to question the value of registration papers given by this Association.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During Sept., 1928			
Insurance Indemnities			
Paid to September 1st.....		\$105,095.54	
Paid during September.....		3,129.26	
		\$108,224.80	
John R. Green, Holcomb, N. Y.....	\$ 10.00	Ava E. Pruden, Beaver Dam, N. Y.....	40.00
Thrown from wagon—sprains		Auto accident—sprained ankle, cut lip	
Tracy Walker, Rushville, Pa.....	14.28	Elsie B. Cook, Mt. Vision, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured rib		Auto accident—contused body	
Mrs. Lela Tiedeman, Millertown, N. Y.....	30.00	Leona George, N. Java, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto skidded—fractured ribs		Auto accident—sprained head, back	
John W. Allnutt, Gaithersburg, Md.....	14.28	Margaret George, N. Java, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle		Car skidded—bruises and abrasions	
Irvig Washburn, Prattburgh, N. Y.....	40.00	Donald F. Hillis, Scheoctady, N. Y.....	4.28
Truck overturned—fractured ribs		Car struck by trolley—cut eyebrow	
Lizzie M. Jones, Rummerville, Pa.....	20.00	Frederick B. Vail, Bethel, Conn.....	7.14
Auto accident—bruised hand		Steering wheel broke—bruised leg	
Florence K. Allday, Clymer, N. Y.....	20.00	Julius Herman Est., Corfo, N. Y.....	1,000.00
Auto collision—sprained ankle		Car struck—mortuary	
Belle M. Allday, Clymer, N. Y.....	14.28	Caroline Gosell, Meridale, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—bruised leg		Car struck truck—cut tendon of leg	
Emil J. Koehler, Rockville, Conn.....	20.00	Clarence Lawson, Raveon, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto collision—scalp wound and injuries		Auto wreck—arm broken	
Mrs. Nettie M. Baker, Albion, N. Y.....	22.86	Lillian Z. Shracca, New York, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto collision—scalp wound and injuries		Thrown from wagon—sprained knee	
H. M. Baker, Albion, N. Y.....	22.86	Edwin Wakefield, Edmeston, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto accident—contused body		Thrown from load of hay—sprained elbow	
Geo. M. Dickhart, Theresa, N. Y.....	60.00	Roy J. Beemer, Sussex, N. J.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder		Auto overturned—lacerated thigh	
Earl M. Risio, Bridgewater, N. Y.....	100.00	D. K. Cutler, Moravia, N. Y.....	12.86
Auto collision—fractured scalp, contusions		Thrown from truck—contusions—sprains	
Charles E. Severage, Easton, Md.....	10.00	Willis J. Marsh, Jasper, N. Y.....	30.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs		Thrown from wagon—cut eyelid, bruises	
Thomas French, Ellicott City, Md.....	10.00	Donald P. Collios, Troy, N. Y.....	45.71
Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder		Bus overturned—dislocated arm	
Joseph M. Buros, Mattituck, N. Y.....	21.43	Lawrence F. Dewey, Caador, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto collision—scalp wound and cut knee		Auto overturned—lacerated legs	
Melvin D. Kaos, Fly Creek, N. Y.....	30.00	Berry Musiek, Union City, Pa.....	42.86
Thrown from wagon—contused muscles		Thrown from load of hay—fractured clavicle	
Solon Russell, Poland, N. Y.....	27.14	Ida M. Torrell, N. Albany, Pa.....	20.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractured radius		Auto accident—contusions	
Raymond Scharf, Caador, N. Y.....	20.00	Miriam Bilhy, Deposit, N. Y.....	1,000.00
Auto accident—cut face and scalp		Car struck sedan—mortuary	
Fraok L. Fleooy, Burke, N. Y.....	28.57	Grover Dellinger, Frankfort, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—fractures and contusions		Struck by car—sprained ankle	
John J. Farley, Keene, N. Y.....	30.00	H. C. Churchill, Akroo, N. Y.....	20.00
Car struck auto—fractured rib		Auto collision—fractured ribs	
Edward C. Smith, Hurleyville, N. Y.....	10.71		
Struck by tractor—contusions			\$3,129.26
Service Bureau Claims Settled			
W. B. Hill, Westford, N. Y.....	\$ 2.98	M. C. Hunsinger, Greene, N. Y.....	8.78
(Refund from mail order house)		(Returns for eggs sold)	
Mrs. H. G. Andrews, Gillet, Pa.....	2.95	Lester D. Pickett, Dunkirk, N. Y.....	12.40
(Refund on merchandise)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
L. A. Damoo, New Woodstock, N. Y.....	20.00	M. S. Chase, Rexville, N. Y.....	5.00
(Returns for live stock sold)		(Returns on merchandise sold)	
Isaac Boise, Marion, N. Y.....	100.00	C. S. Wolford, Port Byron, N. Y.....	7.82
(Returns for berry baskets sold)		(Refund on returned merchandise)	
Howard Bliss, Baiohridge, N. Y.....	20.00	Mrs. David Flyno, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.....	35.83
(Debt owed by town)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
Mrs. George W. Loveall, Peonshoro, W. Va.....	7.50	Mrs. Eugene Welch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	100.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		(Refund on unfilled chick order)	
Mrs. George W. Lovelal, Peonshoro, W. Va.....	7.50		
(Adjustment on dead chicks)			
J. A. Guthrie, Bristolville, Ohio.....	12.40		
(Refund on unsatisfactory oil burner)			
General Claims Where There is No Money Involved			
Collios Bros., Aurora, N. Y.....		Mrs. B. E. Morrell, Stanhope, N. Y.....	
(Registration papers on heifer)		(Unsatisfactory merchandise replaced)	
W. L. Abbott, Buskirk, N. Y.....		E. H. Duoham, Eatoo, N. Y.....	
(Lighting plant repaired)		(Egg crates returned by commission merchant)	
Chicken Thief Rewards Paid During September			
Joseph Schiller, 27th and Federal Sts., Camden, N. J. -	\$25.00		
Walter Lohnes, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. -	\$25.00		
Total \$50.00			
Total Paid to Subscribers \$3,526.92			



Bright Lights for Winter Nights

You can make the winter farm chores easier to do if you provide good bright lights for yourself. There is nothing like a gas lantern to throw a brilliant glow of light in dark corners, out in the fields or around the yard. They are convenient to use, safe, last for many years and cost practically nothing to operate. Most all farmers now have one of them, but you should have *another* for emergency use.

Come to a "Farm Service" store and ask to see our gas lanterns; also other lanterns and electric supplies of all kinds. It is the place to buy the best in lighting equipment, for you will be sure that your money will bring you its utmost in value.

There is one of our stores near you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



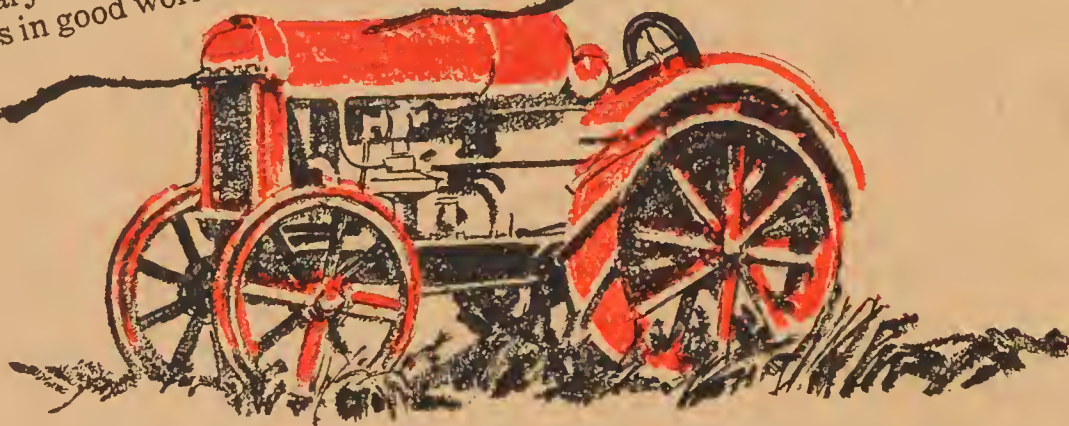
The Sign of Protection

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 7)

90% of the tractor manufacturers relied on Mobiloil in Nebraska tractor tests

8 1/2 inches wide and 5 1/2 inches high. The kerosene used as fuel in the brake horsepower test weighed 6.76 pounds per gallon. During the complete test, consisting of about 32 hours running, 5 gallons of Mobiloil "B" was used for the engine. None was added. 1/4 gallon of Mobiloil "C" was used for the transmission. The report states further: There were no repairs necessary during this test. At the end of the test the tractor was in good working order and there were no indi-



HERE is convincing proof of Mobiloil superiority.

Before any manufacturer can sell tractors in Nebraska, the state law provides that he must submit a stock model to the Agricultural Department of the State University for a series of exhaustive tests.

On the outcome of these tests rests more than permission to sell tractors in the State of Nebraska. The results are accepted as standards of tractor performance throughout the United States and all over the world.

Naturally the manufacturers take every precaution to prevent unnecessary wear and repairs. Fuel and oil consumption must be kept at a minimum.

And for these tests—90% of the tractor manufacturers relied on Gargoyle Mobiloil. No better proof of Mobiloil quality and economy could be asked.

Actually cheaper to use

Mobiloil may cost a few cents more per gallon. But farmers frequently find that it reduces oil consumption from 15% to 50%.

You also save money because less time is lost through overheating and breakdowns. You have less carbon and fewer repairs. One small repair resulting from the use of cheap oil may cost you more than a whole year's supply of Mobiloil.

Substantial discount

For a season's supply it is much cheaper to buy in the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucets. On these large containers your Mobiloil dealer will give you a substantial discount.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart which tells the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with

Make this chart your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks and tractors are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	A	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X2, T6W, T6B.....	A	A	A	A	.....	.....	A	A
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" T & TT.....	.....	.....	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (other models).....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Bros.....	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	.....	.....	A	A
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack.....	BB	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	.....	.....
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" S-25W6, 25-W6.....	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	A	.....	.....
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	BB	A	.....	.....
" (other models).....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC", or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

The World's Quality Oil
Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Mobiloil

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark on the Mobiloil container

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

October 27, 1928

Published Weekly

I Visit an Historic Home

The Story of the Duanes of Duanesburg

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I SUPPOSE our stories and novels of ante-bellum days are responsible for the popular conception that only in the Old South can be found examples of a wealthy, storied, romantic life based upon the ownership of land. Personally I am inclined to believe that the great pillared white mansion and the beautiful women and the soft footed,

obsequious black retainers and all the rest of the stage property stuff which goes with the conventional Southern romance has been rather overdone. This is not to deny that "in the good old days before the War, Sah," there were certain Southern families who owned far stretching acres tilled by docile black folk and big

white houses at the end of tree arched avenues wherein was to be found a leisurely, cultured life and where hospitality and the fine art of pleasant living found its most perfect expression.

But this does not alter the fact that here in eastern New York from the very earliest Colonial days and coming down until a period within the memory of living men we had certain great, hereditary families who reckoned their land by square miles instead of acres and who in their Manor Houses maintained an Old World baronial life, founded not on negro slavery but upon a feudal system of tenantry, which was as impressive as any thing that could be found in Old Virginia or the Carolinas.

This feudal system of land tenure in New York goes back to the very beginnings of the Dutch occupancy of the Hudson Valley. Elsewhere I have written of the great baronies which were created on both sides of the River—the Mauritius River as it was at first called.

Greatest of all the Patroon families were the van Rensselaers. The first of the name in this country was

Kiliaen van Rensselaer and in his lifetime (as early as 1637) he held in fee simple a veritable principality. Forty eight miles it ran from east to west and twenty four miles from north to south and with in its bounds were seven hundred and fifty thousand acres. It comprised the larger part of what is now the counties of Albany and Rensselaer and until 1686 even the land on which the thriving town of Albany was growing up belonged to the Patroon. To the north lay the great Schuyler holdings while not far south was the domaine of the Livingstons, second only to the van Rensselaers in extent. Scattered along the valley and running out on Long Island were a score or more of other Manors. Some historian has said that just at the time when the feudal system in Europe was about to fall, it was being recreated in America.

It should not be forgotten that these great landed proprietors were more than mere owners of vast tracts of land. In addition they were possessed of certain feudal rights and privileges. The Patroon was not only the owner of his land but in Colonial days he was also the sovereign of his tenantry. By virtue of his position the Lord of the Manor was

also a Judge and might at his pleasure hold "Court Leet" and "Court Barony." Moreover by hereditary right (not by election) he was entitled to sit in the Provincial Legislative Assembly. The whole system was the furthest possible removed from our ideas of Democracy.

Surrounded by hundreds of tenantry who were always poor and frequently of low degree socially, these great families kept the state of kings. They represented the very summit of the social system and were separated from their tenants by an unspeakable gulf. With the instinctive spirit of their caste they intermarried mainly among themselves and this together with the law of primogeniture aided them in keeping intact their vast properties through the generations.

Nevertheless it is only fair to say that on the whole they were neither sluggards nor spendthrifts. As a matter of fact out of all proportion to their number they made a most astonishing contribution as soldiers, statesmen, scholars and men of affairs throughout the history of our state and even until the present time. Of the four men who signed the Declaration of Independence in behalf of the Colony of New York two (Livingston and Morris) belonged directly to this privileged class while a third (Floyd) was a large land owner or as we sometimes say—a "Country Gentleman." Some historian with a taste for epigram has declared that the two most distinguished families of America are the Livingstons of New York and the Lees of Virginia—although there might very easily be an honest difference of opinion when it came to choosing among so many.

* * *

From the old (but no longer "sleepy") hamlet of Duanesburg eastward toward Albany stretches an undulating ribbon of gray concrete highway. It is a part of that imperial road The Great Western Turnpike which has been a much trodden trail since Revolutionary days. In these

(Continued on Page 8)



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.



"... Here in eastern New York... we had certain great hereditary families who reckoned their land by square miles and who in their manor houses maintained an old world Baronial life as impressive as anything that could be found in old Virginia or the Carolinas."

Arrests Follow Exposure of Alleged Wiring Fraud in New Jersey—Page 3

HERE YOUR CLOTHES COST SO MUCH LESS

you can buy a hat or shoes

yet spend no more...

at the J. C. Penney Co. store nearest you

YOU'LL be surprised when you try on a Fall suit or overcoat at a J. C. Penney Company store. You'll ask, "how can this store sell such substantial, good-looking clothing at such low prices?"

It is because we purchase men's apparel for over 1000 stores. Their combined orders obtain lower prices.

And we require a much higher grade of clothing than you are

accustomed to find at our prices.

Also, we practice the Golden Rule

All the savings due to large-scale purchasing power, are passed on to you! That is how we have become in 25 years, the largest group of department stores in the world. We never hold a "sale"—but day in and day out, you will find extra fine quality, extra big values in everything we sell.



You get a thrill of satisfaction when you wear a hat like this... especially when you've saved the price of the hat (\$4.98) in the value of the suit you've bought.

THE GOLDEN RULE —how it works in Business

It was 25 years ago that I opened the first of our stores. It was an humble little shop in a small Wyoming town. But it grew from the start because we did unto others according to the Golden Rule.

We gave our customers consistently better merchandise. Our business prospered. We opened another store—and another.

Today we are the largest group of department stores in the world. And still today, when you walk into a J. C. Penney Company store, you will find the same eagerness to be of service, the same extra good quality, the same extra big values. Our whole success has been founded on the principle of growing by giving.

(Signed)

J. C. Penney

There is something about a double-breasted suit that seems especially smart. Have you ever tried one on? You have several dark fabrics to choose from for Fall,—plains, diagonals and shadow stripes. Some are priced \$19.75, others \$24.75.



You'd better be thinking of a new overcoat this year. The lines have changed so much that last year's coat looks out-of-date. Study the lapels on the double-breasted style at the left, above. Distinctly different from former models, isn't it? And the single-breasted box-overcoat at the right—has a smartness and snap that is new! Some mighty fine fabrics in these carefully tailored overcoats. You'll have no trouble finding a pleasing pattern and color in the many Coats shown you at a J. C. Penney Company store. And you can

easily suit your pocketbook as to price. Three price groups—\$14.75, \$19.75 and \$24.75.

Anywhere in the United States, you are near a J. C. Penney Company store

New York	Massena	Bradford	Jeannette	Punxsutawney
Amsterdam	Newark	Carlisle	Lancaster	Shamokin
Auburn	Newburgh	Chambersburg	Lebanon	Sharon
Corning	Olean	Clarion	Lock Haven	Shenandoah
Cortland	Oneonta	Coatesville	McKeesport	Somerset
Dunkirk	Rome	Donora	Meadville	Stroudsburg
Elmira	Watertown	Du Bois	Monessen	Titusville
Geneva	Pennsylvania	Ephrata	Mount Carmel	Uniontown
Hornell	Ambridge	Franklin	Mount Pleasant	Warren
Ithaca	Beaver Falls	Greensburg	New Kensington	Washington
Kingston	Bloomsburg	Grove City	Oil City	Waynesboro
Little Falls	Braddock	Hanover	Pittston	Williamsport
		Indiana	Pottstown	

It's certainly a pleasure to buy a suit at a J. C. Penney Company store. There's a variety to choose from—and each suit seems to have character to it. Look at that one illustrated above, at the left—makes a man look well-dressed and in style, but nothing "extreme" about it!

In the center, is a conservative style, for the solid citizen. Notice that though plain it has gentlemanly lines and looks distinctive.

On the right, above, is a suit with peak lapels for the young man,—a suit with individuality. Some suits are priced \$19.75, extra pants \$4.98; some are \$24.75, extra pants \$5.90; others, for the younger chap, are \$14.75, extra pants \$3.98 and \$16.75, extra pants, \$4.98.



J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INC.

Centralized buying for over 1000 stores enables us to offer you the opportunity for thrift.

Arrests Follow Exposure of Wiring Scheme

A.A. Service Bureau Representative Helps Uncover Alleged Fraud

By AMOS KIRBY

THINGS have been moving rapidly since the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST exposed the methods followed by electrical wiring contractors in signing up farmers in New Jersey. Since the first article was written one week ago, the president of the Strand Electrical Wiring Company of Newark, New Jersey has been twice arrested on the charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, he has forfeited \$1,000 and is now out on bail a second time—now being held under a \$2,000 bond.

The story on page three of last week's issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST told of the methods followed by the Strand Electric Company. It was largely on the evidence unearthed by the representative of this paper that the Salem County authorities ordered warrants issued for the arrest of members of this wiring firm. Within a few hours after the warrants were turned over to the state police, the president of the company, Solomon Halpern was arrested on the streets of Pitman, New Jersey by Trooper Lewis Borman of the Malaga Barracks. He was immediately given a hearing in the small court of Justice of the Peace, William Steele, of Elmer and held under \$1,000 bail. Not being able to raise the necessary funds, Halpern stayed in the Salem jail for nearly two days until a bail bond was posted by his counsel Orvyl Schalick, local lawyer.

The hearing was set for Monday evening, October 15 at eight o'clock. A crowd of over one hundred farmers, many of whom had signed notes unknowingly, gathered at the court room

at Pole Tavern to testify against Solomon Halpern. It was not until ten thirty o'clock that Lawyer Schalick and his client put in their appearance at the court room. In the meantime many of the witnesses had gone home in disgust at this apparent lack of respect of the court. After waiting one and a half hours for the ap-

pearance of the prisoner, Justice Steele called the court and in the absence of Halpern, declared him a fugitive from Justice and ordered his bail forfeited. In the course of the preparation of the new warrant charging Halpern on another offense, they put in their appearance. Halpern was immediately arrested by Trooper Borman and later held under \$2,000 bail awaiting a later hearing. As the matter now stands Halpern will undoubtedly be handed over to the Salem County Grand Jury for indictment at the December term of court.

Service Bureau Again Proves Worth

THE American Agriculturist Service Bureau has again proven its worth in the exposure of the unethical methods employed by the Strand Electrical Wiring Company. The article on this page tells the results of an exposure made in last week's issue. Mr. Kirby spent a week in investigating conditions in South Jersey and in cooperating in every possible way with the authorities there.

American Agriculturist has not only investigated this scheme but is prepared to stand the expense of legal counsel to carry this case to a finish. We plan to keep you informed of its developments. This is another instance of the need of carefully reading any contract or agreement before affixing your signature.

pearance of the prisoner, Justice Steele called the court and in the absence of Halpern, declared him a fugitive from Justice and ordered his bail forfeited. In the course of the preparation of the new warrant charging Halpern on another offense, they put in their appearance. Halpern was immediately arrested by Trooper Borman and later held under \$2,000 bail awaiting a later hearing. As the matter now stands Halpern will undoubtedly be handed over to the Salem County Grand Jury for indictment at the December term of court.

Since the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has taken up the case of the farmers they have uncovered

farmers became suspicious and refused to have the houses wired after signing the notes.

Following the complaint received from Charles H. Garrison at Elmer, one of the victims of the Strand Electrical Company, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST made a searching investigation at their offices and those of the Mutual Discount Corporation, both of Newark, New Jersey. It was learned that the Strand company has been doing business in every section of the state. It appears that this company has been skipping from one section of the state to another, securing contracts from unsuspecting farmers regardless

(Continued on Page 12)

New England Markets for New England Farmers

How the New Selling Plan Works for Local Producers

FARMERS of the northeastern states have demonstrated again the truth of the old saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention." For generations these farmers have traveled along on the principle that to the New England farmers belong the New England markets. Then came modern rapid transportation and refrigeration, and New England producers suddenly awoke to find their markets flooded with products from all over the world. Perishable products, too, those which they had considered as their especial monopoly. Moreover, these outside commodities, while no better in quality than the home grown products, were uniformly graded and packed in attractive crates and packages so that consumers bought them in preference to local stuff.

Exactly the same thing is happening in all of our eastern states. Outsiders are taking the markets right out from under the noses of eastern farmers because they are grading and packing and labelling their stuff better than we are. For example, just try to buy an eastern apple in New York City.

But farmers in New England were wise enough to realize that changing conditions had forced them to "fish or cut bait." They decided that while fishing was all right for fun, they preferred to stay in the farm business, and that to do so they must act to save their markets. They acted. Here is what they did. For several years there has been in New England an organization known as the New England Council

made up of representatives of all the industries of New England, including farming, for the purpose of helping her maintain her supremacy as a great agricultural and industrial section. The Council has been an active leader in some of the most progressive movements in New England in recent years, as, for example, its support of the great exposition at Springfield; its support of the farmers' co-operative purchasing and marketing organizations; and its help of the 4-H Clubs and other boys' and girls' work.

It was to this Council, therefore, that those turned who realized that something more must be done to save the markets for New England farmers. We suspect that the one who was

just about the most active in calling attention to this problem was Massachusetts' efficient and beloved Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert. But the Commissioners of Agriculture in the other New England states and other leaders were enthusiastic and helpful supporters of the plan. The New England Council was quick to see the need of help and organized the New England Marketing Committee, which was to work through the State Departments of Agriculture and co-operative agencies and study the whole question of marketing of New England products, and, with the several states, agree upon marketing grades and standards that would be identical throughout New England.

Commissioner Gilbert, in answer to our question about this new marketing plan, writes:

"After a detailed study for several years of the food products supplying our Massachusetts markets, the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture came to the conclusion that the outstanding problem in marketing for the New England farmers to solve was that of meeting the competition from other sections. Only recently, however, has it been considered a serious problem. As long as crops sold readily at profitable prices, there was no good reason for concern. But with the growth of refrigeration, competition has increased. Between 1920 and 1925 the supply of vegetables furnished by Massachusetts growers in several lines fell off considerably. Especially was this true of lettuce, onions

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Harry Lewis, Commissioner of Agriculture, Rhode Island, and Fred Waugh, Chief of the Division of Markets of Massachusetts, holding a reproduction of the new marketing seal which was adopted recently at a convention in Boston.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Just a Little Farm Gossip

WE have just returned from a 1500 mile trip, mostly by automobile, in the heart of the A. A. country in New York and Vermont. Everywhere the fine weather has aided farmers to get the fall work well along. About the only crops left are apples, potatoes, cabbage, and some buckwheat in the shock.

You have all heard it said that a man who cannot grow anything else always turns to buckwheat. We do not believe this is quite just, and anyway it certainly gives us a comfortable, homey feeling, with dreams of buckwheat cakes, sausage and maple sirup yet to come, to see a fine old field of buckwheat in the shock at this time of year.

Potato digging is well along. There is a heavy crop, but as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has pointed out several times lately, it is not as heavy as was at first predicted. Prices on the farm, where there is any sale at all, range from 60 to 75 cents a bushel.

The man with cabbage this year is in luck; \$35 a ton is commonly offered and we found some examples where growers were being offered and paid \$40 a ton. Prices of cauliflower also are very high. If this happened every year we would all grow these products. Probably everyone who can will next year, with the result that the prevailing prices might be about \$5 a ton.

Not in years has it been as dry as it is in most sections at the present time. This makes it hard to dig potatoes or to plow. There is not very much fall plowing done yet, but there ought to be plenty of time for it between now and the end of the season.

Pastures are showing the effect of the dry weather also but many dairymen are offsetting this by pasturing the splendid clover after-feed in the meadows. In spite of this good meadow feed, however, it seems to be impossible even with a liberal use of a good grain ration to keep the cows from shrinking in production when they are first kept in the barns at night.

So much for farm conditions.

We cannot close these observations without saying something about the beauty of the country at this time of the year. On this trip, we traveled extensively in Cayuga and Oswego

Counties and then through part of Vermont and across old Lake Champlain into the Adirondacks. We doubt if there is any finer or more beautiful combination of good farm lands and mountain scenery in the world than in this eastern farm country. The forests, the farms and the roadsides are radiant with all the multiple and varying colors of the spectrum. What a privilege to be alive and well and to travel or, better still, to live in such a glorious land!

One Solution of the Trespass Problem

THE hunting season is with us again, and with it comes all of the problems of loss and irritation from irresponsible trespassers. We have just returned from the annual meeting of the New York State Conservation Association, most of whose members are fishermen and hunters, and we are very much pleased with the attitude shown by this sportsmen's organization toward the farmers and their recognition of the farmers' rights.

As a usual thing, the hunter or the fisherman is a wholesome, decent gentleman, intending to do the right thing. The fact that he likes the exercise of hunting or fishing in the great outdoors is an indication of his character. Unfortunately, however, there is a small minority who are not real sportsmen who cause nearly all of the trouble and put all hunters and fishers in a bad light with farmers.

As a matter of fact, a large number of farmers themselves like to hunt and to fish. They want to see a reasonable amount of game preserved, and such legislation as will permit walking and hunting across lands by hunters and fishermen who appreciate the privilege enough to be careful about destroying fences or crops, or careless shooting.

We have suggested to the sportsmen the need of their cooperating in helping to reprimand those trespassers who violate their rights and privileges, and this suggestion was cordially and even enthusiastically received by the sportsmen. As in a good many other things, better results can be had between farmers and good sportsmen than by legislation. It is not always possible to have an officer around to enforce the law. There is a much better chance that an honest sportsman may have the opportunity to prevent damage by some of his careless fellows.

On the other hand, there is need for farmers to separate the sheep from the goats and meet cooperation and good intentions half way by being courteous and hospitable to the better class of hunters and fishermen who show by their acts that they appreciate that it is a real privilege to be on the farmers' land.

The Sign of Protection

READ Mr. Kirby's story on Page 3 showing how AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau went after the wiring contractors in New Jersey, and then you will see why we say that the Service Bureau sign is the "Sign of Protection."

The Privilege of Voting

IN looking over the reports of more than 150 farmers who have been nominated for the honor of Master Farmer, we were interested to note that practically every one of these outstanding farmers and citizens had not failed in many years to vote at the public elections.

Sometime when you hear some individual complaining bitterly about conditions in general and the government in particular, just ask him if he voted at the last election. You may be surprised to find that those who complain the loudest are the ones who usually do not bother to make the effort to vote.

Often, too, we hear someone say, "Well it does not make any difference if I vote or not, for one vote does not count." Suppose all of us acted

on the same assumption, and neglected our individual responsibility.

Making the effort to vote is a measure of our patriotism and of our appreciation of all the struggles and sacrifices that have been made by our forefathers that we might have political liberty. Of course it is true that no human institution is perfect; it is true that there is much to condemn; of course there is much inefficiency and some dishonesty in our public institutions. Nevertheless, let us not forget that with all of its failings our system of government is the best in the world and America is the best country in which to live.

Doing our duty at the polls is the least, therefore, that we can do in appreciation of our American institutions and of the men and women who made them possible.

A Modern Columbus

AS this is being written, Washington and New York are greatly excited over the arrival of the giant dirigible, the Graf Zeppelin from Germany. This great airship is 778 feet long. It left Germany on Thursday, October 11, and arrived at Lakehurst on Monday, October 15, making the roundabout trip across the Atlantic Ocean of 6,300 miles in 111 hours and 38 minutes. This is the record for endurance flight by a dirigible. The Graf carried a crew of 39 and 19 passengers.

Many persons believe that this marks another era in the progress of flying. We doubt it. Lighter than air crafts have never been successful. They have been responsible for some of the greatest tragedies of the air like the wreck of the Shenandoah and the more recent experience of General Nobile in the Arctic.

Nevertheless, this should not detract from the daring and glory of the passengers and crew who have just sailed 6,300 miles to cross from the Old World to the New. How rapidly the world grows smaller!

Eastman's Chestnut

WHO says the ladies have no sense of humor? In fact, some of them can tell just as "big ones" as the next one. One of them writes me as follows:

"Your chestnuts amuse me very much each week and I was particularly pleased with one of your last ones. It made me think of some of the yarns my father used to tell us girls when we were small. This one used to be our favorite:

"An Irishman fresh from the old country was walking along a dusty road when he saw a farmer hauling pumpkins with a team of mules. The Irishman had never seen a pumpkin before and stopped beside the fence to inquire what they were. The farmer saw that he was green, so he said: 'Why, them things is mule's eggs.'

"So the Irishman asked him if he would hatch him a young mule so that he would have something to ride.

"'Waal,' said the farmer, 'I ain't got much time, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you one of the eggs and you can take it over on yonder hill and hatch it yourself.'

"So the Irishman took the pumpkin to the top of a hill and sat on it. He sat for several days and finally, becoming tired of just sitting, he thought he would have a smoke. He took out his pipe and lifted his leg to scratch his match on his overalls. In so doing, the pumpkin slipped out from under him and rolled down the hill crashing into a brush pile at the foot. The brush heap contained a stake which split open the pumpkin and at the same time scared a poor little rabbit who had been hiding there. The poor Irishman looked down and saw the rabbit making off across the field at top speed and thinking his colt was getting away from him, he tried to whinny like a horse and yelled:

"'Here, coltie, here's your mama!'"

Give the Farm Boys and Girls a Square Deal

Country Life Can Be Made Fuller for the Nation's Real Aristocracy

By RALPH A. FELTON

Dept. of Rural Social Organization, N. Y. State College of Agriculture

A SQUARE deal for farm boys and girls is simply giving them an equal chance with children in the cities; an equal chance to play, to read; an equal chance for music, for health and for religion; a chance to have their own organizations or clubs.

Every father or mother living on a farm is ready to debate with all who come that the country is a better place in which to raise children than the city.

A farm lad in Ohio had some pet pigeons. His father became angry one day, took the old shot gun and killed all of the boy's pets. The next day the boy ran away from home. No doubt this father thinks his was a wayward son. The mother may be singing "Oh, where is my wandering boy tonight?" But let me ask you, was this particular Ohio farm a good place to raise children? A better place than the city?

A Four Year Old Partner

Riding along the road in Michigan one day I saw the name of a farm painted on a big red barn. Underneath the name were the words, "Jas. Robb and Son, Proprietors". I supposed of course that old man Robb had retired out there on his farm instead of moving into town and spending his closing years whittling up dry-goods boxes. But no, I learned to my surprise that he was scarcely thirty. His son was only four.

"Why did you paint that sign up there, Mr. Robb?", I asked.

"Well, perhaps I shouldn't have done that", he began apologetically, "but I thought as my boy grew up and looked at that sign each day I just wanted him to know that he was a partner with me on this farm."

Do you think this Michigan farm is a good place to raise children? It all depends upon who lives on the farm, doesn't it? Not upon whether a child grows up in the country or in the city.

There are certain things that every farm home and every country community should have in order to give the farm boys and girls an equal chance, a square deal. One of the first of these is a school playground.

More for Cemeteries Than Playgrounds?

I was in a community recently where the school patrons said they couldn't afford to buy a swing. No, they just could not afford to build a school playground. Nearby was a large well-kept, beautiful cemetery. Could they be more concerned for the dead than for the living! This sounds strange, yet does not the average rural community give more space to cemeteries than to playgrounds?

A three-swing outfit ten feet high made of steel pipe, with ball bearing swings only costs fifty dollars and will last fifty years. It is fool-proof, accident-proof, rust-proof, but more than this, it will provide good healthful exercise for the children and these children's children. Any district school trustee can spend fifty dollars for such equipment without any special vote of the district. As a rule he is willing to do this, if he knows the school patrons want it. So tell him you want it.

A good strong two-board see-saw with pipe frame can be bought for thirty dollars, only the price of a couple of automobile tires. It will be giving joy and health to an

entire rural school long after the automobile has been in the junk pile.

Another thing that small children need is a play room or a play corner. Most farm houses are large—too large. We used to show off by building big houses, now we do it by buying big automobiles. At any rate most farm houses have an extra room that could be fitted up for a play room. In the winter a corner in the warm living room could be set aside for the exclusive use of the small children. Why shouldn't farm homes have as many play rooms for children as guest rooms for company?

One mother who seemed anxious and troubled most of the time about her furniture once made the remark, "I often wish I just had an electric sign that would flash on and off the words, 'Don't do that' or 'Keep your feet off that couch'. I'm sure I say that to the children a hundred times a day."

What we take care of we keep. If mother cares for her furniture, she will keep it a long time. If we care for the children's play, on the other hand, they'll love their home and stay by it. We won't need so many speeches on "How to keep boys on the farm." Let's provide a play room in the house for the children.

A Library on Wheels

Another way to give farm boys and girls a square deal is to provide a rural or travelling library. New York City has nearly three million volumes. There is not a child in the Bronx but has adequate library facilities. Buffalo has half a million books. Counties having large cities have libraries every where. Only 13 per cent of the population of Erie County, where Buffalo is located, is without library facilities. Seventy five per cent of Albany County has free access to libraries. Yet when one gets to the rural counties it is a different story. Look at some of the rural counties in New York State and see the large percentage of the population that is without library service.

The solution to this problem is the book truck, the county library on wheels. Monroe County has a large truck of this kind fitted up with shelves full of books. It goes to every rural community as efficiently as the rural mail car-

riers go. The county library is simply the rural free delivery of books. It is the most efficient method of giving farm boys and girls an equal opportunity to read the world's best literature.

Chemung County, where Elmira is located, has a county library and last year distributed 39,000 books to country homes. Tompkins County has recently organized its county library for its rural people. The cost to the county is only seven cents per person to operate this book truck and pay this trained librarian. Why should not every county give every rural boy and girl free access to good books? Let us move forward in organizing county libraries.

Equal Opportunity for Health

In the matter of health, we have always believed that the country was far ahead of the city. Yet our health authorities tell us that the death rate in the city is steadily declining while in the country it is remaining stationary. It is only fair to say that health measures are being given attention everywhere, now as never before. The common drinking cup and the older roller towel, disease spreaders of many a rural school, are now giving place to the drinking fountain or to individual cups and paper towels. School houses are being remodelled and properly lighted. Home bureau units and school superintendents have been promoting the hot school lunch. County and school nurses are making great improvements in health education. The Red Cross of Broome County employs two trained workers who give all of their time to the teaching of nutrition in the rural schools. We can be encouraged in our progress in rural health.

Not Forgetting Religious Education

A rural boy or girl should have an equal opportunity with city children, not only in play, in reading, in music and in health education, but likewise in the field of religious education. Most cities now-a-days have classes in religion in co-operation with the public schools. This movement of week-day religious instruction began in Gary, Indiana, back in 1914 and has had a marvelous growth all over the United States. Dayton, Ohio, last year had 13,000 pupils excused for one hour a week from the public schools for classes in religion. Rochester was the first New York city to start such a program. Justice Staley's decision as of April 26, 1928 gave great impetus to the movement in New York State.

Practically every city now has such classes regularly. But what about the farm youth?

The average child who attends his Sunday School regularly still gives about fourteen times as much of his time to a subject like arithmetic or geography as he gives to the Bible or religion. It may be that arithmetic or geography is fourteen times as important as religion or the Bible, but most of us would not admit it. If they are equally important, more time certainly should be given to religious education. This is accomplished by excusing the children for one hour a week on school time to go to a nearby church or home for this religious instruction.

Each boy and girl should have a chance to belong to something, to some organization all his own, with officers, a president, a vice-president, and someone to record the minutes and collect the dues.

(Continued on Page 6)



Winners in a recent hand mowing contest at the University of New Hampshire. From left to right their names are John Perley, Goffstown, N. H. who won first place; Louis Morrell, Canterbury, N. H., second; Miss Helen Barnaby of North Danville, N. H., third; and George Mores, who received honorable mention because of his age, 84 years. Hand work on the farm of yesterday was monotonous, tiring and uninteresting, but how they could walk through a field of heavy grass, laying an even swath behind them. There are few left with the old hand mowing skill and fewer yet are the good scythes with just the right "hang."

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Long Evenings Are Here Again

It is mid-October
and our early and

By M. C. BURRITT

tion Monroe County's
traveling library and

fall fruit, which was our main crop this year, is all harvested and the orchards cleaned up. Our late and winter fruit is very light this year and

will not take long to harvest. On this account and because cabbage is late, we do not seem to be in the usual rush to get the work done before snow flies. Last week the weather was warm—too warm for comfort. This warm wave however, has now resulted in good rains and cooler weather with a touch of frost.

This tang of fall and winter in the air together with the shorter days and long evenings, make the open fireplace attractive again. There is something about the snap and glow as well as the thrown out heat of the old apple wood that makes a fireplace more than a means of warmth. It is not a substitute for the furnace except in early fall and late spring when a roaring fire for an hour or two in the morning until the sun warms up the air does relieve the coal bin a bit. Neither are the furnace nor the kitchen stove substitutes for the fireplace. They lack the lively snap, the cheery glow, the active warmth that seems to reach out to one. And what a consumer of old apple trees this fireplace is!

As I watch the logs melt away, I think of the record of production of these old trees. My father's books and mine show that we have sold apples from these trees every year since 1849. But they have served their time—a double usefulness—and I have no regrets to see them melt away to white ashes, which by the way will go on the cabbage seed bed next spring—another use.

Time for Reading

This time of year too, always brings back the old love for reading books. The long evenings afford the opportunity. The shorter days of work and the approaching end of the season leave one less weary and with more of a desire to read and the fireplace is not completely enjoyed without the big chair and the books and magazines. I often wonder how many of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers are readers of books and have special reading interests from time to time. Some people read chiefly or only what comes to hand, newspapers with their fleeting and often unimportant news, story magazines and special articles which arouse an interest, or novels to pass away the time. Others have a special subject of current interest which they follow through.

During the summer I have been reading a number of books on modern Russia and I am sure that I have acquired a much better understanding of that amazing country and the great experiment in living, industry and government now going on there. And now I am beginning to read again all I can find on the early history of New York, especially of western and central New York. I am led to this reading of course, by the coming anniversary celebration of the Sullivan Expedition against the Iroquois which opened up this great region.

In this connection I must again men-

tion Monroe County's traveling library and how much we appreciate it. Every county should have one. This big book truck comes to us once in about six or seven weeks bringing all the book facilities of a great city to our doors. Last Monday when it made its regular call at this farm, which is the neighborhood stopping point for the truck, six families returned more than thirty books and took as many away for another month's reading. By writing in advance we can order and have delivered on the next trip almost anything we might want. It certainly is a wonderful service.

Apple prices have been well maintained in spite of the fact that this fruit is picking rather better than anticipated. The market is steady and fairly strong at moderately good prices. Drop apples are bringing about 75 cents per hundred-weight. There is comparatively little A grade fruit being packed. Probably fifty per cent of the whole crop has been sold to canners and dryers. Of the remainder nearly two-thirds is being packed unclassified.

Cabbage Price Slumps

Cabbage prices on the other hand have suffered a slump. A week ago prices rose to \$35 and even \$40 per ton. This resulted in such heavy loadings that along with warm weather, the price slumped almost ten dollars per ton. In fact, local quotations are now from twenty to twenty-five dollars per ton. I think this is temporary however. Wisconsin cabbage has been selling for ten to fifteen dollars less than New York cabbage and shipments from the west have with their lower prices limited the distribution of New York Domestic cabbage to eastern markets. The Wisconsin crop of Danish is light as well as New York's crop and with the cleaning up of Domestic cabbage, the more orderly loading and normal storage prices should at least come back to the former high point.—Hilton, N. Y., October 14, 1928.

Give Farm Boys and Girls a Square Deal

(Continued from Page 5)

City youths have such clubs everywhere. Scouts are well cared for in every city, but not so in the country. In one survey of farm youth in a New York State county it was found that only 14 per cent of the girls were scouts and only 7 per cent of the boys. Junior church organizations are seldom found in the country. This same survey revealed only one per cent belonging to the Junior Christian Endeavor. The Four-H Clubs fill a great need in the lives of farm youth. They provide the desired club and also satisfy that important desire for creative activity. Yet only one-third of our New York counties have Four-H Club agents. The other two-thirds are denying the farm boys and girls "a square deal."

If these things—play, health, books, religion, organizations—are provided, how satisfying for boys and girls farm life is! Here they find space to grow, to work and to play. Here is Nature, to explore and to love. Here is work, to share with the united family. Here is life, country life, that builds strong character. Let us give our farm boys and girls a square deal, for they are the real aristocracy of the nation.

When housing the pullets separate them according to their development.



Before You Build, Equip, Ventilate a Barn, Hog or Poultry House

SEND FOR THESE BOOKS AND SAVE MONEY

If you want to save money when you build or remodel. If you want to cut lumber and building costs. If you want to get the most convenient and practical farm buildings. If you want the kind of buildings you have longed for (without mistakes) then send the coupon below. Don't build,

remodel, equip or ventilate any Barn, Hog or Poultry House on your farm until you get our FREE Books.

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It has taken Jamesway Engineers 20 years to learn how to make these short cuts to give you the best farm buildings and equipment for the least cost. With these 2 Books in 30 minutes you can get the benefit of what it has taken us 20 years to develop. Fill out and mail the coupon to our office nearest you. Do it now.

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James Manufacturing Co., Dept. 7931 (31)
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HERCOMITE WILL HELP YOU TO MAKE MORE MONEY.

MANY an unprofitable farm has been made into a paying property by the use of Hercomite.

No land can work for you properly if it is covered with rocks and stumps, strangled with a hard subsoil or soggy with undrained swamps.

All your land will work for you twenty-four hours a day if you give it a chance. Clear it and keep it in healthy condition with the help of Hercomite.

Sign and mail the coupon printed below and we will send you free, a copy of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm." This book will tell you about the many uses of dynamite on the farm and in the orchard. You should have this book—you can't get it too soon.

Sign and mail the coupon today.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

913 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Please send me a free copy of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm."

Name and Address

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FOR SALE

Accredited pure bred Holstein herd of forty-five head, negative to the blood test for abortion. There are twenty-seven milking cows and fifteen head of young stock. Herd awarded fourth place for butterfat production in a state wide contest among 1,300 dairy herds. For further particulars address

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CORN HUSKERS

that will husk a bushel a minute. Send for literature. CHICOPEE CORN HUSKER CO., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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only \$39
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
PUTS THIS OTTAWA TO WORK FOR YOU
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 801-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

New England Markets For New England Farmers

(Continued from Page 3)

and strawberries. The shipments of produce from other sections came in well graded and packed attractively. Our competitors studied the market and gave consumers a product that satisfied them.

Uniform Label Adopted

"Since 1926 all states but New Hampshire have passed the necessary legislation and established grades on a number of products. It is expected that New Hampshire will soon pass the required legislation. To identify these products, the states are combining on a label which will be used throughout New England and will advertise these products. At present the combined orders for the labels amount to about 2,000,000.

"To us this work has been tremendously important, and we believe the results will be far-reaching."

The label pictured on Page 3 has been used by a very large number of producers throughout New England this year and is now a common sight in all the larger New England markets. Vermont producers, famous the world over for the production of maple products, have adopted this official label in large quantities for maple sirup and sugar. Also, in Vermont standards are under consideration for eggs, potatoes and apples.

Producers Present a Unified Front

In Maine, the apple law has been brought into harmony with the official United States grades and standards for eggs and will probably be promulgated soon. In Rhode Island, grades have been established for apples and eggs, and are being framed for bunched radishes, bunched beets, bunched carrots, and bunched turnips. In Massachusetts, asparagus, carrots, beets, turnips, radishes, celery, strawberries and eggs, and several other products have been standardized.

In other words, New England producers, under the splendid leadership of the different Departments of Agriculture, and marketing organizations are getting their products in shape so that their high quality can be recognized at a glance in any market. The rules and regulations are such that the New England market label denoting quality and pack cannot be applied until the product has met all of the exacting conditions.

Other Steps in the Program

The establishment of the marketing label is only part of the New England Council Agricultural Committee's Farm Marketing Program. There are six steps in this program. The first four had to do with the securing of legislation permitting the Commissioners of Agriculture to establish, promulgate, supervise and police official grades and the use of the New England label.

The Committee is now engaged in the fifth step of getting out information about the grades and standards among New England farmers, with a view to securing speedy adoption of the grades and the label by the producers themselves. Granges, agricultural colleges, extension services, farm bureaus and many other organizations and individuals are all cooperating.

The sixth step in the program provides for a thorough survey of the economics of New England farm marketing especially with reference to the types of organization best suited to the development of co-operative efforts among New England farmers in meeting their marketing problems.

Commissioner Gilbert says that consumers are demanding standard packs and grades of guaranteed quality, and the New England grading program will give the consumers what they want, and at the same time enable the New England producers to sell their quality products to the best advantage.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes that this is one of the most practical and sensible plans for the relief of farm marketing conditions that has been advanced by any state or community anywhere. It fits in well with cooperative marketing and with all other agencies

that are trying to solve the farm marketing problem.

Why not extend the New England plan to other eastern states?

Topdressing with Lime in the Fall

I have an alfalfa field sown last spring and a very good stand. Owing to wet weather I did not lime the land. Would it be advisable to sow lime on top this fall.—F. S. G., New York.

YOU will not get as good results from broadcasting lime as you would from working it into the soil but if the land needs lime we would certainly advise broadcasting it this fall.

Your farm bureau manager or the Agronomy Department of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. will be able to tell you whether your soil needs lime or not.

THERE was an old
car that developed
a knock, but now it
can beat any car
by a block.

SOCONY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SPECIAL
GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

BUCKEYE
Better Corn Crib!
"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

NEGLECTED storage of Corn and Grain crops is a plain throwing away of dollars. Only Galvanized Metal Crib and Bins can save the Profits you have worked for; and not all of these are alike. Write for BUCKEYE catalog and "Better Storage" Bulletin. SPECIAL TERMS on early shipments. We help you finance.

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When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

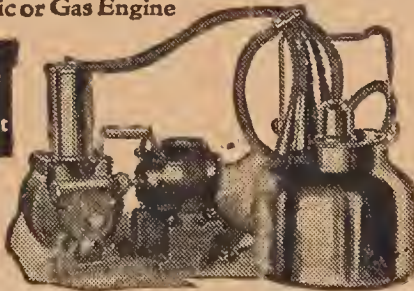
We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

PRIZE HERDS

Fords Milker

Electric or Gas Engine

\$100
Single Unit
Complete

Herds milked by Fords Milkers are leading in Cow Testing Associations all over the country. Cows like its gentle, soothing action. Saves hours of drudgery. Easy to operate and keep clean. Guaranteed to milk as effectively as any milker, regardless of price. Finest construction. Thousands in use. Sales doubling yearly. Many styles and sizes.

Send for instructive booklet No. 48 FREE
Distributors Wanted—Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers. Ask for details.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines St. Chicago, Illinois

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ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint or soft curb. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse-book 2-B free.

From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St. Springfield, Mass.

FISHKILL FARMS
HOLSTEINS

A high producing herd of pure-bred cattle, fully accredited.

Young Bulls for Sale

Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Fannie
Born March 19, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Sir May
Born April 14, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Pontiac
Born April 14, 1928

Heifers and Record Cows

To make room in our barn this fall, we are offering a limited number of heifers and cows with records. Here is an opportunity for a man who needs some good replacements.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at FULL FACE VALUE in payment for any animals purchased.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices, etc., write.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENHATH, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

I Visit an Historic Home

(Continued from Page 1)

years the road is always busy while in summer it is one long kaleidoscopic panorama of all the types of gasoline vehicles under the sun but of the thousands that pass daily, very few remember, fewer still pause to moralize upon the fact that close at hand is the seat of one of the great Manorial families of our state.

Just a little east of the village, if you do not drive too fast and keep a sharp lookout, you will see a dirt road that is hardly more than a farm yard lane, turn off from the main highway, cross a grassy meadow and lose itself in the nearby woodland. If it is summer you can see nothing beyond but when the trees are bare and if you know where to look, you can see rather indistinctly the outlines of a big square white old time mansion—the Manor House of the Duanes.

Gone and almost forgotten are the lordly traditions of the old days. It is many a long year since the Duane tenantry came by hundreds bearing the dole of rent. The barony once almost an hundred square miles in extent has shrunk until just 82 acres remain. To the present generation the Duanes are only a name—perhaps hardly that.

But the stately old Manor House still stands and a great grandson of the founder—a man of training and culture, a worthy representative of an illustrious line—still keeps the hearth. It is a house of old books, old portraits and old memories. Sitting on the pillared veranda in the mellow sunshine of a late August afternoon and looking out across the far flung panorama of hill and dale which once his forebears held he told me the stories of the halcyon days.

* * *

The founder of the Manor was James Duane born in 1732. He was the son of a British naval officer but he became a noteworthy citizen of America and a man on whom his fellow citizens bestowed most extraordinary honors. He was the first Mayor of the City of New York and he was a member of the Continental Congress throughout the entire existence of that body. After the successful conclusion of the Revolution he was appointed a Judge for the Federal District of New York—a place that he held until his death.

Partly by purchase and partly by inheritance he had become owner of some sixty thousand acres comprising the present township of Duaneburg. Incidentally he also owned some thirty thousand acres in Vermont. About 1765 he began to develop his Duaneburg holdings by encouraging colonists to settle on his lands. The leases he gave were based on the quaint old feudal tenure commonly employed by all the Hudson River proprietors. The Duane Manor was divided into farms of about 115 acres—nominally 100 but with the extra 15 thrown in for allowance or good measure. The Lord of the Manor leased his land "in perpetuity", the tenant in the language of an ancient lease which I have copied "to Have and to Hold Forever" but the proprietor "saving and reserving all mill-seats with two acres of land adjoining the same and the exclusive rights of erecting mills and dams thereon and all mines, minerals and ores."

In some cases the lease was made,

not in perpetuity but during "three lives in being", the tenant having the right to nominate any three persons—babes in the cradle if he wished—and then his lease was to run until the last of the three was dead. The rentals were rather nominal in amount. When men owned land by the square mile they were hardly apt to drive a hard bargain for rent.

The usual lease of a farm of around one hundred acres stipulated an annual delivery of 12—sometimes 14—bushels of "sound, sweet, merchantable winter wheat" and in addition "four fat fowls." Evidently the Landlord did not intend to run out of the makings of a chicken dinner on Sunday. Some of the leases further stipulated that if called upon the tenant must perform each year two days labor with his team at any task which his Patron might direct. The very modest payments seem to us not so much a real rental but rather an acknowledgment of overlordship.

Later with changing conditions these rentals "in kind" were "commuted" for small sums in cash and eventually with the breaking up of the system, the proprietor deeded the farm in fee simple in consideration of a very few dollars.

The Final Blow

In 1846 the State of New York amended the Constitution so that agricultural lands might not be leased for periods longer than 12 years and this proved the final blow to the Manorial holdings. Even so—there is much of the Duane Manor that was never formally released and there are farms which the men who occupy them have long deemed as wholly their own which, in theory at least, are still the property of a woman of the City of New York. I may add, however, that there is not the slightest probability that she or her heirs will ever try to assert their ancient claim.

In the end the history of all the great land owners who adopted the leasehold system comes to this. As the result of various forces—the public sentiment against what was regarded as an aristocratic and un-American practice—the anti-rent War (1839-1846) and the Amendment to the State Constitution, the vast holding rapidly fell apart and disintegrated and the amount finally received by their owners was a most insignificant fraction (much less than 5%) of their theoretical value. It is pleasant to add that owing to wiser and more diplomatic dealings with their tenants the Duanes almost wholly escaped the disturbances of the "Helderberg War."

About 1790 James Duane built an Episcopal Church for the use of his family and his tenants and in 1793 Bishop Provost dedicated it with all the elaborate ritual of his faith. I doubt if in all our state there is another remote and lonely church that holds so much of interest to the historian and the dreamer. In the vault beneath it the Duanes buried their dead and within the walls above they set tablets with inscriptions couched in what seems to us the stilted and pompous phrases of that time.

The purpose of this church and the hopes of its builder is thus set forth.

IN HONOR OF CHRIST
AND TO THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE
OF DUANEBURG
THIS CHURCH WAS ERECTED
BY THE HON. JAMES DUANE, ESQ.
WHERE HIS REMAINS REST UNTIL THAT DAY
WHICH SHALL
GIVE TO THE PATRIOT, THE MAN OF VIRTUE
THE CHRISTIAN
THE PLAUDIT OF A GOD
EMINENT AT THE BAR, ENLIGHTENED AND
IMPARTIAL
AS A JUDGE,
TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF A STATESMAN
THE MANNERS OF A GENTLEMAN WERE JOINED
WITH ALL THE DOMESTIC VIRTUES
THE SOCIAL AFFECTIONS WERE HIS
PLANTED IN THE WILDERNESS BY HIS HAND
PEOPLE OF DUANEBURG
YOU WERE HIS CHILDREN IMITATE HIS
VIRTUES.
ADORE THE DEITY, LOVE YOUR COUNTRY,
LOVE ONE ANOTHER

The family later gave the church a rectory together with one hundred acres of land and an endowment of some forty thousand dollars—a truly

princely gift made to a lonely country church a century ago.

In 1812 the Duanes built a new Manor House—a substantial structure about 70 feet square with eight tall columns supporting the portico after the classic model. Opening on this veranda are tall so called "French" windows with the window sill at the level of the floor—a now almost never seen construction but at that time deemed the height of elegance. All the mason material and the wood for the house came from the estate except the mahogany panels for the beautiful birds-eye maple doors. Crowning a level hilltop and sheltered—almost hidden—among splendid old trees the place wonderfully suggests Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson although the house is less pretentious.

Hosts to Men of Prominence

Here in the halcyon days was a gay and cultured social life. Many of the most prominent men of that period came hither as guests and the finest and most lavish traditions of hospitality were maintained. Within easy driving distance were two other homes connected by ties of social life and marriage. One was the home of General North, a well known figure of the Revolution and later a Canal Commissioner, Speaker of the Assembly and United States Senator. He married Mary, a daughter of the first Duane. She died while yet a young wife and she and her illustrious husband find sepulchre beneath the church and on the walls a monument recites her beauty and her virtues.

Then five miles away high on the Mariaville hills was the home of Hon. George W. Featherstonhaugh, an Englishman of wealth and position who came to America and built him a great white wooden mansion. It must have been of huge size for its frontage was 140 feet. Like so many other historic landmarks this great house with its stories and its traditions went up in a red flare at midnight and today they will tell you that a later house uses its wine cellar for foundations.

Communication in the Early Days

These three families made the exclusive society of the Barony. This was long before the days when one could casually take down the receiver and ring up his friends but they had means of speedy communication none the less. There was a prearranged signal code and when guests arrived at the Manor or the Mansion, the house-flag would be run up on the staff and presently the four horse coach would come swinging up the drive and the footman would slip down from the box to hold open the carriage door and then there would be laughter and feasting and music. Even today you may see within the house a very beautiful harp but the high born woman who once touched its strings into melody has been dust these many years.

All in all, it was a romantic, proud and palmy life but it is gone forever. It is better so. The Lords of the Manor were just and kindly men who felt a sense of responsibility for the yeomen whose overlords they were yet one cannot but be glad that hundreds of farmers who own their acres in fee simple have replaced the great Duane Barony.

Who Wrote This Song?

I GREATLY enjoyed the "Visit with the Editor" which discussed old songs. Those songs are all favorites with me. I give you another one—don't know who wrote it:

Sing me a song of the sunny South,
Something of bygone days;
Sing me a song of Dixieland,
That I may be happy again.
Sing me a sweet southern melody,
Song of a sweet refrain;
Sing me a song of my old Virginia home,
Sing me a song of the South.

—V. K. F., Pennsylvania.



Beacon Dairy Ration supplies every necessity for maximum milk production and body maintenance—but nothing else! No filler of any kind. No waste products of other milling. Beacon is Quality-Built. Every item has a definite feed value for a definite need. It isn't built to meet a price market. Its unusual purity makes it the "Most Economical Dairy Feed You Can Buy" as claimed by Beacon users. 24% protein, 5% fat, not over 10% fibre. It actually does get results.



BEACON MILLING CO., Inc., CAYUGA, N. Y.



How Milk Production Varise

ONE of the most important facts in the dairy industry in New York is the seasonality of production. Deliveries of milk at plants is much more uniform throughout the year in those regions which have been developed over a long period to supply the cities with fluid milk, than in the regions which have been primarily interested in manufacturing such products as butter, cheese and condensed or evaporated milk. In recent years, the fluid milk territory has expanded and with this expansion the summer dairy regions are gradually being brought into the fluid milk markets. On the demand side, the consumption of fluid milk and cream does not vary so greatly as between winter and summer as does production. This means that in the late Fall and early Winter a much larger proportion of the milk produced is sold in fluid form than is the case in Summer. Hence, in the summer there is a greater "surplus" to be used for manufactured products than in the winter. Were the distribution of this "surplus" uniform over the state, or were it segregated in definite areas, the marketing problems would be greatly simplified. As it is, however, there are regions near market which have their production closely adjusted to consumer demand at all seasons. Other regions and even individual farmers in the adjusted regions have extreme seasonal swings, from very light production in the Fall and Winter to heavy production in the Summer.

The following table shows the amount of milk and cream received at plants from New York farmers, showing seasonal variation. The last column gives the number of farmers delivering milk or cream on the last day of each month in 1927.

Milk and Cream Received Showing Seasonal Variation. (Thousands of Pounds)					Farmers delivering last day of mo. '27
MILK		CREAM			
1927	1926	1927	1926		
Jan.	298,238	290,297	1,536	1,412	59,924
Feb.	286,826	273,302	1,408	1,294	59,091
Mar.	366,126	349,340	1,656	1,697	61,308
Apr.	429,687	413,927	2,353	2,234	65,451
May.	548,852	517,124	3,650	3,214	69,659
June	602,506	603,056	4,816	4,644	71,197
July	514,655	529,933	3,422	4,709	70,521
Aug.	429,470	427,700	2,895	3,811	69,904
Sept.	376,553	383,092	2,435	3,309	69,599
Oct.	350,982	347,560	2,119	2,340	69,214
Nov.	295,541	278,631	1,400	1,661	67,101
Dec.	311,063	279,212	1,269	1,354	64,654
Total	4,810,499	4,693,174	28,959	31,679	

There is much less seasonal variation in the quantity of milk sold by plant for fluid use than in the quantity of milk received from farmers. The cream reported below is mostly separated in plants, since cream received from farmers is most generally made into butter.

Milk and Cream Shipped or Sold for Fluid Use by Plants (Thousands of Pounds)				
MILK		CREAM		1926
1927	1926	1927	1926	
Jan.	214,554	202,593	5,728	4,749
Feb.	198,820	183,133	5,921	5,054
Mar.	225,800	209,824	8,261	7,349
Apr.	228,615	210,040	9,409	10,246
May.	245,074	230,892	12,271	12,820
June	248,483	234,383	13,066	13,987
July	256,057	254,637	10,149	11,342
Aug.	237,390	236,241	8,394	8,732
Sept.	231,058	225,510	6,907	8,015
Oct.	233,977	219,326	6,167	7,082
Nov.	218,037	201,734	4,362	5,568
Dec.	220,758	205,535	5,443	5,192
Total	2,758,713	2,613,848	96,078	100,028

Ayrshires Make Good Showing in Herd Test

THE Ayrshire herd of fourteen cows owned by Winthrop Taylor, Deepwells Farm, St. James, Long Island, N. Y., in August averaged 891 pounds of 4.07 per cent milk, 36.29 pounds of butterfat, leading all other herds tested for the Ayrshire Herd Test, according to Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Kyle of the National Ayrshire As-

sociation at Brandon, Vermont. Woronoake Anna outproduced her stablemates with a yield of 1787 pounds of milk, 68.98 pounds of butterfat; Fairholm Lady being her closest competitor with 1775 pounds of milk, 66.74 pounds of butterfat.

The eight cow herd at Barclay Farms, Rosemont, Pennsylvania, is making a very good showing, having been among the leaders most every month during the past year. In August the herd average was 729 pounds of 4.39 per cent milk, 31.99 pounds of butterfat.

F. C. Sheldon, Granville, New York, has brought together a very profitable herd of Ayrshires. The average of his seventeen cows in August of 685 pounds of 4.47 per cent milk, 30.65 pounds of butterfat, was the fourth highest recorded in the country.

A. H. Grant & Sons, Melhurst Farm, Melrose, Connecticut, has successfully combined the growing of tobacco and the raising of a very fine herd of Ayrshire cattle. Starting very modestly a few years ago "the Grants" have assembled and bred cows that are making excellent records for the Ayrshire Herd Test. In August the twenty-three cows averaged 720 pounds of 4.12 per cent milk, 29.63 pounds of butterfat, on twice a day milking. Lady Wait of South Farm, a four year old in the herd gave 1366 pounds of milk, 58.06 pounds of butterfat; however, the outstanding individual is Netherton Crystal 4th, a thirteen year old that produced 1330 pounds of milk, 51 pounds of butterfat.

Accredited Herd Owners Retest at Own Expense

I would like to get the following information on the T.B. law. My grade herd has been tested twice with no reactors and I have a certificate of an accredited herd. When I have them tested again at my own expense and if I should have any reactors, what will I have to do with them? If they are shipped away, who stands the expense? How often do cattle have to be tested after an accredited certificate has been issued?

THERE seems to be some misunderstanding among our readers regarding the exact procedure to follow after an accredited herd certificate has been received. This does not affect the payment of indemnity but it does affect the payment for the work of retesting the cows.

An accredited herd must be retested yearly at the owner's expense except that in some modified accredited areas where the reaction is very low, provision is made for retesting once in three years.

We suggest that you write to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y., giving them the name of the veterinarian you would like to have do the work and get their approval of him. Following that, all you will have to do is to pay for the testing, asking the veterinarian to make a report to the department for the indemnity.

In a few counties, the county T.B. eradication committee has arranged for handling the retesting of accredited herds without cost to the herd owner but this is a matter entirely up to the counties and we suggest that you ask your Farm Bureau Manager whether such provision has been made in your county.

A covered manure pit will soon pay for itself by the saving of plant food in the manure. For the production of a high grade milk the manure pit should be at least 50 ft. from the barn.



And it's YOUR Fault!"

MANY a time "Old Red" or some other cow in your herd feels like telling you that she is feeling rotten—that she isn't in milking condition. But she can't talk, consequently you wonder why she is in such a slump.

If you only knew she had indigestion, you could foresee the coming slump in milk production and by careful attention and proper feeding, avoid it and the loss in profits that always follows.

"Cheap" Feeds a Common Cause of Trouble

Unable to warn against impending danger, your cows and the profits they bring you can only be safeguarded by feeding a quality ration. An unwise combination of feeds—off-grade or improper ingredients—changing formulas, frequently cause off-feed conditions and sickness in your herd which costs you heavily.

For sixteen years Larro Dairy Feed has been putting cows into the best of milking condition and keeping them there—it has everything in it to build and keep health, plus just the right ingredients properly combined to turn that health into peak production.

Thousands upon thousands of dairymen—some who feed alfalfa, others who feed clover, still others who feed timothy—have found, through years of experience, that Larro is the one ration that keeps cows in the best of health, in the pink of milking condition, and leaves more money after feed bills are paid than any other ration.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit - Michigan

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS - HOGS - POULTRY



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.10
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1927 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Heavy Receipts and Warm Weather Depress the Butter Market

CREAMERY	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	47 1/2-48	48	48 1/2-49 1/2-50
Extra (9250).....	47	47 1/2	49
84-91 score.....	42 1/2-46 1/2	43	47
Lower Grades.....	41-42	42	40 1/2-48

The butter market is still very much in the doldrums. No appreciable improvement has taken place. In fact, there is a slight undertone of disappointment with the way things are going which has given rise to considerable bearish talk. This is not good for the trade. In the first place our fresh receipts are running considerably ahead of last year. Weather conditions in most of the producing areas have been quite ideal with the result that pastures have kept up and production apace.

Another factor that has had a great deal of influence has to do with the use of storage butter. A great many jobbers have swung their trade over to the storage goods. Many have discontinued and are now going back on fresh stock. This will undoubtedly help the situation but we must remember that production this year, and consequently the supply of fresh butter, is considerably above that of last year. At the same time, prospects are for full production this fall and winter.

The unseasonably warm weather has also had an effect upon the market. Receivers are not inclined to carry heavy floor stocks under the conditions and there is an increasing pressure to sell.

Our cold storage holdings show a sharp change since the first of September. On October 1, 1928 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture report states that we had in storage 128,193,000 pounds. This is 19,203,000 pounds less than the holdings on October 1, 1927. On September 1 of this year our cold storage holdings were 27,526,000 lbs. short of a

year ago. In other words the shortage in cold storage holdings compared with a year ago has been reduced 8,323,000 lbs. during the month of September.

Right now the outlook in the butter market is not near as rosy as it was a month ago. Weather conditions have invariably been the major factor in the change. We still look for a good year, but this break has had a rather dampening effect, and is going to cut into the averages.

Fresh State Cheese Scarce

STATE	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	27 1/2-28	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-29
Undergrade	24-25	24-25	
Held Fancy	28-28 1/2	28-28 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

Fresh New York state whole milk flats are practically off the New York market. We give the quotation above on fresh cheese which prevailed on Monday the 15th. That was the last day on which sufficient business was done to warrant quotations.

The demand has been very satisfactory for the higher grades of cured cheese. However, trading in fresh Daisies and fresh young Americas from Wisconsin show an easier tendency. The movement of fresh Wisconsin cheese is slightly more restricted, and close buyers have had no difficulty in picking up desirable lots at a half cent to a full cent below general quotations.

The October 1 government report states that on October 1 stocks totaled 81,682,000 pounds compared with 65,453,000 pounds a year ago, or an increase this year over last year of 16,229,000 pounds.

Eggs Again Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	65-69	61-65	66-70
Average Extras	55-64	54-60	62-65
Extra Firsts	40-50	40-48	54-60
Firsts	33-38	33-36	45-50
Gathered	31-45	31-45	37-57
Pullets	33-38	33-38	34-39
Pewees	29-30	29-30	30-33
BROWNS			
Hennery	48-57	46-55	60-65
Gathered	33-47	33-45	40-58

Fresh nearby eggs of fancy quality have again advanced, this time approaching within one cent of last year's figures. Last week we were two cents away. The supply of nearby whites of the higher classifications is very light. The bulk of the arrivals show mixed quality and these are turning slowly. The trend of the market can be obtained by examining this week's prices. They show no improvement. Neither do pullets or pewees. Even firsts show comparatively no change. Only in the better lots do we see the material improvement. Therefore, we again admonish shippers to use every precaution in handling their eggs in order to get them on to the market in the best possible condition.

The unseasonably warm weather that prevailed during the week ending October 20th had an undesirable effect on the egg market for it materially affected quality. The cold storage deal got a black eye because of the weather conditions which materially interfered with the movement of held goods.

The October 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that on that day our cold storage holdings totaled 8,541,000 cases compared with 7,960,000 cases on October 1, 1927. In other words this year we are holding approximately a half a million cases more than a year ago. On October 1 frozen egg holdings were about 11,000,000 pounds greater than a year ago.

Live Poultry Market Irregular

	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	23-31	26-29	26-30
Leghorn	20-23	18-22	17-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-32	21-28	24-36
Leghorn	20-26	20-28	15-25
BROILERS			
Colored	30-40		
Leghorn	20-36		
CAPONS	32		
DUCKS, Nearby	22-28	16-30	22-30

The live poultry market was quite irregular during the week ending October 20. Fowls particularly were not meeting the outlet they should. For one thing, the weather was working

against them, it being so unseasonably warm. Fancy fowls have had ready outlet but anything that showed a trace of off grade met slow trade with no regularity to the prices whatsoever. Express fowls have experienced more ready sale than the freight stock. Fancy fat fowls by express have had quick sale and leghorns would bring a little more, if fancy, were there any. Most of the chickens arriving by express are running too large and coarse, especially leghorns. Broilers are more in demand, and pullets are also selling well bringing from 30 to 33 cents for colored, and 20 cents and up for leghorns.

As we approach the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays we begin to give thoughts to early reports of the annual turkey crop. Advices from various sections indicate a light crop of turkeys from most of the states. Texas, a big shipper, reports the turkey crop considerably short of a year ago. This is also true in Missouri, Kansas and Ohio. Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky also report that at present appearances there will be fewer turkeys than last year. Other southern states such as Mississippi, Alabama and Virginia look for no increase and possibly a few less. Most of the eastern states report not much change from last year, although there will be no gain and possibly some less. On the foregoing basis, it appears, prices will be full up to a year ago and perhaps a shade higher.

Meats and Live Stock

	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	17.50-18.00	17.50-18.00	18.00-18.50
Medium	12.00-17.00	12.00-17.00	13.50-17.75
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.50-13.75	13.75-14.00	13.50-13.75
Medium	11.75-13.00	12.00-13.25	11.50-13.25
Common	8.50-11.50	8.50-11.75	9.00-11.25
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.00	5.25-7.00
Common light.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.25	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.50-8.75	8.75-9.00	7.00-7.50
Medium	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.25	5.00-6.75
Cutters	4.00-6.00	4.50-6.25	2.50-4.50
Reactors	5.00-8.75	5.00-8.50	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.75-14.00	14.00-14.25	14.50-15.00
Medium	12.00-13.50	11.50-13.50	11.00-14.25
Culls	8.00-10.50	8.00-10.00	8.00-9.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	10.50-11.00	11.00-11.50	11.75-12.25
130-160 lbs.....	10.75-11.00	11.25-11.75	11.50-11.75
Av. 200 lbs.....	10.25-10.75	10.50-11.25	11.00-11.50
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20-.24	.18-.23	.18-.22
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed ..	.13-.24	.14-.26	.10-.25

Potatoes Show No Improvement

	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
MAINE			
150 lb. sack.....	1.50-1.75	1.50-1.75	3.10-3.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	1.90-2.15	2.00-2.25	3.75-4.10
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack.....			
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.75-2.25	2.00-2.25	3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	2.35-2.65	2.40-2.65	4.25-4.75
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack.....	1.35-1.75	1.60-1.75	

Potatoes show no improvement compared with last week. The demand for Long Islands in sacks is very quiet, desirable lines bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25. Maines also show no improvement. Another two weeks, we believe, will show a change for the better. A great deal, however, depends upon the weather. If it continues as it is now, we do not look for any great improvement, at least not until things tighten up a little bit.

New England and North Atlantic States show an increase of about ten million bushels over a year ago when the crop of 109,795,000 bushels was harvested. The North central group estimates a crop of 190,233,000 bushels compared with 149,274,000 bushels last year.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Market

The New York market has been well supplied with both barrels and baskets of apples. The muggy warm weather has slowed up the trade considerably except on very choice lines. The highest grades of McIntosh have reached \$3.25 per bushel, other grades range from 75 cents to \$1.75. Fall Pippins and Rhode Island Greenings a quarter

better. McIntosh in barrels are selling from \$3.50 to \$10.00 and R. I. Greenings \$3.00 to \$6.00. Anything else fails to bring better than \$5.00.

The cabbage market has softened a little this week, and the trend is slightly easier. Domestic in bulk brought \$36.00 to \$38.00 on the 17th; while Danish brought \$40.00 to \$43.00.

The carrot market is a little easier on both state washed and rough. Washed quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per basket, rough \$1.25 to \$1.50.

The cauliflower market is a little easier. The best Long Island bringing from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Catskill \$1.50 to \$3.00 and easier.

State lettuce has been in light supply, but the quality of most of the offerings is poor to ordinary. \$2.00 is realized for the best.

Celery is showing up a little stronger on state rough, with \$3.00 for the best.

The squash market as well as the pumpkin market is holding firm. Nearby Marrows have been bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel, with nearby Hubbards from \$2.25 to \$3.00. Pumpkins generally from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a barrel.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 17	Oct. 9	Oct. 19, 1927
Wheat (Dec.)	1.15 3/4	1.18 1/4	1.26 1/4
Corn (Dec.) .....	.80 3/4	.81 3/4	.84 1/2
Oats (Dec.) .....	.43 3/4	.43 3/4	.46 1/2
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.62 3/4	1.65 1/4	1.47 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.....	1.15 1/4	1.21 1/2	1.03 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.54	.54 1/2	.59 1/2
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	Oct. 19, 1927
Grade Oats	36.00	37.50	36.00
Spring Bran	32.50	30.50	29.00
Hard Bran	34.00	33.00	32.00
Standard Mids	33.00	32.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	41.00	39.00	40.00
Flour Mids	39.00	40.00	37.00
Red Dog	46.00	46.00	43.50
Wh. Hominy	37.00	37.50	38.50
Yel. Hominy	37.00	37.50	37.00
Corn Meal	42.00	44.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	51.75	51.75	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	48.00	46.00	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	52.00	44.00
43% C. S. Meal	54.00	52.50	45.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	55.00	49.00	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

No Change in Hay

There has been no material change in the hay market for some time. There has been a continued shortage of No. 1 timothy which has readily brought from \$26.00 to \$27.00 per ton, the larger bales bringing the premium. There is a little improvement in timothy containing a light mixture of clover, large bales selling up to \$26.00. Timothy with grass mixtures runs about a dollar less. All No. 2 grades are generally two dollars below Number 1.

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Farm News from New York

Professors Hedrick and Morrison Advanced to New Posts--County Notes

DR. U. P. Hedrick has been appointed director of the New York state agricultural experiment station at Geneva, New York, and Dr. F. B. Morrison, who has been director there for the past year, has been appointed professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University and head of the animal husbandry department.

Dr. Hedrick has been connected with the Geneva station for several years, and has written many books and articles on horticultural subjects. He is the author of a series of handsome monographs on New York fruits published by the state. These volumes are both comprehensive and authoritative, and contain colored illustrations and minute descriptions of New York fruit.

Dr. Morrison, whose place Dr. Hedrick will take, succeeds Professor H. H. Wing in the animal husbandry department. Professor Wing was head of the department for forty years, and retired in June with the rank of professor emeritus. Dr. Morrison, who came from the University of Minnesota has been at Geneva for the past year. He is the author of a standard book on feeds and feeding, and an authority in that field. The change, according to the Cornell trustees, means a promotion for both men.

Dean A. R. Mann, head of the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell University now combines with his duties and title of Dean, those of the directorship of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment station. Dean Mann has been dean of the college of agriculture for ten years and has recently spent two years in Europe studying questions in relation to agricultural education there.

New York County Notes

Oswego County—We have had a few days of nice weather. On September 27 snow fell. On October 4 it was hot, the thermometer registered 85 degrees, as well as on the 11th. We had a killing frost on October 8. Most corn is in silos. Potatoes are rotting, some selling around \$1 per bushel, apples \$1.50 to \$2, grapes \$1.50 per bushel. Most oats were light. Carrots \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel, squash 2 to 3 cents per pound, cauliflower \$2.00 per dozen, peppers one to \$3.00 per bushel, eggs 60 cents a dozen, butter 55 cents per pound. No hay moving, most of poor quality on account of the rain.—J. S. M.

Columbia County—September 26 was the coldest ever recorded for that date in

this section. The mercury registered 43. Nearly all corn hit by the heavy frost. Silos are about all filled and corn cut in this place. Apple pickers are busy. Fruit falling fast owing to high winds and rains. Apples per barrel, McIntosh fancy \$10.00, Fall Pippins per bushel \$1.75, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.50. Other varieties \$1.25. Bartlett Pears are \$2 per bushel, Seckels \$1.50, potatoes per 180 pounds \$2.00. Cider pressers are busy. A large new one is being built at Germantown. Martin C. Van Alstyne, the Stuyvesant Falls village milk dealer has had his place modernly equipped for the sanitary bottling of milk. Kinderhook has raised \$800 for relief fund for hurricane sufferers. Dr. Garnsey was elected president of Columbia County Medical Association.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Delaware County—One week of cold disagreeable weather has been followed by several nice days giving farmers a chance at the plowing and other fall work. T.B. testing has been going on in the towns of Colchester and Delhi the past two weeks. Several dairies in the vicinity of Delhi, including those belonging to Frank Dickson, Smith Hughes and Frank Thomson of the Little Delaware were condemned. Fall cows are around \$150 and said to be going higher before spring.—E. M. N.

In the North Country

THE old saying, 'when the frost is on the pumpkin' and the corn is in the shock,' it is time to bank the house for winter holds good to date, but pumpkins are rather of a minus quantity this year; that is at least ripe ones are, and a large amount of ensilage corn, got nipped in the stalk on Sept. 24th and even now the first week in October there's an occasional field still uncut and at a distance it quite resembles a field of grain in color, though of course not in quality.

The sound of black diamonds, jingling merrily down the coal chute into an empty coal bin, is rather of a gentle reminder of what will turn up later on and at \$14 per, coupled with high taxes, makes it difficult to wear the smile that won't come off, but even so we're in no great hurry to shuffle off this mortal coil and would like to tarry a while longer.

But the farmers in this fertile, old Black River valley, have a lot to be thankful for; they're now at the tail-end of one of the most successful seasons in years; with barns fairly bursting forth with a bumper crop of hay and grain and a good substantial increase in the price of fluid milk for the months of September and October they can give the long distance weather prophet a pretty fair line of back talk, I'll say, as to whether 1928 has a season without a summer or

not: it sure has been one without a hurricane and when one thinks of the devastation that followed in the wake of the one in southern Florida, one's own troubles are apt to melt into thin air.

And when one notes the multitude of motor cars, parked at the street curb of our little town of a Saturday evening, it don't look much like the rural resident is poverty stricken, or that the bankruptcy courts would be very busy handling country cases for quite some time in the future.

With silo corn for the most part pretty well taken care of the farmers are busy digging potatoes and getting their fall plowing under way, as the frequent rains of September has left the ground in splendid condition for the work and although potatoes are giving forth a good yield, there seems to be much complaint of rot among early varieties; but with a couple of weeks of nice fall weather to finish up the harvest, believe the late ones will come through in pretty fair shape.

The bulk of the fall threshing is over, because so many found it necessary to thresh from the field and with the catchy weather, much of the straw was about ruined, being unfit for anything but use as bedding: how different the threshing days, though as compared to the early 90's; then it was done with the two and three horse tread mill: it used to make the hired men swear some, for we changed works with the neighbors of course and kept them quite busy changing their clothes and then there was that darned old yoke of oxen; it seems they were created mostly to put one's temper to the test and I never knew one of the hired men to enter the ministry, so think it couldn't have been much of a job for a sky pilot anyway.

It looks as if there'd be the usual amount of shifting among the farm tenants on November 1st and there seems to be a dire scarcity of good milch cows: we paid nearly \$100 per head for a bunch of eight heifers in late August and at the present writing \$125 per head seems to be the ruling figure.—C. L. S.

Clinton County—Filling silos seems to be the main business now. Corn was a fairly good crop. Buckwheat nearly a failure. Potatoes are not turning as good as expected earlier in the season. Not much plowing done yet, too dry in most places. Potatoes are \$1.00 per bushel, eggs 50 cents to 60 per dozen, veal 12 cents, live 22 cents, dressed pork 16 to 18 cents. We had several hard frosts in September but October so far has been a fine real Indian summer.—R. J. M.

New York Boys Attend National Dairy Show

THREE of the four boys who won the dairy judging contest at the New York state fair are leaving soon for the national dairy show at Memphis, Tennessee, October 13-20. At the state fair each boy won \$75 which he will use to defray the expenses of the trip. These four boys, members of 4-H dairy clubs are Millard Blakeslee of Baldwinsville, Warren Hill of Brockport, Lloyd Curtis of Watertown, and James Harkness of South Kortright. With J. P. Willman of the New York state college of agriculture they have been making visits at various farms where Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Ayrshires are kept, and

have practiced judging the merits of the cattle. Arrangements have been made to ship 23 head of 4-H dairy cattle to the national dairy show. Mr. Willman will accompany the boys to the meeting.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

PRODUCING over 400 bushels of potatoes per acre instead of being a rare occurrence has become in verity a fad among the many growers located in the great eastern Pennsylvania potato growing belt. The list of members of these inspiring clubs has been largely increased by reason of the improved methods in culture and continuous favorable climatic conditions. The Russet varieties again predominate, as they did in the preceding season. The display of potatoes at the Allentown fair was a revelation even to growers.

With the advent of the de-luxe omnibuses, operating from coast to coast and a most liberal supply of locally operated buses, our farmers are realizing what only two years ago appeared a vague dream. Improved highways, increased facilities, fast express time and the growing desire to see the country and mountain districts at their best, in the autumn's most beautiful weather by the city people, accounts for a remarkable increase in travel through the farming sections of Pennsylvania.

One of our leading country agricultural fairs had a modern and most attractive exhibit constructed to show and to impress patrons with a clear idea as to how so-called 'roadside farm markets' should be erected and how products can be displayed to the best advantage. It is the observant eye that leads to the neat, attractive and clean little market-house along the pike.

Pennsylvania boasts of being the leading state in the percentage of bearing apple trees and last year ranked fourth in total quantity of production. In 1927 the yield was 6,300,000 bushels valued at \$3,820,000. Washington, New York and California ranked in preceding the Keystone state. The peach crop has also become a vast factor in our horticultural development. The county of Berks has the largest peach orchards in the state and appears to be especially adapted to the growth and longevity of the peach tree. Many carloads of peaches are shipped by the grower direct to the Boston and eastern markets annually. The county of York will export many thousands of bushels of York Imperial apples to England where this apple is favorably known.

Pennsylvania will again harvest a phenomenally large crop of corn. During the spring planting and its early growing period the outlook was discouraging for a heavy yield, but wizard-like, a sudden transition occurred through improved weather conditions. The Lancaster Sure-crop, Improved Leaming Yellow Dent and Ninety-day varieties are again leading in production and acreage grown. The White Dent and Flint varieties have been supplanted in a large degree by yellow corn. Very little corn was injured by frost. Silage corn was never stored in a better condition.

Crawford County—A big fall event was the 4th annual county cattle show and fair held at Conneaut Lake's old fair grounds. Fine exhibits in all kinds of stock and women's features were present, also school exhibits. A big banquet was given about 100 farmers by Meadville clubmen and State College men. Dr. C. G. Jordan, state secretary of agriculture and Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction gave excellent addresses after the supper. This fair has been under new management the last four years and it is a great improvement over the old with its side shows and cheap jewelry stands, etc. Clean, educational, and free entrance speak well for its promoters and Crawford County.—Mrs. C. B. L.

Tioga County—Nearly all farmers have their silos filled. The corn on the lowlands was a fine crop but poor on the hill farms. Many are now busy threshing and digging potatoes. The potato crop above average is big and of good quality. There was a large acreage of Buckwheat but the crop was badly hurt by hot dry weather. Cattle buyers are buying and selling cows. The price is high. Apples are a rather poor crop in quantity and quality.—Mrs. W. C. G.

Central New York Notes

UP to the middle of October, this fall has proved the pleasantest weather in recent years. As far as the weather is concerned everyone has had a chance to get the fall's work done that is quite in contrast with the two last falls.

We have never in recent years known streams and ponds and wells to be as dry as they are this fall in central New York. The Marl Ponds near Cortland are practically dry for the first time in 45 years. Cayuga Lake is a good three feet below its normal level. Automobiles are driven out onto the bathing beach at Ithaca to a distance of 500 feet from the usual shore line, on dry sand. Seneca Lake is also very low. Walter Shepard went out on the dry lake bed at Watkins the other day looking for his false teeth that he lost while bathing the 4th of July 1925 and found them firmly clamped to a briar pipe that he lost near there two years before that.

The price of potatoes is too low. Some have sold for as low as fifty cents a bushel, which is about two-thirds of what it costs most people to raise potatoes at present prices. The dry weather during September and the first part of October has checked most of the rot which would normally have developed from so extensive late blight as we had this year. Those who dig potatoes late, after we have had extensive rains, and store them, will probably suffer from rot in storage.

Cabbage continues to stand still up to the 15th of October. There seems lit-

tle chance that any amount of rain can make a full crop after this date.

After-growth in meadows has yielded very little cow feed this fall and this, together with very dry pastures, has made it necessary to feed a considerable amount of green fodder, corn, millet and grain.

Allen Johnson says this is a dry country regardless of how election goes and that the present time there seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to whom it is better to elect for president to get or keep the desired conditions; but as for himself, he expects to vote for Bryan, as usual.—C.T.

A Summary of the October 1st Crop Report

	New York		Pennsylvania		United States	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Potatoes, (bu.)....	32,821,000	28,620,000	31,513,000	26,400,000	463,722,000	406,964,000
Corn, (bu.).....			54,107,000	50,165,000	2,903,272,000	2,773,708,000
Sp. Wheat, (bu.)..	209,000	222,000			325,266,000	319,307,000
W. Wheat, (bu.)..				20,165,000	578,599,000	553,288,000
Oats, (bu.).....	33,966,000	35,000,000	34,144,000	39,600,000	1,452,966,000	1,184,146,000
Barley, (bu.).....	6,048,000	5,432,000			350,593,000	264,392,000
Buckwheat, (bu.)..	4,264,000	4,473,000	4,446,000	4,935,000	14,804,000	16,029,000
Hay, (tons).....	6,665,000	7,311,000	4,738,000	5,063,000	92,688,000	106,464,000
Field Beans, (bu.)	1,260,000	1,066,000			15,896,000	16,891,000
Cabbage, (tons)						
*domestic	62,720	157,200				
Danish	165,200	247,800				
Apples,						
(tot. crop, bu.)	19,842,000	13,600,000	8,280,000	6,300,000	177,560,000	123,455,000
Pears, (bu.).....	1,800,000	1,872,000	612,000	400,000	23,304,000	18,072,000
Grapes, (tons)....	88,800	51,800	21,600	14,850		

*Not including Long Island.



An Egg in the Fall is Worth Two in the Spring

Poultry experts everywhere have proved that well lighted poultry houses increase egg production during fall and winter months. It just gives the hens enough light during the shorter days so that they can get in a full shift of feeding and exercise.

The only question is what kind of light. Obviously, daylight best promotes the physiological activity of the pullet. Next best is Carbide Gas light—"artificial daylight"—the light with practically the same spectrum as daylight.

Absolute regularity in poultry house lighting is essential. Carbide Gas light in the farmers' hands and under farm conditions is dependable, safe and sturdy. Spray liquids, whitewash, dusts or accidental blows—all, cannot hurt the piping or unexpectedly extinguish the light. Nor can Carbide Gas harm the fowls.

Carbide Gas on the modern farm also has other advantages for poultry raisers. It permits safe and convenient warming of drinking water. Its residue is a ready-to-use whitewash, ideal for spray application.

Poultry lighting must be economical. Under farm conditions Carbide Gas light gives more candle-power-hours per dollar. Carbide Gas poultry lighting combined with other farm lighting and cooking needs of the home, is indeed the ideal, all-around installation for the farm.

Write today for further interesting information.

Carbide Lighting and Equipment Association

176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Over 600,000 farm folks are enjoying the benefits of Carbide Gas lights in their homes.

The Question Box



Traps Must Be Tagged With Owner's Name

Do people who want to set traps have to send to Albany for the name tags or can they make them.—W. J.

SECTION 207 of the Conservation Law reads as follows:

"All traps set or used for the purpose of taking any wild animal shall be stamped with the name of the owner in such manner that the same shall be legible at all times.

"All traps set or used for the purpose of taking any wild animal must be visited by the person setting or owning the same at least once in each twenty-four hours, except that the inspection of traps shall not apply to those set in the Adirondack and Catskill parks."

The Conservation Department construes that the owner of a trap may attach a tag made of some material that will not rust, bearing his name to the traps that he might set. This Department does not furnish the tags. A person may make them themselves or they may get them from some manufacturer.

Iron Pyrites Have Little Value

While digging a hole in the ground on my farm to install a gasoline tank, I found several soft stones which had shiny gold colored flakes all through them. I am sending you a small sample. I was wondering if you could tell me what these flakes are.—C. B., New York.

Of course, it is impossible to tell with certainty what a mineral may be without making a chemical analysis of it.

However, we are practically positive that the mineral enclosed in your letter is what is called iron pyrite. This is a rather interesting mineral as it has fooled many people into thinking that it was gold. There are reports that some of the first colonists that came here sent a whole boat-load back to England, at the same time neglecting to grow the crops which they later found to be much more important. For

this reason iron pyrites are often known as "fools' gold." This mineral is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and where found in sufficient quantities and favorable locations it is mined for this purpose.

Fat Content of Milk Affects Yield of Cheese

Can you tell us what effect the fat content of milk has on the amount of cheese that can be made from 100 pounds of milk? Does the butter fat test affect the quality of the cheese?

MILK testing 3 per cent will make about eight pounds of cheese per 100 pounds, while 4 per cent milk will yield a little better than ten pounds of cheese and 5 per cent about 13 pounds. Reliable authorities state that milk with a high test makes as good cheese as milk with a low test.

Plowing Under a Second Crop of Clover

I have a field of second crop clover that I do not plan to cut for hay, but would like to leave it on the ground for next season's potato crop. Would you advise me to cut the clover and then plow it under this fall or would you leave it on the ground until next spring. If I should plow it this fall would you advise turning it under four inches and then plowing again previous to planting about eight inches deep.—D. L. G., Pennsylvania.

WE believe you would save a lot of time if you left the clover on the ground and do not cut it. You will find that it will plow under much better if it is not cut. Regarding the fall plowing, we hesitate to make a definite recommendation without knowing the soil and the lay of the land. If you have an extremely heavy mat of clover it might be best to turn it under this fall and give it a chance to rot during the winter. However, if the land is subject to washing during the winter we believe you will have satisfactory results if you wait until spring and plow the field just before planting time. Should you follow the spring plowing it would be advisable to thoroughly disc the field before turning under the heavy mat of humus. We are inclined to believe that one plowing, plus thorough fitting, is enough.

Arrests Follow Exposure of Wiring Scheme

(Continued from Page 3)

of the availability of the electrical current.

The success of the scheme that they are working depends entirely on selling these contracts to the Mutual Discount Corporation. In an interview with the finance company they showed the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative file after file of contracts they had received from the Strand Company. In addition to handling wiring contracts, this firm is doing a big business in financing radio, furniture and other household appliances. In stating their methods of doing business they assured us that they always looked to the wiring company to make good on these contracts. They assured us that they had never sued a property owner on a wiring contract. They further stated that if the contract proved to be worthless, they always forced the wiring company to buy back. To prove this point, they showed numerous accounts where the Strand Concern was paying them on the monthly basis. It is of interest to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers and friends who have signed Strand Wiring Contracts, that the Mutual Discount Corporation offered to sign a waiver on any or all contracts releasing the maker of the note from all payments until after the current was turned on and the lights burning. They assured us that they would make this binding even if our readers should not secure current for a matter of ten years or more. This leaves the ques-

tion of collection of the notes entirely up to the wiring company.

The action of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in exposing the high pressure methods followed by these salesmen apparently has been appreciated by the Atlantic City Electrical Company. Following our call at the Bridge-ton office of the electrical company, the general manager, Mr. C. H. Howell of Atlantic City, sent their Mr. W. H. Meyer to tell us that they were willing to cooperate with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in every way possible to expose the methods followed by this concern. This position taken by the power company has been an important factor in securing the cooperation of the farmers and the prosecutor in bringing this matter to a prompt settlement. In addition much valuable service and help has been given this cause by the assistance of W. C. Kreuger, the rural electrification expert from the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick. Mr. Kreuger has carefully followed the course pursued by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and has expressed a keen interest in protecting the farmers' interests on the matter of rural line extensions. At this point we might state that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in cooperation with a group of farmers is sharing the cost of hiring a leading South Jersey lawyer to represent their interests in securing justice on these wiring contracts.

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CASH OR YOUR OWN TERMS

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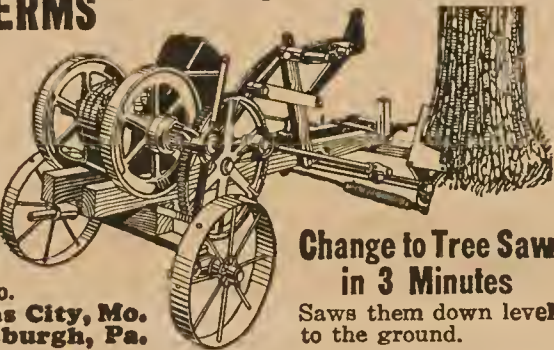
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Now you can get my latest improved tree and log sawing outfit for a small, factory-to-you, down payment of \$25.00.

MAKE MONEY THIS WINTER clearing land, sawing wood, cross ties, fence posts, shingle butts and other kinds of timber. CUTS 15 TO 40 CORDS A DAY on a little cheap fuel. Easy to start in all kinds of weather. Plenty of steady, low-cost power. Use the engine for feed grinding, corn shelling and other power jobs.



Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes

Saws them down level to the ground.

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Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Fall House Cleaning

It seems to me as if nothing is more

important than this particular job. I do not think any bunch of pullets can come into a dirty house and do their best, but this is only prejudice, for

there are real reasons why a house should be cleaned out thoroughly. In the first place there may have been some disease in the old hens which you want to wipe out. In the second place, the house may be over-run with lice and mites, and in the third place, if your

old birds had worms of various kinds, the surest way to pass it along is not to clean house.

Of course, I am at a disadvantage: I do not know what your house is, but I do know that you can do a first rate job when it comes to cleaning it. The first thing to do is to get out all the old floor litter, dump out the nests, and clean the roosting boards. After that scrape the floor down clean with a scraper. A hoe, bent for cutting cabbage, makes a fine tool for this purpose.

Kerosene a Good Disinfectant

When the floor has been scraped, and the material it is composed of is wood or concrete, it is a pretty good idea to soak it off with water, and then sprinkle it down with kerosene. The latter is a good germ destroyer, and will hit any vermin in this quarter. If your floor is dirt, the process is more difficult. About all you can do is scrape it down the best you can, sprinkle it good with kerosene, and then put in a fresh covering of earth, ashes, or whatever you may use to fill up holes, etc.

The nests, roosts, and dropping boards should receive special attention, for it is here that mites will be found in all probability. It is not a hard job to find mites if you really have them. Examine any crack or crevice in the roosts. If mites are there you will find a gray, silvery place in and about the crack. The best way to get rid of them is to soak every roost, top and bottom, crack and crevice with kerosene to which you have added a good commercial germ destroyer. It is not safe, however, to rely on one application. Repeat the process in five days because if you miss one you will soon have a million more. I should apply this same treatment to the nests and dropping boards. Mites are blood suckers; they are dangerous, and they

By L. H. HISCOCK

can raise havoc with a bunch of pullets.

Even after these birds come in, it will pay you to watch for this pest; the pullets may bring in one or two, and it doesn't pay to take a chance.

The Women Plan—The Men Do the Heavy Work

If you are still ambitious after all this, a nice coat of white wash will finish the job up great. It means a lot of work, but it means a dandy clean house, and if you expect to use lights on your birds it will do much to brighten the pen up.

If the women ever read this article, heaven help you men on the next rainy day!

Farmingdale Contest Nears Final Week

DURING the 49th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 1938 eggs, or 27.7 per cent. This is a decrease of 248 eggs, or 3.5 per cent from last week's production. Total production to date since November 1st, 1927, is 148,805 eggs.

High Pens for the Week

White Leghorns, Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm.....	41
White Leghorns, Hillcrest Poultry Farm.....	40
White Leghorns, Sunnyside Poultry Farm.....	39
White Leghorns, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich. R. O. P.....	38
R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynihan.....	38
R. I. Reds, Pinecrest Orchards.....	37

High Pens in Each Variety to Date

White Leghorns	
Warrens' Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.....	2194
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O.....	2093
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich.....	2043
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.....	2040
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2001
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.....	1988

Rhode Island Reds	
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.....	2025
Joseph P. Moynihan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass.....	1932
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.....	1869
Foster D. Jameson, Waldboro, Me.....	1606

White Wyandottes	
Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.....	1310
Harvey Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.....	1111

Barred Plymouth Rocks	
Robt. C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.....	1847
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.....	1598
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.....	1545

White Plymouth Rocks	
E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass.....	1784
William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y.....	1506

Geese should not be used for breeding purposes until they are two years old. A gander may be used the first season.



HOUSEWIFE (sleepily)—Is that you, Fido?
BURGLAR—Lick 'er hand, Bill.—JUDGE

A Half Million Farmers and Poultry Raisers Now Bring Health to Their Poultry With CELO-GLASS



Now you can profit by the experience of a half million successful farmers and poultrymen who are using Cel-O-Glass to keep their chickens healthy and to increase their earnings during fall and winter.

The One Material That Authorities Approve

Scientific tests have proved that the biologically active portion of the ultra-violet rays of the sun through Cel-O-Glass keep poultry healthy. These rays prevent rickets, insure proper food absorption and make chickens lay more eggs with better shell texture. They kill bacteria instantly and when brought into your poultry house will disinfect it every two minutes. These rays cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains.

Where to use CEL-O-GLASS

Use Cel-O-Glass on the whole south side of your houses for best results. Install in a vertical position for longest service. And be sure you get Cel-O-Glass, the material with a wire base. It is easy and economical to use. It pays for itself over and over by reducing the mortality of your birds and increasing your poultry profits. Cel-O-Glass is not a cloth, but a durable, flexible and highly translucent material.

There are many other uses for Cel-O-Glass on the farm. It prevents stiff legs in swine. Brings the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. A valuable book "Health on the Farm" tells you how to overcome your poultry problems, how to keep your birds healthy, how and where to use Cel-O-Glass, and many other helpful things.

The coupon below will bring you a copy free. Fill in and mail coupon NOW. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write us for the name of one near you who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

CEL-O-GLASS

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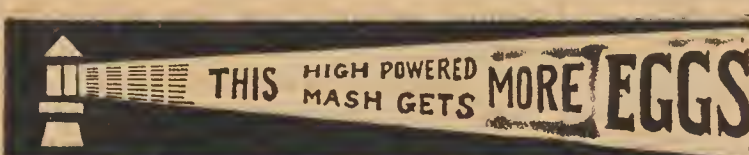
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Gentlemen: Please send me your book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.

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"Continued large egg yield and good condition of flock" makes W. A. Churchill, Wrightstown, N. J., a Beacon Egg Mash booster. "Wherever tested with other feeds, Beacon sales increase afterward," writes Jamesbury (N. J.) Coal & Feed Co.

Beacon is a high powered Egg Mash—21 per cent protein, palatable, pure soluble minerals, Baker's grade milk only, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal—NO GREEN FEED NEEDED—no production slumps. Clean, honest nutritive feeds—remarkable digestant Protozyme insures utmost assimilation—uniform consistent long-time high production without loss of weight or vitality, body building without forcing.



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Baby CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. S.C. White Leghorns \$14.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds \$16.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers \$12.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$10.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings \$35.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y. Member of the International Baby Chick Association

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up. C. O. D. Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guinea. Write your wants and for mailing list. PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.

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Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

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FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED. Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault. We buy raw skins such as muskrat, coon, etc., for our own use. Send for price list.

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Mention American Agriculturist

Smart Clothes of Today

Shops Are Showing Colors and Styles Suited to All Types

BEFORE applying the "first aid" treatment to your last year's clothes and deciding on the new purchases to make, it is well to take an inventory of the season's new styles. Each season I wonder just how designers can make the clothes more beautiful. This year they are lovelier than ever. There are stunning fabrics, interesting colors and lines, and so many smart style details which make clothes appear individual.

There is a graceful flare to every new dress which appears in side drapes, sashes, panels which tend to increase the length of skirts, circular flared inserts, peplums, rippy tiers and pleated sections. With the additional fullness the slender silhouette

dress but the velveteen suit makes more of an "all occasion" costume.

Trimmings are most important. Tweeds are combined with cotton or silk pique, leather belts and machine stitching for smartness.

Velvets are self trimmed, combined with lace or fur.

Tweed and velveteen suits that feature a blouse of jersey show the suit fabrics cleverly applied to the blouse in band or applique effects.

The clothes illustrated here portray many of the season's new style points.

The "Strut About" suit is lovely in color. It consists of a dress of English tie print in shades of tan and a seven-eighth length coat of dark brown velveteen which is lined with the tie print

ties. They come in the softest tans and dull reds in old fashioned calico patterns.

A Practical Dress for School

Misses' wool dress in natural colored jersey is practical for school and service wear. It is a one-piece style with back and front yoke trimmed with rows of machine stitching in matching thread. The yoke forms a bib effect in front which fastens down center with dark brown bone buttons. Inverted tucks add fullness to each side of front and center back at lower edge of yoke. Round neck is faced with self material.

The rather loose-fitting sleeves are gathered into cuffs which are trimmed with rows of stitching to match the yoke. They are fastened with brown bone buttons.

Skirt is knife pleated and pleats are held in place at the top with rows of machine stitching. A very narrow brown kid belt fastens with modernistic buckle and ornaments.

I saw so many attractive afternoon dresses of transparent velvet, that I found it rather difficult to choose one which many of you can wear.

An Afternoon Frock of Blue

I particularly like the one shown here, in the new Davy Jones blue which is a deep rich blue that is becoming to so many. The new side front peplums and side inserts in skirt which follow the same flared lines add fullness and rhythm to the frock. The waist blouses slightly. The belt is of stitched velvet which is buckled with a dull gold buckle set with matching blue stones.

Real lace and chiffon trimmed with rows of chain stitchery in ecru silk make the rich looking collar and tie and elbow length cuffs, which add individuality to the dress. Velvets go in for lace and soft georgette trims. They are most flattering both to the miss and the matron.

A matching blue velvet hat with long side and back brim and front folded back to give the off-the-face effect seemed perfect to wear with this dress. A rhinestone ornament on the band of hat adds interest.

Matronly Styles Attractive

There are lovely dresses for matrons in satin crepes, georgettes, transparent velvets, wool crepes, wool georgettes and sheer woolens.

The black crepe satin dress shown here is a straight line style with an added first flare treatment of the dull side of the crepe. Bands of reverse side of material add style to the sleeves.

Ecru lace is hand appliqued to neck and a lace jabot of the same lace is held in place with a pearl pin which matches the pearl buckle used on narrow belt of reverse crepe.

Groups of inverted tucks at the shoulder add fullness to waist. Lower edge of skirt is bound with bias fold of satin crepe.

To go with this dress I found the stunning coat of soft black tweed with black caracul shawl collar and stole. Black tweed is unusual and very smart. A new detail is the crescent shaped pocket on the right side and the sleeves seamed to simulate cuffs.

A two-toned hat of velvet with narrow brim adds the finishing touch to the ensemble. The crown knots itself in the center front and the fullness is arranged in soft folds.—LEONORE DUNNIGAN.

A good furniture polish is made of equal parts of vinegar, turpentine and boiled linseed oil mixed thoroughly.



The coming of cold days reminds you that now is the time to get your automobile fixed up for winter driving. Slippery days ahead call for tire chains and perhaps new tires, for it is no fun to get out on cold and raw days and fuss with an old casing that should have been replaced by a new one in the protection of the home garage.

Check up on your windshield wiper, get lighter oil for your motor, new grease in your transmission and running gear. If you drive or are out a great deal during the winter months, there is nothing that brings so much comfort as a heater. They are easy to install and as long as the heat is there anyway, why not utilize it for your own benefit instead of wasting it? Manufacturers say that you should change spark plugs in the fall, too, to be sure of easier starting and greater pulling power when driving conditions are none too good.

You will find there is no place like our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores to buy auto supplies. A "tag" store is easy to find.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your
FarmService
HARDWARE
STORES



Left to Right: Coat of Black Tweed with Black Caracul Collar and Stole; Misses' Ensemble of Tan English Tie Print Silk and Brown Velveteen; Natural Colored Jersey Sport Dress with Machine-stitched Yoke; Black Satin is combined with Ecru Lace in Becoming Afternoon Dress for Matron; Davy Jones Blue Transparent Velvet with Ecru Lace.

is retained and the tightly swathed hipline is never lost.

Fabrics are soft, fine of weave and velvety to the touch. Velvets and their family, including the new printed patterns, Scotch plaids and velveteens are the "fabrics of the hour."

Bottle green and Chanel's new red, a shade between garnet and maroon, are the smart shades for fall and winter. Ensembles in these colors are stunning, especially when the hats and shoes match. Shoe dealers are offering new models in navy, brown, bottle green and the new red in both suede and kid at popular prices so that it is possible to carry out a complete ensemble in one color.

Navy, brown and black are also shown for fall and winter. Brown, which is usually the popular shade for fall, this year bows its head to red.

Suits and coats in the new red, green and other fall shades are in soft woolens with long hair fur trims such as natural lynx, fox, or raccoon. The new suit coats are three-quarter length and the skirt is a wrap-around style with a simple silk blouse for dress and a jersey blouse for sports.

Velveteen suits feature a short jacket and a skirt with a clever yoke, kick pleats which add fullness in front and a belted top that is worn with a "tuck in" blouse of silk or jersey.

Tweed suits are exceedingly popular. They come plain or trimmed with the flat furs such as caracul or krimmer in the browns, tans and greys.

Some little jacket suits of transparent velvet are shown. They consist of a short coat and skirt with satin or crepe blouse. They are lovely for

silk to match the dress. Worn with this costume is a kerchief of the printed silk and a dark brown felt beret with band of hatter's plush.

These new ensembles are suitable for so many occasions. Although they are made in sports styles the accompanying coat of velvet or duvetyn makes them appear particularly dressy.

The suit illustrated shows a one-piece dress with side box pleated inserts in the skirt. Neck is V shaped with a band trim of brown velveteen to match the coat. A bow knot of velvet is appliqued to the front of blouse. The dress is belted in brown suede which fastens in front with a rather large gold button. The loose fitting sleeves are fastened at the wrist with small self-covered buttons and loops.

The "flappy" patch pocket is the distinguishing feature of both the dress and coat. The pocket consists of a large square of self material which is lined with silk. A bound buttonhole in the center at the top buttons to a brown bone button. The pocket is stitched in place with three rows of machine stitching one and one half inches from the pocket edge.

The same pocket trim is used on the coat. The coat pockets are lined with tie print silk. Three rows of machine stitching one and one half inches from the edge of the facing and collar add a smart trim to the coat.

The kerchief of tie print silk, and by the way, kerchiefs are decidedly popular, knots itself about the neck in a jaunty style.

The silk prints used for making these ensemble suits are the same materials that are used for making men's

Barn Party for Hallowe'en

Informal, Wholesome Fun Just Fits Into Such a Celebration

YOUR barn is the best place to hold your Hallowe'en party. Shocks of cornstalks, autumn leaves, squashes and cabbages, a moon shining from the rafters, skeletons and rope webs hung with hideous spiders supply the decorations. Across the door hangs a poster, lighted by two huge pumpkin heads, with blue glass eyes and mouths. Have crossed rifles and underneath them draw a skull and crossbones and print a bloody hand.

An apple race will be a hilarious test for any age you may entertain. Ar-

good fortune", "The rocks of adversity." On the opposite side have guests launch a tiny craft made from a walnut shell with a bit of sealing wax on the bottom, to make it sail steady, and make a mast out of a tiny piece of paper, fastened on with a good-sized pin. One of these gently wafted by the breath will reach some point, at the opposite side of the tub, which will tell your luck for the coming year.

For refreshments be sure you use Hallowe'en napkins, and on each plate place a good sized sandwich—your favorite make, a pickle, an apple and nut salad, a slice of gingerbread with whipped cream on the top, and a cup of hot chocolate, with a marshmallow in each cup. If you can make faces on the top with chocolate it will make them more attractive.

Just as the guests are leaving tell them they are to have their pictures. Give to each what looks like a blank piece of paper, and see who will first think that when you hold it to a warm electric light bulb they will find a picture will develop. Pictures of all kinds may be drawn on paper by using a clean fresh pen point, and a strong solution of baking soda dissolved in water.

The guests must not be allowed to leave without a protecting light, for who can tell what may happen on Hallowe'en night? So, as each couple starts away, provide them with a tiny

lantern which may be made of a small pumpkin or weird Japanese lanterns.—M. F. M., Ark.

Toys the Children Like

CUT a 12-inch section of white stocking splitting one end for about 4 inches at center to form legs. Cut two three-inch sections of stockings for arms. Round off top to shape the head. Now sew up on wrong side leav-

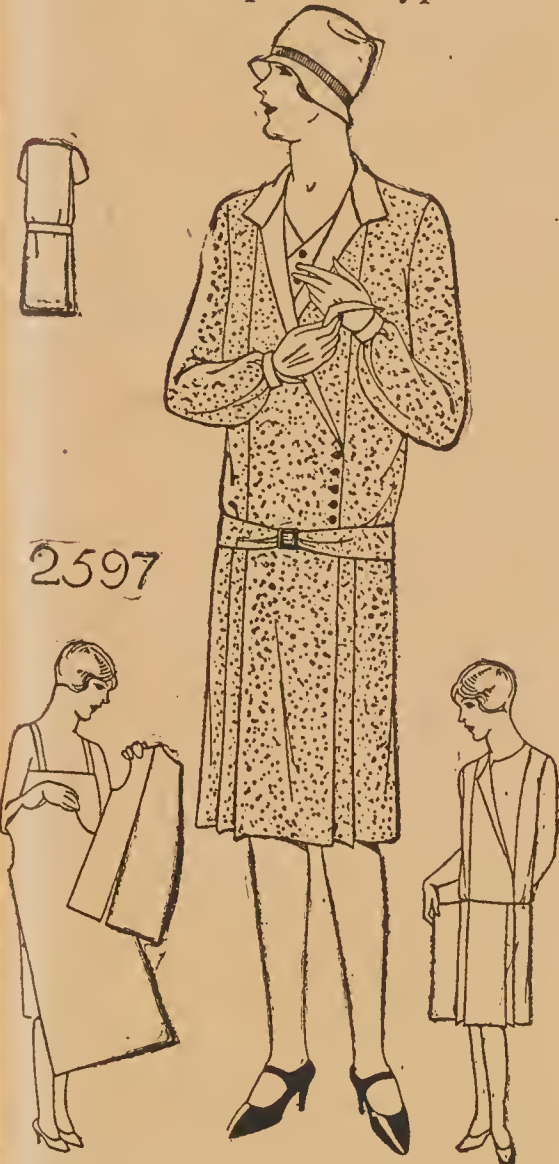


ing opening for stuffing with cotton. When the doll has been stuffed and the opening sewed up, tie a thread around the top section for head of desired size. Fasten stuffed arms in position. Now draw two circles for eyes with a spool, and a heart shape for the mouth. You may cut the features of colored cloth, felt or oilcloth and applique them or you may paint them with water or oil colors. In any case cheeks should be tinted pink with red ink or rouge. The hair may be painted or—take the foot of a brown stocking, fit to the head, cap shape, and long enough for a bob, and ravel half way up. The dress is a simple kimono style trimmed with bias binding. The bonnet has a straight piece curved on the sides, for brim, and a bonnet shaped piece for crown. The bloomers, are a straight piece of cloth folded in the middle lengthwise, and sliced through the fold leaving enough uncut in the center for the seat. The bottom edges are bound.

Oilcloth Cat

The cat is made of oilcloth and the features are two round circles of green felt, the mouth a triangle of pink felt, and the whiskers embroidered in black floss using running stitch. Edges may be stitched on right side or may be blanketstitched. Romper suit may be of any bright goods and finished with bias binding or running stitches of contrasting color. Patterns for cat, rompers, doll's dress and bonnet may be had for twenty-five cents. Address Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.—FLOYD WEST.

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PATTERN 2597 is cleverly designed to break the width of stout figures. The seaming at either side of the bodice gives extra fit without fullness while the side pleats in the skirt give ease in walking. The sheer woolens are ideal for such a pattern. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

range twelve apples in two rows of six each, placing the apples about a foot apart. Give each contestant a table-spoon, and see who can first deposit all six in a basket at the opposite side of the room.

Tie raisins or pieces of candy to a string, the same length at each end. Have a boy at one end of the string, a girl at the other, and see who can eat to the center first.

Another good game is "Sweeping with the witches' broom." Place a small ball on the floor, give a broom to a blindfolded player, turn him around three times, and then tell him to sweep the ball out of the room. If he can do so he will have good luck the remainder of the year.

Hallowe'en without fortune telling would be a hollow affair. Try this new method. Crack English walnuts and take out the meats. Write out a droll fortune, and place in the nut, glue or tie together again, and pass to each guest. Have one plateful appropriate for men and one for women.

Another good fortune-telling method, is a wash tub filled with water and placed on a table. Have one side marked off in sections, a little flag flying above each designating them as "The harbor of matrimony", "The cove of signal blessedness," "The bay of

PATTERN 2596 with its Peter Pan collar, shoulder tucks and flared skirt is charming for the girl of school age. Velveteen, cashmere, sheer tweed or wool crepe would do excellently for this design which cuts in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 36-inch material and 1½ yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

There seemed to be no end to the houses and streets and people in this big town, and Chad wondered why everybody turned to look at him and smiled, and, later in the day, he came near getting into a fight with another boy who seemed to be making fun of him to his companions. He wondered at that, too, until it suddenly struck him that he saw nobody else carrying a rifle and wearing a coonskin cap—perhaps it was his cap and his gun. The Major was amused and pleased, and he took a certain pride in the boy's calm indifference to the attention he was drawing to himself. And he enjoyed the little mystery which he and his queer little companion seemed to create as they drove through the streets.

At once, the Major took the boy to an old inn and gave him a hearty meal; and while the Major attended to some business, Chad roamed the streets.

Naturally, the lad drifted where the crowd was thickest—to Cheapside. Cheapside—at once the market-place and the forum of the Bluegrass from pioneer days to the present hour—the platform that knew Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, Breckenridge, as it knows the lesser men of to-day, who resemble those giants of old as the woodlands of the Bluegrass to-day resemble the primeval forests from which they sprang.

Cheapside was thronged that morning with cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, farmers, aristocrats, negroes, poor whites. The air was a babel of cries from auctioneers—heads, shoulders, and waistband above the crowd—and the cries of animals that were changing owners that day—one of which might now and then be a human being. The Major was busy, and Chad wandered where he pleased—keeping a sharp lookout everywhere for the schoolmaster, but though he asked right and left he could find nobody, to his great wonder, who knew even the master's name. In the middle of the afternoon the country people began to leave town and Cheapside was cleared, but as Chad walked past the old inn, he saw a crowd gathered within and about the wide doors of a livery-stable, and in a circle outside that lapped half the street. The auctioneer was in plain sight above the heads of the crowd, and the horses were led out one by one from the stable. It was evidently a sale of considerable moment, and there were horse-raisers, horse-trainers, jockeys, stable-boys, gentlemen—all eager spectators or bidders. Chad edged his way through the outer rim of the crowd and to the edge of the sidewalk, and, when a spectator stepped down from a dry-goods box from which he had been looking on, Chad stepped up and took his place. Straightway, he began to wish he could buy a horse and ride back to the mountains. What fun that would be, and how he would astonish the folks on Kingdom Come. He had his five dollars still in his pocket, and when the first horse was brought out, the auctioneer raised his hammer and shouted in loud tones:

"How much am I offered for this horse?"

There was no answer, and the silence lasted so long that before he knew it Chad called out in a voice that frightened him:

"Five dollars!" Nobody heard the bid, and nobody paid any attention to him.

"One hundred dollars," said a voice.

"One hundred and twenty-five," said another, and the horse was knocked down for two hundred dollars.

A black stallion with curving neck and red nostrils and two white feet walked proudly in.

"How much am I offered?"

"Five dollars," said Chad, promptly. A man who sat near heard the boy and turned to look at the little fellow, and was hardly able to believe his ears. And so it went on. Each time a horse was put up Chad shouted out:

"Five dollars," and the crowd around him began to smile and laugh and encourage him and wait for his bid. The auctioneer, too, saw him, and entered into the fun himself, addressing himself to Chad at every opening bid.

"Keep it up, little man," said a voice behind him. "You'll get one by and by."

The last horse was a brown mare—led in by a halter. She was old and a trifle lame, and Chad, still undispirited,

The Major looked pained, for he thought the boy was lying, but Richard Hunt called him aside and told the story of the purchase; and then how the Major did laugh—laughed until the tears rolled down his face.

And then and there he got out of his carriage and went into a saddler's shop and bought a brand-new saddle with a red blanket, and put it on the old mare and hoisted the boy to his seat. Chad was to have no little honor in his day, but he never knew a prouder moment than when he clutched the reins in his left hand and squeezed his short legs against the fat sides of that old brown mare.

He rode down the street and back again, and then the Major told him he

the late radiant afternoon they went until the sun sank and the carriage stopped before a gate. While the pick-aninny was opening it, another carriage went swiftly behind them, and the Major called out cheerily to the occupants—a quiet, sombre, dignified-looking man and two handsome boys and a little girl. "They're my neighbors, Chad," said the Major.

At the yard gate there was a great barking of dogs, and a great shout of welcome from the negroes who came forward to take the horses. To each of them the Major gave a little package, which each darky took with shining teeth and a laugh of delight—all looking with wonder at the curious little stranger with his rifle and coonskin cap, until a scowl from the Major checked the smile that started on each black face. Then the Major led Chad up a flight of steps and into a big hall and on into a big drawing-room, where there was a huge fireplace and a great fire that gave Chad a pang of homesickness at once. Chad was not accustomed to taking off his hat when he entered a house in the mountains, but he saw the Major take off his, and he dropped his own cap quickly. The Major sank into a chair.

"Here we are, little man," he said, kindly.

Chad sat down and looked at the books, and the portraits and prints, and the big mirrors and the carpets on the floor, none of which he had ever seen before, and he wondered at it all and what it all might mean. A few minutes later, a tall lady in black, with a curl down each side of her pale face, came in. Like old Tom, the driver, the Major, too, had been wondering what his sister, Miss Lucy, would think of his bringing so strange a waif home, and now, with sudden humor, he saw himself fortified.

"Sister," he said, solemnly, "here's a little kinsman of yours. He's a great-great-grandson of your great-great-uncle—Chadwick Buford. That's his name. What kin does that make us?"

"Hush, brother," said Miss Lucy, for she saw the boy reddening with embarrassment and she went across and shook hands with him, taking in with a glance his coarse strange clothes and his soiled hands and face and his tangled hair, but pleased at once with his shyness and his dark eyes. She was really never surprised at any caprice of her brother, and she did not show much interest when the Major went on to tell where he had found the lad—for she would have thought it quite possible that he might have taken the boy out of a circus. As for Chad, he was in awe of her at once—which the Major noticed with an inward chuckle, for the boy had shown no awe of him. Chad could hardly eat for shyness at supper and because everything was so strange and beautiful, and he scarcely opened his lips when they sat around the great fire, until Miss Lucy was gone to bed. Then he told the Major all about himself and old Nathan and the Turners and the schoolmaster, and how he hoped to come back to the Bluegrass, and go to that big college himself, and he amazed the Major when, glancing at the books, he spelled out the titles of two of Scott's novels, "The Talisman" and "Ivanhoe," and told how the schoolmaster had read them to him. And the Major, who had a passion for Sir Walter, tested Chad's knowledge, and he could mention hardly a character or a scene in the two books that did not draw an excited response from the boy.

"Wouldn't you like to stay here in the Bluegrass now and go to school?"

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. They sleep on the mountain, and late the next day, with ammunition almost exhausted, Chad decides that it is necessary to start down the other side of the mountain. Along toward evening he meets the sons of Joel Turner, who take him home. The Turners take Chad and Jack "in", and they in turn endear themselves to the Turners, who send Chad to school. Chad's cleverness attracts Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster to him. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the country beyond the hills. With the coming of the spring "tide", the boys float their logs down to the city. Chad gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford. They come to Lexington.

called out this time louder than ever:

"Five dollars!"

He shouted out this time loudly enough to be heard by everybody, and a universal laugh rose; then came silence, and, in that silence, an imperious voice shouted back:

"Let him have her!" It was the owner of the horse who spoke—a tall man with a noble face and long iron-gray hair. The crowd caught his mood, and as nobody wanted the old mare very much, and the owner would be the sole loser, nobody bid against him, and Chad's heart thumped when the auctioneer raised his hammer and said:

"Five dollars, five dollars—what am I offered? Five dollars, five dollars, going at five dollars, five dollars—going at five dollars—going—going, last bid, gentlemen—gone!" The hammer came down with a blow that made Chad's heart jump and brought a roar of laughter from the crowd.

"What is the name, please?" said the auctioneer, bending forward with great respect and dignity toward the diminutive purchaser.

"Chad."

The auctioneer put his hand to one ear:

"I beg your pardon—Dan'l Boone did you say?"

"No!" shouted Chad indignantly—he began to feel that fun was going on at his expense. "You heard me—Chad."

"Ah, Mr. Chad."

Not a soul knew the boy, but they liked his spirit, and several followed him when he went up and handed his five dollars and took the halter of his new treasure—trembling so that he could scarcely stand. The owner of the horse placed his hand on the little fellow's head.

"Wait a minute," he said, and, turning to a negro boy: "Jim, go bring a bridle." The boy brought out a bridle, and the tall man slipped it on the old mare's head, and Chad led her away—the crowd watching him. Just outside he saw the Major, whose eyes opened wide:

"Where'd you get that old horse, Chad?"

"Bought her," said Chad.

"What? What'd you give for her?"

"Five dollars."

had better put the black boy on the mare, to ride her home ahead of him, and Chad reluctantly got off and saw the little darky on his new saddle and his new horse.

"Take good keer o' that hoss, boy," he said, with a warning shake of his head, and again the Major roared.

First, the Major said, he would go by the old University and leave word with the faculty for the school-master when he should come there to matriculate; and so, at a turnstile that led into a mighty green yard in the middle of which stood a huge gray mass of stone, the carriage stopped, and the Major got out and walked through the campus and up the great flight of stone steps and disappeared. The mighty columns, the stone steps—where had Chad heard of them? And then the truth flashed. This was the college of which the school-master had told him down in the mountains, and, looking, Chad wanted to get closer.

"I wonder if it'll make any difference if I go up thar?" he said to the old driver.

"No," the old man hesitated—"no, suh, co'se not." And Chad climbed out and the old negro followed him with his eyes. He did not wholly approve of his master's picking up an unknown boy on the road. It was all right to let him ride, but to be taking him home—old Tom shook his head.

"Jess wait till Miss Lucy sees that piece o' white trash," he said, shaking his head. Chad was walking slowly with his eyes raised. It must be the college where the school-master had gone to school—for the building was as big as the cliff that he had pointed out down in the mountains, and the porch was as big as the black rock that he pointed out at the same time—the college where Caleb Hazel said Chad, too, must go some day. The Major was coming out when the boy reached the foot of the steps, and with him was a tall, gray man with spectacles and a white tie and very white hands, and the Major said:

"There he is now, Professor." And the Professor looked at Chad curiously, and smiled and smiled again kindly when he saw the boy's grave, unsmiling eyes fastened on him.

Then, out of the town and through

(To be Continued Next Week).



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GUARANTEED CHEWING or SMOKING tobacco—5 lbs. \$1.25, 10—\$2.00; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1. Gun-metal, Grey, Beise, Nude, Black, Champagne, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

"HELP WANTED"

"POSITIONS WANTED"

and

"AGENTS WANTED"

reaches a large number

Advertising

of prospects when inserted in the Classified Section of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Feed Pigs Following Vaccination

By Ray Inman

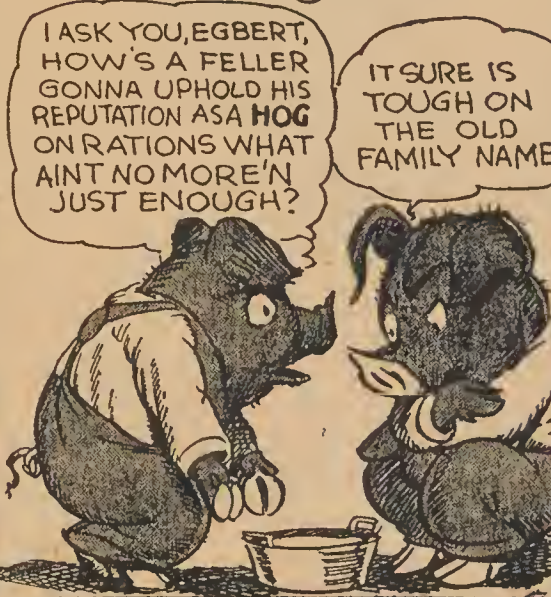
to prevent **LOSS OF PIGS** following vaccination, **FEED CAREFULLY**



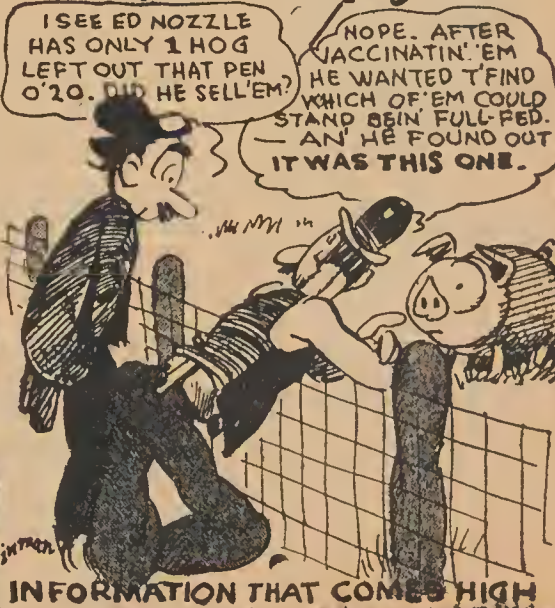
take pigs **OFF FEED** 24 hrs. previous to vaccination



AFTER VACCINATION feed light feed of barley or wheat midlings **FOR 10 DAYS**



Occasionally pigs can be full-fed after vaccination, but it's better to play safe.



INFORMATION THAT COMES HIGH

BUYERS' GUIDE

The current advertisers in American Agriculturist are listed below. The advertising of these companies has been accepted by American Agriculturist with our guarantee as stated on the editorial page of each issue. Backed by our guarantee, our readers may be assured of a "square deal" in any transaction they may have with these reliable firms.

AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS AND ACCESSORIES

Auto Bodies	Fisher Body Corp., Detroit, Mich.
Carburetors	Holmes Engineering Corp., 1420 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Ford Parts	Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.
Enbricants	Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York, N. Y.
Lubricants	Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N. Y.
Motor Cars	Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.
Motor Cars and Trucks	Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.
Motor Cars	Chrysler Sales Corp., Detroit, Mich.
Motor Cars	De Soto Motor Corporation, Detroit, Mich.
Motor Cars	Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich.
Motor Cars	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Motor Trucks	International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.
Spark Plugs	Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Tires	Firestone Tire & Rubber, Akron, Ohio.
Tires	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
Tires	Kelly Springfield Tire Co., General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Tire Gnarantee	Ruhher Institute, Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

"Beach Jacket"	Brown's Beach Jacket Co., Worcester, Mass.
Footwear	Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Geneyol Merchandise	J. C. Penney, 330 W. 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
Hunting Clothes	Alward-Anderson-Southard Co., 925 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Potters	Pictorial Review Co., 214 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.
Rubber Footwear	Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., Beacon Falls, Conn.
Rubber Footwear	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
Rubber Footwear	United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.
Union Snits	Kane Quality Athletic Underwear Co., Williamsett, Mass.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT

Barn Equipment and Poultry Supplies	Drew Line Co., Dept. 2204, Elmira, N. Y.
Barn Equipment	Hunt, Helm & Ferris, Co., Inc., Dept. A. M., Albany, N. Y.
Barn Equipment and Poultry Snpplies	James Mfg. Co., Dept. 7921, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Barn Equipment and Poultry Snpplies	Louden Machinery Co., 4509 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa.
Barn Equipment	Rochester Barn Equipment Co., 185 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.
Cotton Discs and Teot Dilators	Moore Bros., Dept. A, Albany, N. Y.
Cream Separators	American Separator Co., Dept. 20J, Bainbridge, N. Y.
Cream Separators	International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, Ill. (McCormick Deering)
Dairy Born Equipment	Ney Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Milker	Duplex Dairy Equipment Co., Bath, N. Y.
Milking Machines	Burton Page Co., Dept. 49, 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Milking Machine and Cream Separators	De Laval Separator Co., Dept. 2023—165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Milking Machines, Cream Separators and Cattle Clippers	Empire Milking Machine Co., Dept. 4, 97 Humbolt St., Rochester, N. Y.
Milking Machines	Myers-Sherman Co., 213 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
Milking Machines	Pine Tree Milking Machine Co., Dept. 30-62, 523 Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Milking Machines	Universal Milking Machine Co., Dept. A.A., Syracuse, N. Y.
Teat Dilators	Dr. Naylor, Dept. 7, Morris, N. Y.

FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

Baler	Tudor & Jones, Weedsport, N. Y.
Binder-Twine	Theo. Burt, Box A, Melrose, Ohio.
Building Materials	Wehher Lumber & Supply Co., Clyde St., Fitchburg, Mass.
Buckeye Corn Crib	Thomas & Armstrong, 137 Main Street, London, Ohio.
Cement	Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Carbide	National Carbida Sales, Dept. 121, 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Clamp	O. W. Burritt & Bro., Weedsport, N. Y.
Clipping Machines	Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 234, Chicago, Ill.
Clipping Machines	Gillette Clipping Machine Co., Dept. A, 129 W. 31st St., New York.
Cow Poke	Spencer Bros., Box 517, Savona, N. Y.
Dynamite	Hercules Powder Co., 913 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Electric Service	General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Ensiloge Cutter	Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio, Dept. 85.
Extension Ladders	A. L. Ferris, Box 245, Interlaken, N. Y.
Ensiloge Cutter and Feed Mills	Papec Machine Co., 111 Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.
Farm Machinery	Bateman Bros., 1814 D. No. Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Farm Machinery	Fred Bateman Co., 626 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Farm Machinery	A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., Box 166, York, Pa.
Farm Mochinery	International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. (McCormick-Deering).
Fencing, Borbed Wire, Posts and Gates	American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fencing	Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3001, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fences—Posts	J. H. Downs, 9 Howard Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Fencing	Kitselman Bros., Dept. 203, Muncie, Ind.
Fencing	New Jersey Fency Co., Burlington, N. J.
Gas Engines	Ottawa Mfg. Co., 801 Magee Bldg., Pittshnrg, Pa.
Gas Engines	Witte Engine Works, 1807 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Hondyman's Tool	Harrah Mfg. Co., Dept. K-100, Bloomfield, Ind.
Harrows	Cutaway Harrow Co., 69 Main St., Higganum, Conn.
Horness	James M. Walsh, Dept. 516, 123 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Harness	John A. Weider & Son, Dept. M., Rochester, N. Y.
Harvesting Machines	Detroit Harvester Co., Dept. L2, Detroit, Mich.
Horness	W. W. Gleckner & Sons, Canton, Pa.
Harrows	Nash Acme Harrow Co., 12 Kingshighway, W., Haddonfield, N. J.
Hay Unloading Tools	Ney Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Hay Press	Swayne-Robinson & Co., 257 Main St., Richmond, Indiana.
Hoist	John Farrell & Son, Newton, N. J.
Lime ond Fertilizer Spreader	Holden Co., Dept. 500, Peoria, Ill.
Litter Carrier	Ney Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Lumber	Frank Harris Sons Co., 6th & Jackson St., Camden, N. J.
Manure Spreaders	New Idea Spreader Co., Coldwater, Ohio.
Mower and Binder Repairs	Bateman Bros., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Molch Paper	International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.
Nurserymen's Knives	Holley Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn.
Planting Machinery	Masters Planter Co., Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.
Plows	Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.
Plow Attachment	Plow Mate, Inc., Dept. 31, 850 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
Pototo Mochinery	Eureka Mower Co., Box 800, Utica, N. Y.
Pumps	Milwaukee Air Power Pump Co., 17 Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Roll Roofing	Winiker Bros., Millis, Mass.
Sow Mills	Ireland Machine & Foundry Co., 287 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.
Sprayers and Pumps	F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., 287 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.
Thresher	Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Tractors	Shaw Mfg. Co., 1003 Front St., Galesburg, Kan.
Tractors	Standard Engine Co., 162 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.
Water Pumps	Butler Machine Co., Butler, Ohio.
Wire Baskets	American Wire Form Co., Inc., 267 Grant Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Wheels and Farm Trucks	Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.
Wood Saws	Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 44, Belleville, Pa.

FERTILIZERS

Air Nitrogen Fertilizers	Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., 285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mixed Fertilizers	American Agricultural Chemical Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mixed Fertilizers	Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.
Mixed Fertilizers	F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., Syracuse, N. Y., Baltimore, Md.
Mixed Fertilizers	Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Nitrate of Soda	Chilean Nitrate of Soda, Dept. 18C, 57 Williams St., New York, N. Y.
Potash	N. V. Potash Export My., Dept. 215, 19 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.
Solphate of Ammonia	Barrett Co., Dept. G-4-28, New York, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Bathroom Fixtures	J. M. Seidenberg Co., Inc., 254 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
Basketry Material	Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Blanket Mill	W. Unity Woolen Mills, Dept. G, W. Unity, Ohio.
Bed Springs	Foster Bros. Mfg. Co., Utica, N. Y.
Bottled Gos	Universal Bottled Gas Co., Dept. AA, Rochester, N. Y.
Bulldog Fnrnoce	Bahson Bros., Dept. C, Chicago, Ill.
Carbide Lighting Equipment	Carbide Lighting & Equipment Assn., 176 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Coogh Syrnop	Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Cuticura	Potter Drug & Chemical, Dept. R, Malden, Mass.
Fyr-Praf Stove Polish	American Amnone Company, 60 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.
Flour	Russell Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Fels Naptha Soap	Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gas Stoves	James M. Walsh, 123 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Home Water System	Auto Prime Pump Co., Dept. K-50, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hemstitchers	Hemstitcher Co., Dept. 432, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Hair Bolsam	Parkers Hair Balsam, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Hill's Cascara Quinine	Wyeth Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.
Household Lamps	Akron Lamp Co., Akron, Ohio.
Household Lamps ond Stoves	Coleman Lamp & Stove, Wichita, Kan.
Ingersoll Points	Patrons Paint Works, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kotex	Kotex Co., 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Listerine	Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Points ond Varnishes	Interstate Chemical Co., 20 Bayview Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Rngs	Armstrong's Cork Co., 1023 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.
Window Shades	Standard Window Shade Co., 426 Alhee Square, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woll Paper	Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wall Paper	Smorton Wall Paper, Dept. A, Utica, N. Y.
Woshing Machines	C. L. Templar, 502 Everson Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Woshing Machines	Maytag Co., Newton, Ia.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYERS

Insecticides	General Chemical Co., 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.
Insecticides	Sun Oil Co., Dept. AA, Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seed Disinfectants	Dipdust, Bayer Co., New York, N. Y.
Sproyers	Eureka Mower Co., Box 800, Utica, N. Y.
Sproyers	Friend Mfg., Co., 123 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.
Sprayers and Pumps	F. E. Myers & Bro., 286 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.
Scalecide	B. G. Pratt Co., Dept. 12, 50 Church St, New York, N. Y.

LIME

Lime	John J. Harvey, P. R. R., Newark, N. J.
Agricntural Lime	Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS

Cod Liver Oil	Cone Import Co., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cod Liver Oil	Harris Laboratories, Tuckhoe, N. Y.
Cod Liver Oil	National Oil Products Co., Inc., 4 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.
Doiry ond Stock Feeds	Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.
Dry Skim Milk	Dairymen's League Co-operative Ass'n., Room 2110, 11 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y.
Poultry Crit	Ohio Marble Co., Piqua, Ohio.
"Pnrina Chow"	Purina Mills, 898 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Semi-Solid Butter Milk	Consolidated Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
Stock Feeds	Arcady Farms Milling Co., Dept. 53, Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Stock Feeds	Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 5513, Waukegan, Ill.
Stock Feeds	Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
Stock Feeds	Cottonseed Products Association, Dept. A5, Dallas, Texas.
Stock Feeds	Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.
Dairy, Poultry and Hog Feeds	Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.
Stock Feeds	Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Stock Feeds	Park & Pollard, 131 State St., Boston, Mass.
Stock Feeds	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY TONICS AND REMEDIES

Caustic Bolsam	Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Horse Remedy	Mineral Remedy Co., 451-4th Ave., Pittshnrg, Pa.
Poultry Remedies	Happy Hen Remedy Co., R. 110, 259 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.
Stock Tonics	Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Stock Feed Snpplements	International Agricultural Corp., New York, N. Y.
Stock Tonics	Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.
Veterinary Remedies	P. A. Faust, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Veterinary Remedies	Spohn Medical Co., Dept. 1, Goshen, Ind.
Veterinary Remedies	Troy Chemical Co., 342 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Veterinary Remedies	Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Ia.
Veterinary Remedies	W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

MAIL ORDER HOUSES

Cigors	National Cigar Co., 969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clothing ond Snpplies	Army & Navy Supply Co., Dept. 126, Richmond, Va.
General Mail Order	Montgomery-Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill. — Baltimore, Md.
General Moil Order	Charles Williams Store, 254 Stores Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Guns—Ammnition	Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Stoves	Kalamazoo Stove Co., 801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Brooder Honses	Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 11, Mansfield, Ohio.
Brooder Stoves	I. Putnam, Inc., R-3273, Elmira, N. Y.
Brooders	United Brooder Co., 310 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Celoglass	Acetol Products Co., Dept. AA-21 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Glass Cloth	Turner Bros., Dept. 0-11, Bladen, Neh. — Wellington, Ohio.
Glass Cloth	Flex-O-Glass Mfg., Co., Dept. 683-1451 No. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Incubators, Brooders	Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Incubators	103 Degree Incubator Co., Box 71, Crown Point, Ind.
Poultry Litter	Scholl Co., 1060 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RADIO

Radios	City Radio Stores, Dept. AA, 117 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.
Radios and Tubes	Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y.
Radios	Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, O.
Radios	Midwest Radio Corp., 454 C. S. Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SILOS

Silos	Craine Inc., 30 Wilson St., Norwich, N. Y.
Silos	Economy Silo & Mfg., Box 612, Frederick, Md.
Silos	Grange Silos, Red Creek, N. Y.
Silos	Harder Silo Co., Box F, Cohleskill, N. Y.
Silos	Rih-Stone Concrete Corp., Dept. A, LeRoy, N. Y.
Silos	Unadilla Silos, Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.
Silos	Ross Cutter & Silo Co., Springfield, Ohio.
Silos	J. B. Sedberry, Utica, N. Y.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

When writing to advertisers be sure to say "I saw your ad. in American Agriculturist"

How the Service Bureau Works

Are You Getting Your Share of the Results ?

EACH day's mail addressed to the Service Bureau by our subscribers renews our faith in the things we are trying to accomplish. We are proud of the trust and confidence with which A. A. members ask for such service as we are able to give them.

We are continually striving to serve you better. Our purpose in calling to your attention some of the results we have obtained in the past, is to make you better acquainted with them in the hope that you will turn to us for assistance when you have troubles which we may help to solve.

We Aid in Collecting Money Due Subscribers

During the twelve months of 1927, we assisted our subscribers in collecting \$5,700.18 due them. Much of this money could never have been collected by their unaided efforts and although in the majority of cases the amount coming to any individual was small, it was nevertheless enough that our subscribers could ill afford to lose it. There are two kinds of claims we cannot handle, namely, personal claims and claims of long standing. During the month of September 1928, which might be considered typical, the Service Bureau aided our subscribers in collecting \$347.66. In doing this, the Service Bureau received a total of 732 letters which required the writing of 870 letters by us. During the first nine months of this year, we received 5,912 letters.

Early last spring we received a letter from a subscriber concerning a tractor bought under a guarantee that it give satisfaction. The tractor failed to do this and was returned, but perhaps due to the fact that the arrangements made were unusual, there was a hitch in the proceedings somewhere. We kept after this case for several months and were finally rewarded by our subscriber saying that he had received a check for \$383.53.

Assisting our readers in collecting money is only one of the helps which the Service Bureau gives. In order to show other features of the work, we will mention some typical letters received recently together with the results we were able to secure in handling them.

We Expose Fraudulent and Questionable Schemes

"Could you tell me if there is a company by the name of the Parisian Hosiery Company, 367 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La. Several friends of mine ordered three pairs of hose from a representative of this firm and paid small deposits. The hose have not come although the order was given last July."

The above letter came from a subscriber in Monroe County. We immediately wrote to the Chamber of Commerce in New Orleans and received the following letter in reply:

"There is no concern in New Orleans by the name of the Parisian Hosiery Company and no such number as 367 on Magazine Street."

In this case we are unable to secure the refund of the money deposited, but we can and do serve our subscribers by calling their attention to this scheme so that they will not be swindled by it.

We Guarantee Our Advertisers

One of the ways in which we serve our subscribers and which perhaps does not receive the attention that it deserves, is that we guarantee fair treatment from all advertisers. Every advertisement which appears in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST must receive the approval of the Service Bureau. Thousands of dollars worth of advertising are refused every year, including not only schemes obviously fraudulent, but also many which might be accepted simply by stretching a point. For example, authorities agree that there is no drug to cure contagious abortion of cattle. Consequently, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts no advertisement which claims to cure this disease through drugs.

In addition to keeping much ques-

tionable advertising from the paper, our guarantee carries an obligation to make good in case our subscribers fail to get fair treatment from our advertisers. For example, nearly two years ago a small classified ad was inserted in the paper by Acme Farms of Florida. It appeared very harmless but it proved to be an out and out fraud. We received about a dollar for the advertisement and as a result of it we paid out approximately \$200 to subscribers who had been swindled by them. We made an error in failing to check more closely on this firm, but our subscribers did not lose any money through it. Readers answer with confidence advertisements that appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Travel Accident Insurance

We are proud of the service we are rendering our subscribers by making available to them at low cost, a limited travel accident policy. Since we started this service, the North American Accident Insurance Company has paid to our subscribers, up to October 1, 1928, the sum of \$108,224.80, as indemnities for travel accidents suffered under the terms of the policy issued by them.

We Report on the Standing of Commission Men

It is impossible to estimate the losses which come every year through shipping eggs to other than licensed and bonded commission merchants or to buyers of unquestioned standing in the trade.

We recently received a number of letters asking whether it was safe to ship eggs to E. M. Benford of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Our investigation brings out the following facts. Apparently Mr. Benford has in some way, secured the names of a number of people who formerly shipped to the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association, which recently went out of business. Mr. Benford is not a licensed and bonded commission merchant, but is opening a retail business in Mount Vernon to handle dairy products and eggs. Reliable reports state that he is rated as very slow pay locally and in some cases credit is refused to him.

Straightening Out Misunderstandings

We all make mistakes at times and numerous letters come to us where shippers fail to receive returns for eggs. Sometimes we find that the receiver has left and neglected to leave a forwarding address, but frequently we find that it is simply a case of error. For example we recently received a letter as follows:

"Last spring I made three shipments to * * * and I never received payment for the last shipment. The company claims they have my cancelled check but if they have three cancelled checks, somebody besides myself cashed the last one."

We took up this complaint with the receiver who replied:

"Enclosed find account sales and check for your subscriber. We are very sorry that these returns were not made sooner, but they were omitted through our own error. We would not have had this happen for we value our reputation as prompt payers."

We feel that in the above case we rendered a service to the receiver as well as to the shipper.

We Answer Legal Questions

Although we are not allowed to represent our subscribers in legal actions, we have on our staff a lawyer, Mr. Myron S. Scott, who answers all questions of a legal nature received by the Service Bureau. We cannot give opinions where a case is already in the hands of a lawyer. Sometime ago the following question was received and referred to Mr. Scott:

"I would like to know the law in regard to hunting. Last fall some hunters were on my farm. Their dogs killed several of my sheep. Do I have the right to shoot a dog that I find hanging around my sheep pasture or chasing the sheep?"

Mr. Scott replied as follows:

"The New York Statutes authorize a person to kill a dog found attacking, worrying or chasing fowls, or other domestic animals having commercial value. Accordingly, if you actually see a neighbor's dog molesting your sheep, you have the right to shoot him then and there."

Advice on Investments

We maintain an investment expert, George T. Hughes, for the purpose of answering all questions concerning the worth of particular investments. Here again it is impossible to estimate the losses sustained yearly through investments in worthless securities.

The following are examples of two inquiries and replies given them by Mr. Hughes:

"I would like information as to the reliability of buying shares in this chain store mentioned in the attached statement."

The circular you enclose does not give the name of the chain store security in question. It is our earnest advice, however, that you refrain from speculating whether on the advice of tipsters or others. Incidentally, if anyone knew what the stock market was going to do they would not be selling the information to others but acting on it themselves.

Law Enforcing Agencies Cooperate With Us

We cannot speak too highly of the wonderful cooperation that has been given us by the State Troopers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as by many County Sheriffs. We mention the following case as an example of this cooperation. Sometime ago we received a letter as follows:

"My hired man recently left during the night, taking with him my car. It was an Essex sedan 1928 model, registration number X4054."

Our subscriber then followed with a thorough description of the man and of the car.

We immediately referred this to Hon. George P. Dutton, Captain-Adjutant of the New York State Troopers at Albany, N. Y. who in turn notified the various barracks throughout the State and in less than two weeks we received a report from Captain-Adjutant Dutton which reads as follows:

"With reference to your report that the above-named member of your organization had lost his Essex Sedan, I am pleased to advise you that this car was recovered by some members of Troop 'B' at Malone and turned over to the owner."

In addition to the services already mentioned we are glad to give information on any subject so far as we are able. We do not always succeed but when we do the letters of thanks received by us are our best reward.

BUYERS' GUIDE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

PLANTS AND SEEDS

Asparagus Roots	Leon Dobkin, Ellington, Conn.
Cabbage Seed	Reed Brothers, Cortland, N. Y.
Seeds	Allens Nursery & Seed House, Box 1, Geneva, Ohio.
Seeds	Barnes Bros., Box 14, Yalesville, Conn.
Plants	Thomas Marks & Co., Wilson, N. Y.
Rosberry Sets	Lester W. Bennett, Victor, N. Y.
Rosberry Plants	A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.
Strawberry Plants	H. H. Benning, Clyde, N. Y.
Strawberry Plants	L. J. Farmer, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.
Strawberry Plants	E. W. Townsend & Sons, 60 E. Vine St., Salisbury, Md.
Seeds	W. Atlee Burpee, Phila., Pa.
Seeds	Theo. Burt & Sons, Box A, Melrose, Ohio.
Seeds	Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Form Seeds	Albert Dickinson, Chicago, Ill.
Field Grown Plants	Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.
Seeds	J. J. H. Gregory & Sons, Inc., 13 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.
Seeds	Peter Henderson & Co., AA3-35, Cortland Street, New York, N. Y.
Seeds	A. H. Hoffman, Inc., 472 Main St., Landisville, Pa.
Seeds	S. M. Isbell & Co., 195 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.
Seeds	K. C. Livermore, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Seeds	Wm. Henry Maule, 104 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.
Seeds	B. F. Metcalf & Sons, 118-C, No. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Seeds	Page Seed Co., Greene, N. Y.
Seed Sower	Goodell Co., Antrim, N. H.
Seeds	Forrest Seed Co., Dept. A., Cortland, N. Y.
Tree Surgery School	Bartlett School of Tree Surgery, Dept. 110, Stamford, Conn.
Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs	Maloney Brothers Nursery, 19 Main St., Dansville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Aviation Course	H. W. Goodier, 721 Schuyler St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Agents Wanted	Fyr Fyter Co., 64 J. Fyr Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio
Agents Wanted	Butz Hosiery Mills, Allentown, Pa.
Auto School	Cleveland Auto School, Dept. B-13, Cleveland, Ohio
Bicycles	Mead Cycle Co., Dept. A-205, Chicago, Ill.
Crow Dope	A. J. Phillips, Norwood, N. Y.
Crow Repellent	Cedar Hill Formlue Co., Box 500 M, New Britain, Conn.
Colonization	Dominion of Canada, Dept. B47, Syracuse, N. Y.
Cigarettes	Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York, N. Y.
Eyegloss Cleaner	Davis Laboratories, 480-5th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Forms for Sale	Strout Farm Agency, 255 R-4th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Forms for Sale	Wm. Seidel Washingtonville, N. Y.
Furs	W. Irving Herkovits, Dept. A-44, W. 28th St., New York, N. Y.
Insurance	Merchants Mutual Casualty Co., 220 W. Delaware Av., Buffalo, N. Y.
Insurance	Postal Life Ins. Co., 511-5th Ave., New York, N. Y., Dept. AA.
Loons	N. Y. Joint Stock Land Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
"Lucky Strike" Cigarettes	American Tobacco Co., 111-5th Av., New York, N. Y.
New and Second-hand Bags	Iroquois Bag Co., Inc., 451 Howard St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Patent Attorney	Watson E. Coleman, 724-9th St., Washington, D. C.
Potent Attorney	Clarence O'Brien, 73H Security Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Rot Exterminator	Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Rat Exterminator	K. R. O., Springfield, Ohio
School	Bogue Institute for Stammerers, 10810 Bogue Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Telephone Service	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.
Trouel Bureau	State of Florida Travel Bureau, Lynch Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
Tobacco and Cigarettes	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem N. Carolina
Transportation	New York Central Lines, 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

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The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

American Agriculturist,
461—4th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please send me full information covering

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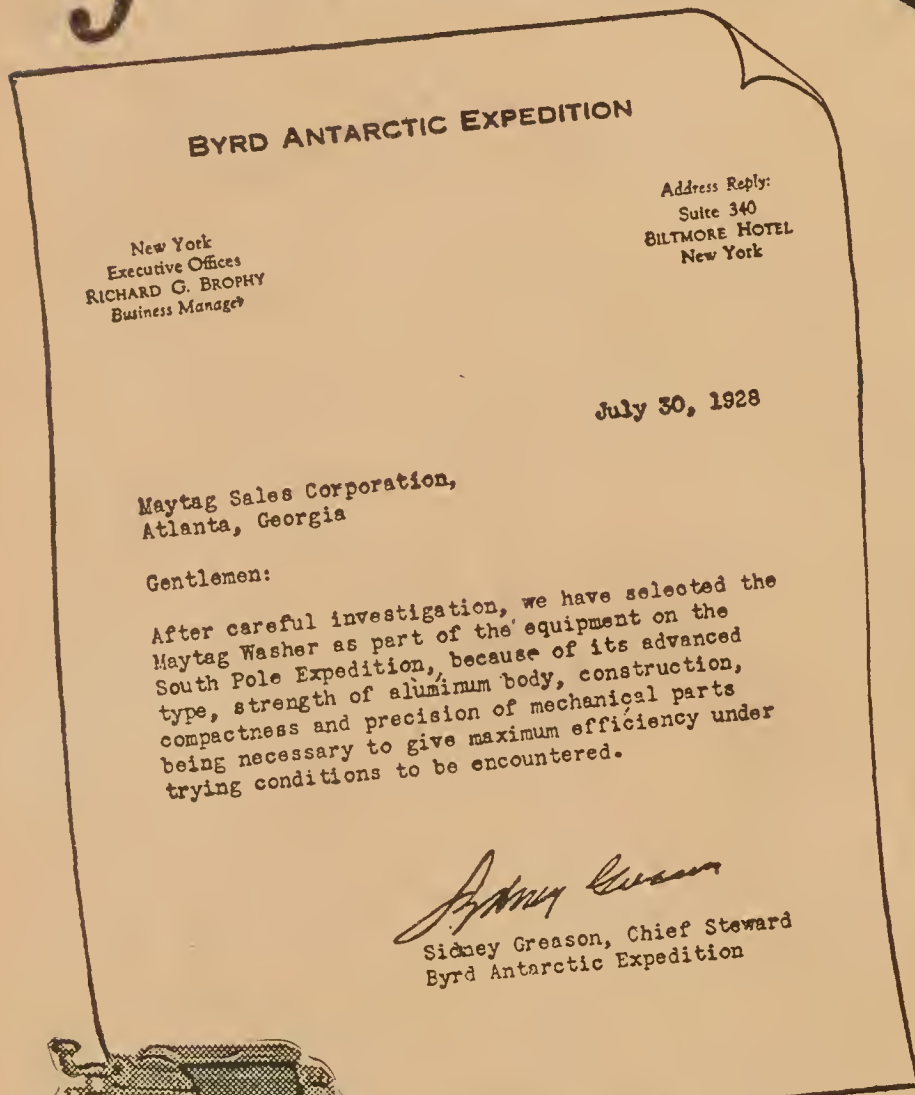
which is advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NAME

ADDRESS



Commander Byrd Chooses MAYTAGS for South Pole Expedition



ONE of the many distinguished honors that have come to the Maytag Aluminum Washer is the selection of Maytags for the Byrd South Pole Expedition.

Not only the success of this great pioneering adventure, but the lives of the men, depend on the proper selection of supplies, material and equipment. Therefore, the most rigid requirements are observed in deciding what equipment shall be used. The many outstanding advantages that gave the Maytag world leadership, enabled it to meet the exacting standards demanded by Commander Byrd.

A Fitting Tribute to the New Maytag on its First Anniversary

The noteworthy tribute of being selected for the Byrd Expedition comes to the New Maytag as it is celebrating its first anniversary—the end of the most remarkable year in Maytag history—a year in which the number of Maytags in use by farm and city homes passed the million mark.

A FREE Trial Washing

Write or phone the nearest Maytag dealer for a Maytag before next washday. You will discover, as did Commander Byrd, that the Maytag is supreme. *If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.*

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
Founded 1893
EASTERN BRANCH: 851 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

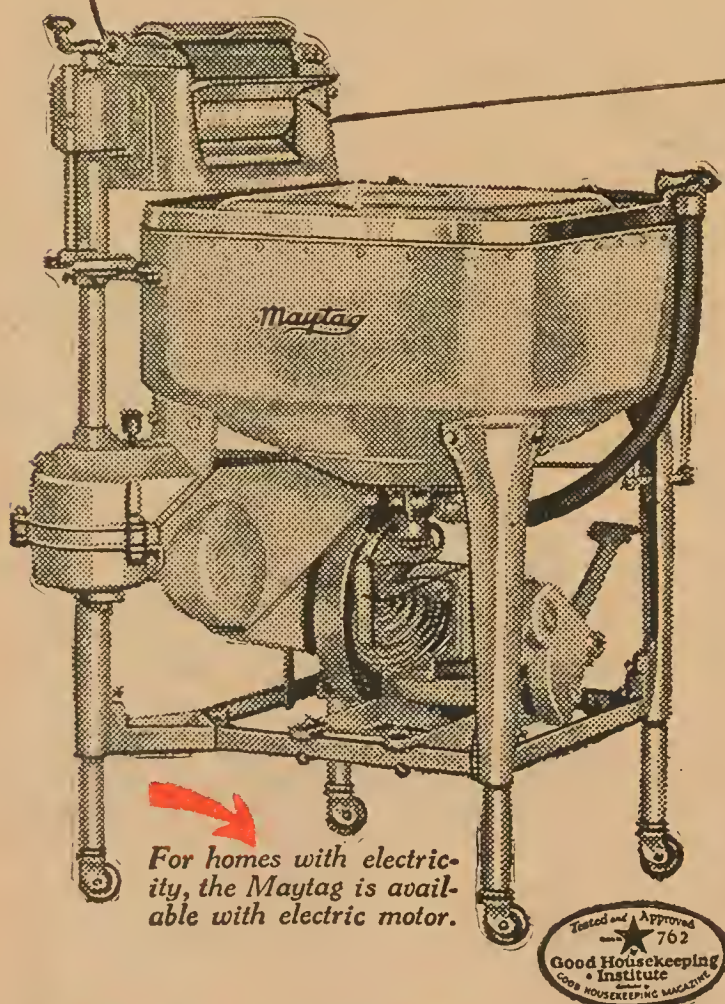
The Maytag Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

Gasoline or Electric Power

The Maytag makes its own power for farm homes without electricity. The Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor represents over fifteen years' development. It furnishes perfect power as smooth and sure as an electric motor, and is so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. The starter and engine are in one unit. A step on the pedal starts it. All bearings are high-grade bronze. The carburetor has but one adjustment and is flood-proof. The popularity of the Maytag equipped with the Multi-Motor has made The Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder gasoline engines. Any farm home, anywhere, can enjoy the convenience of the Maytag.



Maytag Radio Programs

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Tues., Wed., 10:00 P.M.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P. M. KEX, Portland, Ore., Tues., 8:30 P. M. WBAP, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P. M.
WBZA, Boston, Springfield, Fri., 7:30 P. M. CFCA, Toronto, Can., Tues., 7:30 P. M. WHT, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P.M. KNX, Los Angeles Mon., 7:00 P.M. KFRC, San Francisco, Fri., 7:00 P.M. KMOX, St. Louis, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10:55 A.M. KSL, Salt Lake, Mon., 7:30 P.M. KLZ, Denver, Thurs., 9:00 P.M.

Hours designated are Standard Time at the station named

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ITHACA, N. Y.
AGRICULTURIST

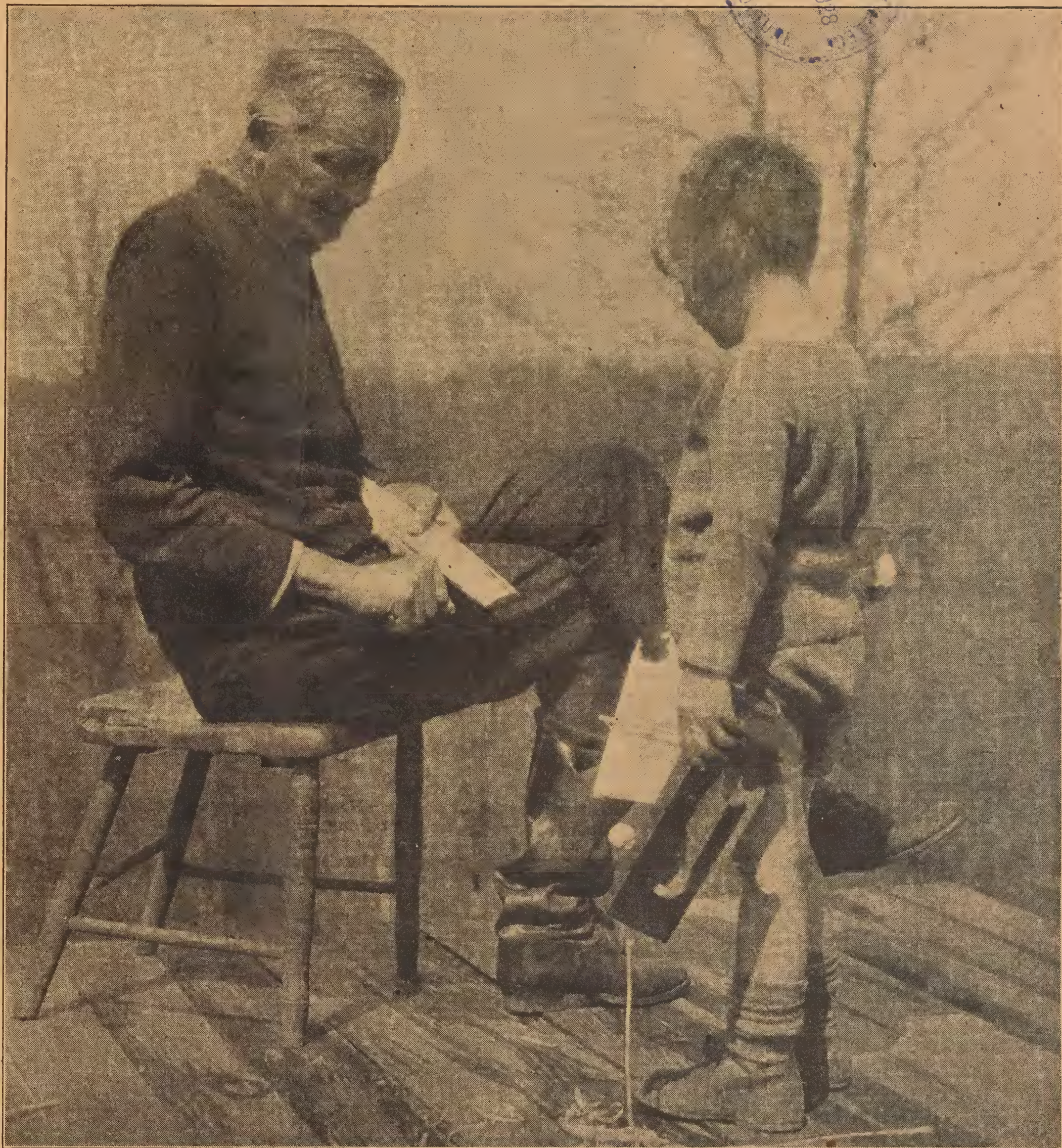
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

November 3, 1928

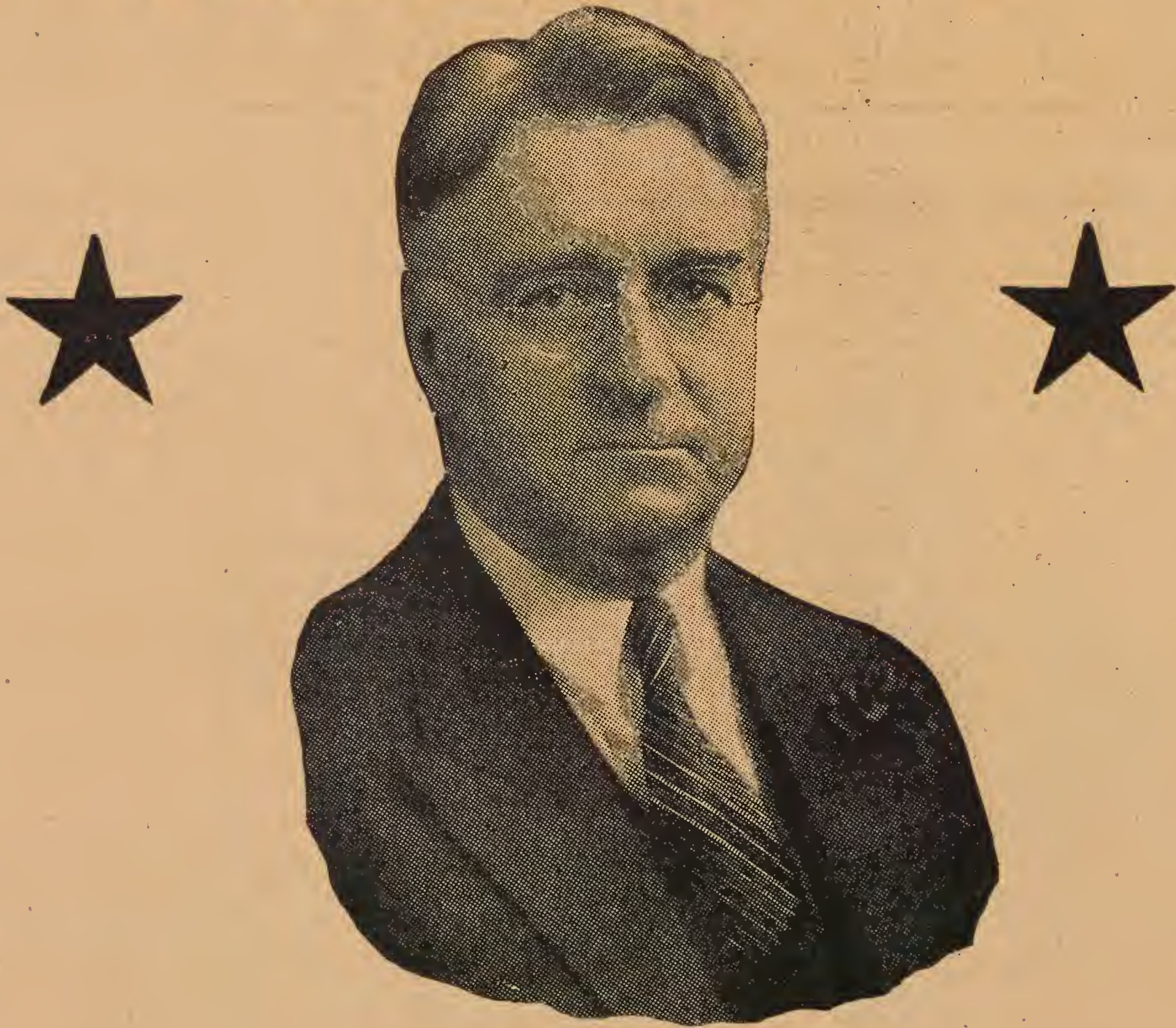
Published Weekly



"What You Making, Grandpa?"

Turn to Page 3 for a Report of the National Dairy Show

REELECT



DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND
United States Senator

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
A FIGHTING FRIEND FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER
The Man Who Does Things

To the Farmers of New York State:

Six years ago I appealed for your suffrage in this publication. I was then Health Commissioner of New York City. I was elected to the high office of United States Senator, I am sure, largely through the favor of the farmers, especially the dairy farmers, for whom, by just and cordial cooperation, the Health Department of New York City obtained an improved quality of product, and thereby was able to say to the people of the City of New York, "Drink milk, drink plenty of it, drink a quart a day." Thereby we increased the consumption of milk in the Metropolis from 1,500,000 quarts a day to 3,000,000 quarts a day.

For six years in the Senate I have been ever vigilant in contributing to the protection of the United States against the invasion of farm diseases, against dairy and food substitutes, against the imposition of burdensome taxes upon the farmer and the working man's family, and voted in favor of the restriction on Canadian milk and cream. In addition, after unanimous renomination by my party, I stand pledged with the entire Democratic ticket, to provide immediate and adequate relief for the financial distress of the farmers today.

I was born on a farm. I own and operate a farm. My immediate relatives are farmers. All these things contribute to my sympathetic knowledge of farm conditions. I am for the farmer in everything having to do with his happiness and prosperity. I shall appreciate your confidence and your votes.

Senator Copeland's battle in the Senate for the fruit and vegetable growers is a proved part of his record

Gratefully and cordially yours,

ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer:
Make Your Votes Count **Vote for Dr. Copeland**

National Dairy Show a Big Success

4-H Club Heifers Form Attractive Exhibit at Memphis

THE National Dairy Show held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 13-20 was the outstanding success that everyone expected it to be. "The Dairy Show is the bat-

tle arena of America's finest dairy animals, the convention of America's leading dairy-minded men, the school room of America's 30,000,000 people living on farms, and an exposition of America's greatest industry," said James A. Walker, Vice-President of the National Dairy Association in defining this great annual event.

When we have in mind that out of each \$5.65 received by American farmers this year for their products, \$1 came from the dairy cow, we see what a big proposition dairying is. The income from the dairy cow's products for the year ending June 20, 1928 reached the stupendous sum of \$1,767,000,000. This is equivalent to more than twice the amount received for wheat, and exceeded the amount received for both wheat and corn by \$576,000,000. The cotton crop is one of the most valuable produced by American farmers, and yet the products of Her Ladyship The Dairy Cow exceeded this great crop in dollars and cents by 40 percent. These figures give a definite idea as to the tremendous importance of the dairy cow, when viewed from the

dollar and cents angle. The Great National Dairy Show, as stated by Vice-President Walker, is "The convention of America's leading dairy-minded-men," and the 1928 Show will go down in history as one of the best ever held.

The total number of dairy cattle of all breeds in the open classes was 995, or about 200 more than last year. In the boys' and girls' 4-H Club Show the entries numbered more than 200, being twice as many as was shown in this class last year. Counting the cattle in the open classes and the calves shown by the 4-H Club boys and girls the total

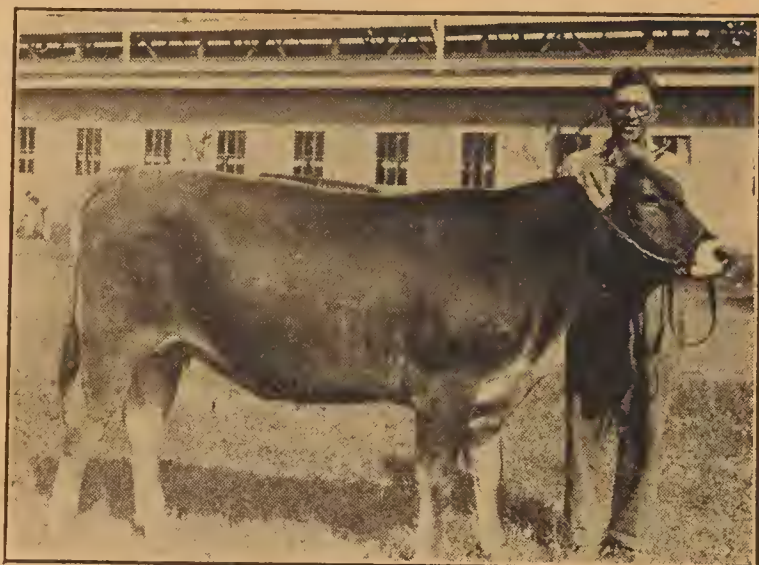
number shown was a few above 1,200, thus making the total increase over last year more than 25 percent in number of cattle shown.

The quality of the cattle shown in the open classes was up to the usual high standard of this Show. In the 4-H Club Calf Exhibit the quality was very much superior to last year and was a show that attracted a great deal of attention on the part of both the visitors who knew little about cows as well as those who were dairy experts. In other words, this Calf Club Exhibit was one of the outstanding features of the 1928 Dairy Show. Many of the boys and girls who exhibited these calves were in attendance. They

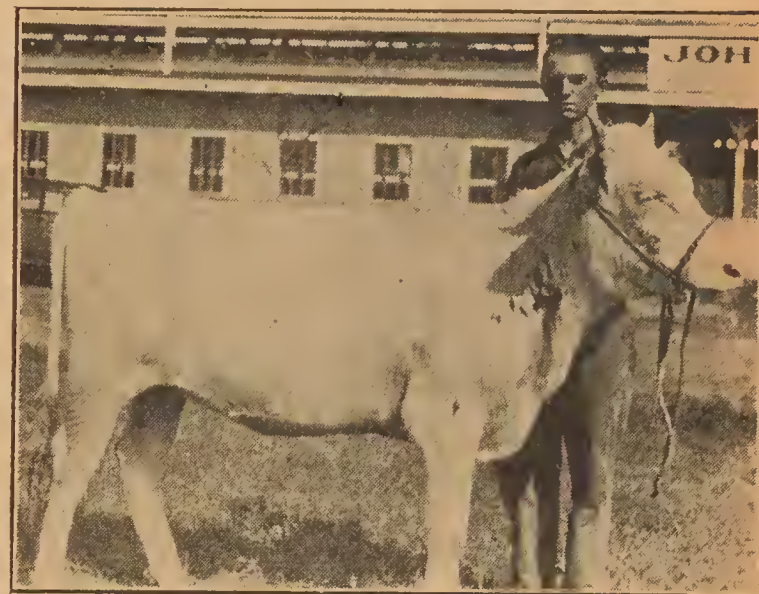
were bright snappy and keen, and it was hard to tell which attracted the most attention, the calves or these keen youngsters. Taken all in all, these boys and girls and their young calves constituted not only one of the features of the Show as far as quality is concerned, but one of the most interesting and attractive features of the entire exhibition.

The Jersey breed predominated, there being 335 purebreds shown and a grade herd of 12, making the total 347. The Holsteins were second in number, there being 256 of them. These numbers refer to the open classes. They do not include the Calf Club exhibit by the 4-H boys' and girls' clubs. Among the new comers at the

(Continued on Page 14)



Charles Goodwin of Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y. and the Brown Swiss heifer which he is showing at the National Dairy Show.



Wendell Wicks of Oxbow, Jefferson County, N. Y. with his Ayrshire heifer. Wendell's first calf club work was made at the suggestion and with the help of H. L. Cosline, now Associate Editor of American Agriculturist.

The Age of Plenty and the Curse of Surplus

Perhaps We Need Less Credit for Production and More for Consumption

WE live in the Age of Plenty, we have conquered the fear of famine but having done so, we find ourselves weighted down by the burden of surplus!

This "Surplus" is a new thing yet how soon we begin to take such a thing for granted, as though it had always been and always will be.

We have only to go back in history to the early days of American settlement to realize the different conditions which the race has previously had to face. The economic problems of the Pioneer are the same anywhere. We think of, what we call, the "self sustaining" system of agriculture and are inclined to forget that insect ravages, diseases, epidemics, severe storms or an extra long and dreary winter frequently introduced the "self sustaining" pioneer and his family to the gaunt specter of famine.

From time immemorial, the first prayer of our race has been an appeal to the Deity for the blessings of plenty and all the peoples of the earth recognize this in their harvest festivals and Thanksgivings, their dependence upon nature's bounty.

In this present age, so great has the efficiency of industry and agriculture become that production is now no longer a problem. In fact, our capacity to produce has increased to such an extent that our chief problem has now become one of distribution and consumption. If the

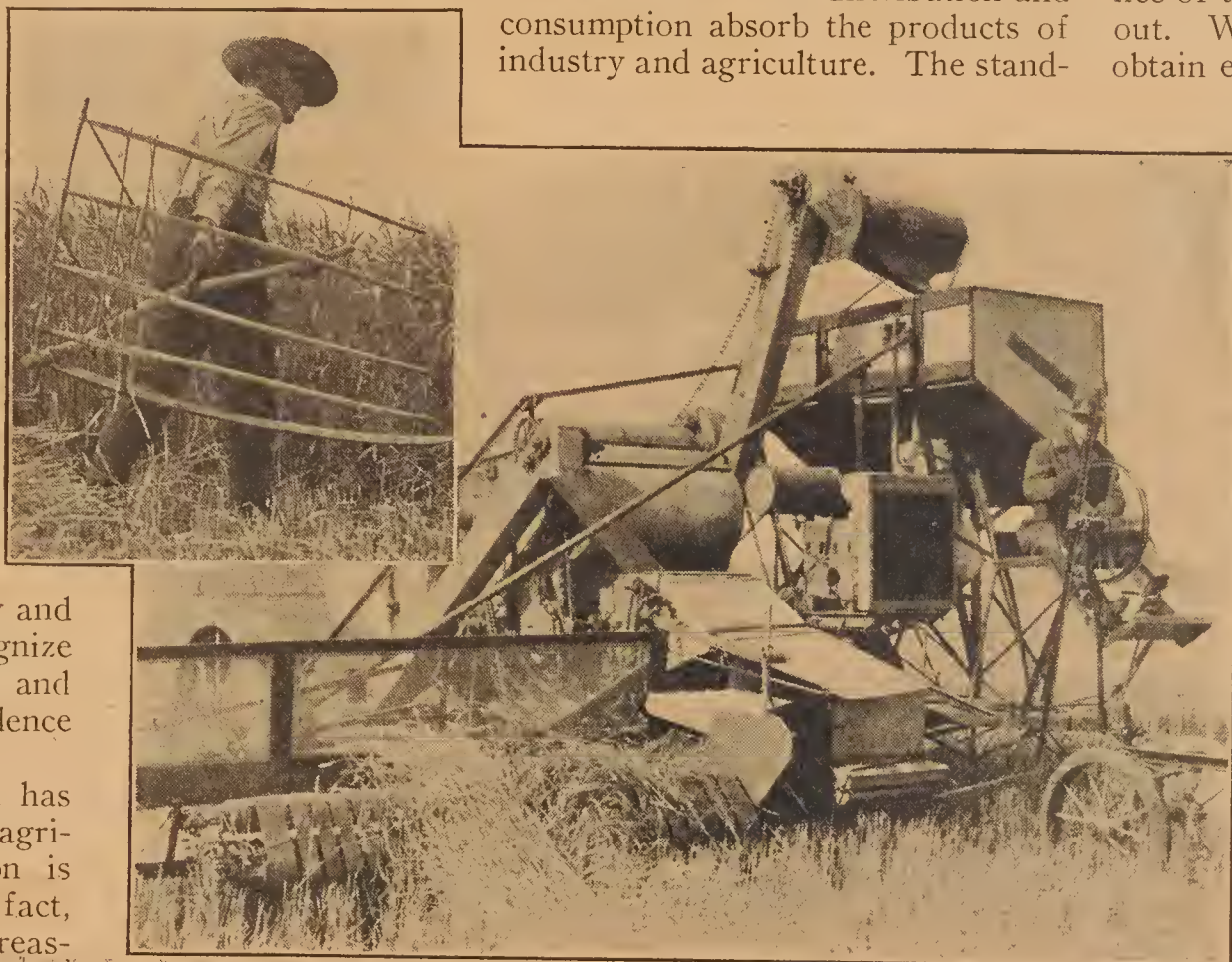
By K. D. SCOTT
Farm Bureau Manager of Chenango County

disposal of surplus were a problem only in the United States, it is possible that the export of surplus would solve our problem. The supporters of McNary-Haugen and Grange debenture plans, assume that all the world is looking for American food. As a matter of fact, practically every country in the world today has exactly the same problem as we have—the problem of how to make distribution and consumption absorb the products of industry and agriculture. The stand-

ards may be lower elsewhere but the problem of maintaining prosperity is world wide. In no civilized country is the home market capable of absorbing the total production. All countries are looking to export as a means of disposing of surplus. Nations used to go to war for the sake of plunder and for the spoils which went with victory. To-day, the products of other peoples' industry are the last thing in the world that we are looking for. The whole edifice of the tariff is, in fact, designed to keep them out. Wars are fought and will be fought to obtain economic control, to find a place in which to dump the surplus of industry and agriculture. Wars are no longer fought for slaves and plunder but for colonization and markets.

In the 19th century life was pictured as a struggle for existence in which every man's hand was against his neighbors where nature was red in tooth and claw, where the race was to the swift, the last crust to the most cunning, where the weakest went to the wall and the devil took the hindmost. In the 20th century, the age of plenty, life has become a world wide competition of nations, not for food, but to get rid of food. The fishing boats dump their surplus so as to hold up the market for fish. In the grain and corn belt, farmers have used grain for fuel, in the Argentine, they shoot the surplus calves, in the south, the boll weevil has sometimes come as a positive blessing if only it will destroy the cotton surplus and in this year of a record potato crop

(Continued on Page 18)



It is a long step from the cradle to the combine. Perhaps more credit is needed to stimulate consumption in order to balance modern production methods.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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FRED W. OHM - - - - - Market Editor
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Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Vol. 122 November 3, 1928 No. 18

Political Advertising

THIS issue contains political advertising of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

We are glad to sell advertising space to either or both of the political parties, where each can present for the benefit of our readers its side of the argument.

But it should be clearly understood that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—being strictly non-partisan—endorses neither side in its editorial columns.

Talk This Over With Your Neighbors

ONE subject that we would like to see discussed in all local farm meetings in New York State this winter is the practicability and possibility of eliminating local tax collectors. In cities all taxes are now collected by mail and are paid direct by check or money order to the city treasurer. In the country, however, we are still following an obsolete system that has come down to us from colonial times in the collection of our taxes, a system that is costing us as taxpayers in the aggregate many thousands of dollars every year. Taxes are high enough without unnecessary inefficiencies and burdens. They should be collected directly by the county treasurer and all local collectors eliminated.

Discuss this in your Grange and other meetings during the fall and let us all get together and ask the legislature for an empowering act to change the obsolete and costly system for them now prevailing in tax collection.

Is Over-Production in Milk Coming?

AT the recent annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at Memphis, J. D. Miller, the retiring president, emphasized a point that should be brought to the attention of every dairyman. He said that the dairy industry is fast approaching another period of over-production.

"There are now," said Mr. Miller, "115,000 less dairy cows in the United States than there were in 1923. There are 4,175,000 heifers from one to two years of age being raised. This is an increase over the number of heifers being raised in 1926 of 252,000; in other words, the increase in the number of such heifers in two years is more than twice the decrease in the number of cows in five years.

"Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of cows, the production of milk has increased.

From the United States Dairy Hand Book, we find the total milk production in 1921, as expressed in millions of pounds, was 98,862, while in 1926 it was 120,766, an increase of 22.15 per cent. * * *

"During these years the gross consumption of milk and milk products increased to the same extent approximately as did production."

It will be seen that this increase in consumption has been the saving of the dairy industry, but with consumption and production very close together, it is not hard to predict what is going to happen when all the increase in heifer calves begins to come into production.

Dr. Warren, the economist at Cornell, figures that this period of greatly increased production will be around 1930. The exact time cannot be predicted, but there is every indication that the period of over-production is coming, and the wise man is the one who will not be caught with too many high priced cows on his hands or with too many heifers raised from any old stock without regard to performance.

How Is the Fall Plowing Coming?

THE last fall job in the field on most farms is a race with Jack Frost to get as much plowing done as possible. The agricultural books say to plow when the moisture content of the soil is just right, but the practical farmer has to plow when he can, and the fore-handed farmer is the one who gets a running start on the spring work by a large amount of fall plowing.

There are soils and fields of course which cannot be plowed in the fall. Among these is a heavy clay soil that is inclined to puddle. Other fields on steep hillsides are inclined to erode if fall plowed, but in a great majority of cases fall plowing is good farm practice entirely aside from the standpoint of getting it done before the rush of spring work. For example, sod land should be fall plowed. The roots and stubble decompose during the fall and early spring so that by mid-summer large amounts of plant food, particularly nitrogen, become available for the growing crop, and good contact is obtained between the surface soil and the sub-soil.

A Word For the Farm Bureau

THE great desire of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to see every farmer prosper and to see more happiness come to country life leads us to wish that every farmer would join and support the Farm Bureau and County Boards of Agriculture organizations. We do not believe in organization for organization's sake. We have no interest in the Farm Bureau beyond its proven ability to serve farmers and agriculture, but we do not believe many farmers realize what the Farm Bureaus have done in furthering agricultural prosperity. The Farm Bureau is not spectacular; it is not given to "tooting its own horn"; it obtains results quietly and often is not given due credit.

Some think that if the County Agent does not visit every farmer each year he is a slacker. It is of course impossible for the County Agent to make a visit to every farmer in the county. He will visit you, however, if you will ask him to and if you need help on some special problem. Otherwise, such a visit is a waste of time. The County Agent must instead work with groups, with demonstrations, and at meetings to present the best and latest practices most quickly to the largest number. As an example of this group work, we mention the large number of marketing trips that have been conducted under the auspices of different Farm Bureaus where large groups of farmers have spent several days in the great markets learning at first hand what these markets need and what they will buy. No better work than this can be done to solve the perplexing marketing problem.

On the production side of farming it is not the purpose of the Farm Bureau to increase produc-

tion in general but rather to keep the costs of production down by helping the farmer to increase production per animal or per acre and to improve the quality of his product. Which is better, twenty cows with an average of five thousand pounds production, or ten cows averaging ten thousand pounds? It is not the man with cows producing eight to ten thousand pounds per year who is causing the trouble in agriculture today, nor is it the man who is growing alfalfa and clover in place of timothy. It is rather the so-called "marginal producer" who is retarding the progress of all farmers by his haphazard and unskillful methods and by his high costs of production. It is these poor producers on the edge of agriculture who are flooding the markets with a surplus of very poor quality stuff. It is the purpose of the Farm Bureau to help such men and all others who can and will be helped by better science and skill to keep the costs of production down, the quality up, and by disseminating constantly more information to help them to market their products in the right place at the right time.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stands for all organizations, agencies and individuals in the field of agriculture today who are helping to keep it on the plane of efficiency of other industries. There are few such agencies doing more toward this end than the county Farm Bureaus. Because of this, we urge every A.A. reader to join this constructive organization and work through it for better farming and for better marketing.

Coming

ONE of the most valuable articles from the dairyman's standpoint ever published in this or any other paper will appear in an early issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It will consist of a large number of letters from the greatest authorities in the dairy industry, including leaders of producers' organizations, prominent dealers, and dairy and marketing experts, who will give their views on "THE FUTURE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY."

After reading some of these letters already received, we have no hesitation in saying that they are worth many times the subscription price of A. A. to any dairyman.

These letters will be published soon. Watch for them.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the old-time characters that seems to be disappearing from country life is the public salesman or auctioneer at fairs. Some of these fellows had really great ability, and it was fun to listen to their "patter", their bubbling wit, and their expert sales ability. I tried to describe one of these in the character of "George, the Whip Man", in the "Trouble Maker", and was reminded of them again by a friend who writes giving the lingo of a salve vendor whom he used to know. Just imagine stuff like this being shouted at a milling crowd as fast as a man can talk and kept up all day long. Here it is:

"I am selling a great salve. It is made from thirty-three kinds of roots and herbs. I call it 'Stickin'-Head's Achin'-Plaster'. It heals all sores, and even grows new flesh. Let me show you how wonderful it is by cutting the tail off of my dog. Rover! Rover! Come here!"

"Bow! Wow! Yip! Yip! Off goes the tail!"

"Now, folks, I will apply the salve to the wound, and behold, a new tail is grown on my dog!"

"Still unconvinced? Well, then I will apply the salve to the severed tail and behold, a new dog grown on the tail!"

"Now who will buy my salve? Worth at least a dollar, but we're all on a friendly basis to-day and I won't charge you a dollar, nor even seventy-five cents. But I'll tell you what I'll do. Give me fifty cents and here's three boxes of this wonderful salve—a whole year's supply. Now who will be first?"

How My Telephone Has Helped Save Money

Prize Winners in One of A.A.'s Most Interesting Contests

EDITOR'S NOTE—When you hear a friend's voice come in over the telephone, does it ever occur to you how like magic talking across space really is? We often think of those first words sent across the telegraph by Samuel Morse in 1844, "What Hath God Wrought" for surely this expression best describes our feelings when we think of the progress that has been made in communication in less than one hundred years.

On this page are the prize winning letters from readers on our little contest entitled, "How My Telephone Has Helped Save Money." We received a large number of interesting letters and wish we could print them all. May we take this opportunity to thank all of you for your good cooperation in helping us to get your views on such an interesting subject. Here are the letters:

* * *

Pays Ample Dividends

First Prize Letter

"OUR telephone has saved us money. It pays to advertise farm products and farm needs. Nothing gets and holds the customer as does the telephone for giving and receiving orders.

When we have any kind of surplus farm products, we advertise in the local paper. Our name and telephone number follow each advertisement. Because of the convenience of the telephone in taking orders or in explaining quality of goods, our surplus farm products are invariably sold to customers who consider that we are rendering them favors for we strive to produce better than the average and often succeed in offering the best available. A few bushels of Pound Sweets find a few customers who are longing for a bushel of such apples to bake. The orders for berries are taken by telephone and the customers are notified in like manner when berries are ready. Often an extra trip for delivery of a large order is saved because the customer feels quite satisfied to call for the product himself. Seed potatoes find ready sale in such manner and bring much more than in the autumn. Many customers consider it a favor to be able to get a few quarts of berries as they come direct from the vines. Thus our extra quarts of berries over our big orders are welcomed at retail prices and plus this, we receive gracious smiles, a "thank you", and other words that leave a warm glow of comradeship with the people of our community and even with the people of cities some miles away. As strangers in a conservative farm community, we have found it a valuable way to know and to be known at face value.

The local grocers desire to buy products from our farm truck garden. Before a trip is made for necessary errands, we call these grocers and any other possible customers and thus make one trip to town, save the time and gas that might have been necessary for several trips. The express office changes hours for receiving express rather uncertainly. A telephone call saves time of preparation and delivery of goods at the wrong hour. By telephone the station agent notifies us of the arrival of express

packages. The dentist, the doctor, or other veterinarian is called and an appointment made at a saving of time and risk from delay. Emergency needs such as fire or accident are most quickly met by telephone. Elimination of delay in such cases results in incalculable savings.

Our farm telephone pays us ample dividends on the investment. Another return of great value, but not entered directly upon the bank account, is the satisfaction which comes in being assured that we are serving our community by



Telephone companies have a reputation for speed and efficiency in restoring service after storms. In the above illustration linemen are making repairs following the Florida hurricane.

supplying its needs."—MRS. D. A. M., *New York.*

* * *

Saved Over Two Hundred Dollars in One Deal

Second Prize Letter

"HAS my telephone saved me money? I'll say it has and will give just one instance. Several months ago I had a couple of cars

of fat steers to sell; these cattle were mostly grade Angus of good quality on the yearling order. A Philadelphia slaughterer looked at these cattle and after a deal of dickering offered 10c per lb. for the best load F.O.B. Phila. My final asking price was 10½c. We parted with the understanding that was I willing to accept his offer I would call him on the telephone next A.M. Not being in touch with market conditions I called, on the telephone, a commission man in Jersey City stock yards. After hearing my description of these cattle he advised that they would probably bring 11c on that market. One car was shipped to Jersey City within the next three days and sold straight for 11½c per pound. My telephone, in this instance saved me \$262.50. My telephone has also saved money for me at various times, in buying supplies."—H. B.

* * *

When We Are Short of Cash

Third Prize Letter

"ALWAYS the telephone is a help. The buyers call from the city and ask for potatoes and other produce. We can keep in touch with the prices if a buyer comes and tries to buy at less than market prices. We often call the market or a neighbor to see what some particular produce is worth now, and buyers don't try to 'do' the farmer so often since the telephone. When we are short of cash, I call some customer and ask if they do not want a fowl, or eggs, or honey and almost always can sell something to tide over the tight spot. I appreciate this the most perhaps for sometimes it seems as if we must have money at once and the men are perhaps working at some crop and cannot stop to take a load to market. I can sell over the phone enough to make life much easier.

Most of the honey crop is sold over the phone and most of our roasting chickens. When the chickens are ready I call the customers and nearly always sell."—MRS. F. F., *New York.*

* * *

For Visiting With Neighbors

"MY husband and I live on a large farm all alone as our children have married and gone for themselves. We both work from twelve to fifteen hours a day and we both are far beyond sweet sixteen. We had no telephone until about ten years ago and never knew what we had missed for after having one installed have saved money in many ways by selling poultry, stock, eggs or anything we happen to have. Also in buying it has brought many bargains to our notice. If we are sick all we have to do is to step to the phone and call our doctor. I especially urge all who live out in the country to install a telephone. Last but not least it makes one feel better to call up a good neighbor and have a little chat. We have been subscribers to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(Continued on Page 6)

The High Cost of Lowness

A MAN with ardent sympathies for the soviet idea, said recently, "Our Churches and Schools are costing us too much money."

I wonder how he knew. I turned to a statement of Dr. F. M. Hunter, of Denver University, which says, "The cost of crime in the United States is eight billions per year, and of education two billions."

There are no exact figures for all Church expenditures, but a guess might place it near a billion dollars per year.

It is safe to assume that our crime is costing us twice as much as we spend for education and religion.

It has been repeatedly shown that Church and Sunday school attendance have a tendency to reduce the crime instinct in boys and girls, while it is a fact that crime does not crop out among well educated youth, as in others.

If these things are true, then it must appear that we are spending too little, rather than too much, for School and Church.

Goodness has always been cheaper than badness. I know a man who goes on an occasional spree. He has a loyal little wife, and three children. The family gets on swimmingly in the intervals

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher



Dr. John W. Holland

between his breaks. On a spree he spends, in three or four days, enough to outfit the family for a winter. Sin is more expensive than goodness.

Unown fields raise weeds. The cost of fighting weeds in growing a crop of corn is considerable, yet no one complains because of the cost. It has to be done. It costs to fight the weeds of sin in the lives of growing children, yet, we are doing so poor a job of it that Cure is costing us twice as much as Prevention.

Why should we complain about the money for Church and School? We Americans have billions for chewing gum, movie shows, radio; billions for automobiles, gasoline and better roads; billions for cosmetics, candies, cigarettes and silken luxuries. We have the price.

The one great transforming power that can come into a young heart to conquer the crime devil is a sense of moral responsibility to Almighty God. All Churches teach that, and they are worth more than they cost. The next greatest power in young life is education that teaches the finest self-interest and self-respect which creates a loathing for everything low.

The sad thing is, not that we are spending too much money, but that we are doing so poor a job.

Every citizen should stir himself, shoulder his own load, pray, teach, and work, and the crime bill will be reduced.





The Spirit of Thanksgiving

THE first Thanksgiving was celebrated by a little band of people who had struggled through many hardships, adverse weather and sickness. They paused on this now historic day to give thanks for their many blessings.

Since that time the nation has overcome primitive difficulties, yet life is more strenuous and more complicated. However, each year brings each of us its measure of joy as well as disappointments.

The nation depends upon the farmer to provide the food for its Thanksgiving table. It also relies upon the railroad to bring this food to market. Should either be unable to perform its duty, everyone would suffer. Thus the farmer and the railroad contribute most toward making the day one in which all people join in giving thanks.

Let us approach Thanksgiving with truly grateful hearts, and a realization of the fact that food production and transportation are the two fundamental industries of the country.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



The Hunting Season is Here

THE first day of pheasant hunting

By M. C. BURRITT

not have one is almost an exception

has become almost a public holiday. There was hardly a family in our neighborhood at least, in which the men were not out with the guns some



M. C. Burritt

of them from daylight until dark. This year a written permit to hunt on posted land is required and neighbors exchange permits, adding a few friends from the village. Some of us are glad to give permits to those whom we know will be considerate of our property, to help thin out the pheasants. They are so numerous that they do quite a bit of damage during the growing season, pulling grain, eating tomatoes, sweet corn, etc. But in spite of all the hunting there are always plenty left. Probably not one shot in ten kills a pheasant.

Three more or less rainy days slowed up apple picking this past week. But even so it is well along and will be finished much earlier than usual this year—probably by November first. We expect to finish next week and have the orchard all cleaned up.

Harvesting Apple Crop

With so light a crop of late apples and no big rush to finish picking we are finding time to carry along the saw in the old trees which we headed back so severely last winter, to take out a few dead limbs which were missed then. They are much more plainly to be seen now with green foliage on the trees. I am well satisfied with our job of pruning on these old Baldwins. We can now do all our picking with a twenty-two foot ladder. The trees have made a wonderfully fine growth, with large dark green foliage. I think we have reduced our yield considerably this first year but the fruits are larger and well colored. A year later the new growth will have provided much new bearing wood and in another pruning then we can further lower the tree as well as thinning out the suckers in the insides and tops.

The farm bureaus are starting their program making and preparing for their annual membership drives again. The whole plan of operation of these agencies is now pretty well systematized and runs smoothly and efficiently. The farm bureau service has become a part of the community life and one of its assets. Most farmers know what it is, how it is available and use it from time to time. A considerable number appreciate it well enough to give it the support of their membership.

At our local community committee meeting one night last week next season's local needs were outlined and planned for by eight committeemen present. They include the spray service, pruning and nitrate demonstrations, cabbage strain and fertilization tests, poultry culling, dairy management, alfalfa growing and several other matters of importance to the community. The problem continues to be to get more farmers to use the farm bureau.

Most Farms Have Radios

I am more and more amazed at the rapid spread of the use of the radio as I go into farm homes and talk with farmers. The farm home that does

hereabouts. In spite of hard times and low income most families have managed to secure a radio. And it is doubtful if the money could be spent so as to obtain more information, education and pleasure for all the family in any other way. It is hard to believe that this wonderful facility has come to its present state of use in less than five years. It is having a profound influence on farm life.

How I Would Spend a Year

What would I do if some one would give me a whole year to myself. What a delightful subject to write on.

First, I would make a flower garden; it would be as different as possible from any one I have ever seen. As I write, I can see in my mind all the lovely flowers nodding their brightly colored heads gently in the summer breezes. I would put a cute little bird house painted white in my garden too, and a lily pond, with gold fish in it. Oh, how I would enjoy being out early in the morning among my flowers and birds.

In the Fall, I would delight myself fishing and camping around in the mountains. What fun I would have, either wandering around making friends with the dear little wood creatures, or romping over the hills and valleys on Brownie, with Rover by my side as a companion and protector. When the forest began to get bare and lonely, I would go back and fix my home nice and cozy, for the long winter months, so Father and I would be comfortable. How happy we would be, especially in the evenings, with our black pussy purring softly, before the fireplace, while Father and I would be playing our favorite game, "checkers."

Mother isn't living and I enjoy keeping house for Father. We are constant pals, and have many good times together. I must close now and prepare the supper.—K. McF., New York.

How My Telephone Has Helped Save Money

(Continued from Page 5)

for years and expect it will be a weekly visitor at our home till we are called to the great beyond.—M. E. L., New York.

Saves Work and Worry

I HAVE had seventy-three years' experience of this life and its many changes in the modes of living and the exhibitions of man's brain power. For instance, the mowing machine taking the place of the hand scythe, the horse rake and hay loader, the harrow and many other farm implements, the sewing machine, the automobile, bicycle.

In those days if anyone was in need of farm help or a dressmaker and found that haste was necessary, it had to be delivered by foot or hitch up old Dobbins and perhaps a disappointment was awaiting you as others might reach the party you were intending to see before you did. Then came this wonderful invention, the telephone, which is often a great life saver when in need of a doctor and is surely the greatest in that respect. An important message can reach its destination over long distance while you are on the run to get in the auto to get to a telegraph office and surely the price of the telephone enables the poor man and the laboring man to save many dollars and many hours of worry for both sexes.—M. R. S., New York.

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Millions of ordinary colds start when germs carried by the hands to the mouth on food attack the mucous membrane. Being very delicate it allows germs foothold where they develop quickly unless steps are taken to render them harmless.

You can accomplish this by rinsing your hands with Listerine, as many physicians do, before each meal. Listerine, as shown above, is powerful against germs.

Use only a little Listerine for this purpose—and let it dry on



the hands. This simple act may spare you a nasty siege with a mean cold.

It is particularly important that mothers preparing food for children remember this precaution.

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The test outlined below answers the question scientifically and convincingly. It discloses the power of Listerine — unchanged in 47 years.

Step into the laboratory a moment. In one test tube are 200,000,000 of the M. Aureus (pus) germ. In another, 200,000,000 of the B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ. These are used by the United States Government for testing antiseptics.

Now Listerine full strength is applied to them. A stop-watch notes results. Within 15 seconds every organism in both tubes is dead, and beyond power to harm the body.

With this evidence of

Listerine's germicidal power, appreciate why you should gargle with Listerine at the first sign of sore throat—for sore throat, like a cold, is caused by germs.

Listerine full strength may be used with complete safety in any body cavity. Time and time again it has checked irritating conditions before they became serious. You can feel your throat improve almost immediately. If not, consult a physician. The matter is then no longer one for an antiseptic.

For your own protection use Listerine systematically through the winter months. It may spare you a long siege of illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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The Republican Party has always stood for high prices for farm products. The Tammany leadership which is today in control of the Democratic Party has always stood for lower prices for everything grown on the farm. Your vote for Hoover is a vote for an independent and prosperous Agriculture.

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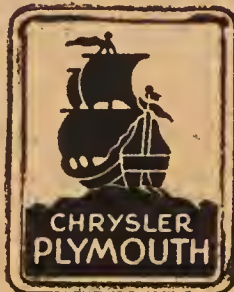
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Factors Affecting Potato Storage

THE Marble Laboratory at Canton, Pa.; with the assistance of the U. S. D. A., The State Dept. of Agriculture and the State College carried on extensive experiments some years ago to determine the factors influencing potato storage.

It was found that where potatoes are stored at a temperature of between 30 and 35 degrees F., the matter of ventilation is not of great importance in delaying germination in bulk storage but that where the temperature is between 38 and 40° F. bulk storage is likely to cause the tubers to sprout too early. It is advisable at this temperature to store in bags or crates so that the heat, moisture and carbon dioxide will have greater chance to be eliminated. Lower temperature slows down respiration and so prevents the formation of heat.

Sweating was found to occur when the air from within the mass of potatoes became heated by the respiration process and then came in contact with the cooler air of the storage cellar. Samples of the tubers were planted to see whether different storage conditions affected their value for seed with the result that yields from lots under different conditions yielded approximately the same.

Potatoes Have Rhizoctonia

Some of my potatoes have swellings on the tops that look like small potatoes. Can you tell what causes this?—G. R., New York.

SUCH swellings as you mention are usually caused by a disease known as rhizoctonia. The disease is usually carried on the tubers. When planted the disease starts to grow along the sprout. Sometimes it kills the sprout but if it does not, it grows in the part of the stem that is used to carry the starch from the leaves to the tubers. This makes it impossible for the starch to go down the stem so it is stored in the tops in the swellings you mention.

This disease causes a lot of loss and is often not recognized. The tops are unusually large but the potatoes will be very small. The disease is controlled by soaking the seed potatoes in a solution of .4 oz. of corrosive sublimate in 30 gallons of water for an hour and a half or by using one of the commercial organic mercury compounds.

Controlling Stem Rot of Sweet Potatoes

THE Department of Plant Pathology of the New Jersey Experiment Station has for several years studied the problem of stem rot of sweet potatoes. In 1924 Dr. R. F. Orle started to find out the effect on yield of putting more than one plant in a hill. Stem rot does not spread quickly from one plant to another and as a result of putting out two plants instead of one the yield in most cases was increased. In 1925 on four farms the average number of missing hills where one plant was used was 32.7% compared to 10.2% where two plants were set out together and 4.1% where three plants were set. In 1926 the yield per acre on one farm was 171.1 bushels where one plant was set in a place, 226.4 bushels where two plants were used and 266.7 bushels where three plants were set together.

Stem rot will live in the soil for a long time. The disease is often carried to clean soil by infected sprouts.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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With the A. A. Farm Mechanic



Avoiding Trouble from Soot and Creosote

DURING the winter many of our readers have trouble from soot and creosote that work through crevices and joints in the chimney and play havoc with plaster and wall paper. This creosotic material is a mixture of the condensed moisture or steam from the smoke and of the tarry and other sooty substances contained in the fuel. It is worst when cobs or green or poorly seasoned wood is used for fuel, but some trouble may come even with dry wood or coal, since water vapor is given off as one of the products of any combustion. It is difficult to prevent any creosote production, but there are several ways of improving conditions.

1. Select fuel which produces as little water vapor as possible.

Gas coke and petroleum coke and anthracite coal are the best in the coals, and the semi-anthracite is better than the very soft coals. Thoroughly seasoned wood of almost any variety is better than green or half seasoned wood. Green oak, hard maple, birch, and so on are much better than the softer woods and in many cases are preferable to dead or seasoned wood which has laid out in the weather. Cobs usually contain a great deal of moisture and are very likely to produce creosote trouble.

2. Manage the fire to produce the least smoke.

The important thing is never to smother the fire but always have a blaze or bright coals exposed. Feed the fire often and only on one side at a time. Some feed on either side alternately; while others prefer to push the fire back and put fresh fuel on in front so that gases formed will have to pass over the flame to reach the flue passage.

3. Avoid stagnant gases in the chimney.

One very common mistake is to close up the drafts completely on a stove or furnace when it is necessary to control the fire. This holds the flue and chimney full of hot gases filled with water vapor, which gradually cools and deposits its moisture on the chimney surfaces, thus producing the troublesome creosote. When it becomes necessary to check the fire, it is much better to keep the gases moving out through the chimney by admitting air through the fire door over the fire and through the flue or chimney check opening. Usually the inside air is quite dry and this air, even if cool, will not cause condensation of the flue gas moisture when

admitted into the chimney in reasonable amounts. With stoves probably the best method of checking the fire is by admitting air through the fire door or through the stove top in such a way that the incoming air comes down and is heated before it strikes the flue gases.

Where the chimney is small or low or for other reasons does not have good draft, all leakage except that controlled by the dampers and checks should be stopped with asbestos or other furnace mortar. If this does not give sufficient draft, it may be necessary to make an extension of galvanized iron and clamp it to the top of the chimney.

4. Protect the chimney walls from chilling.

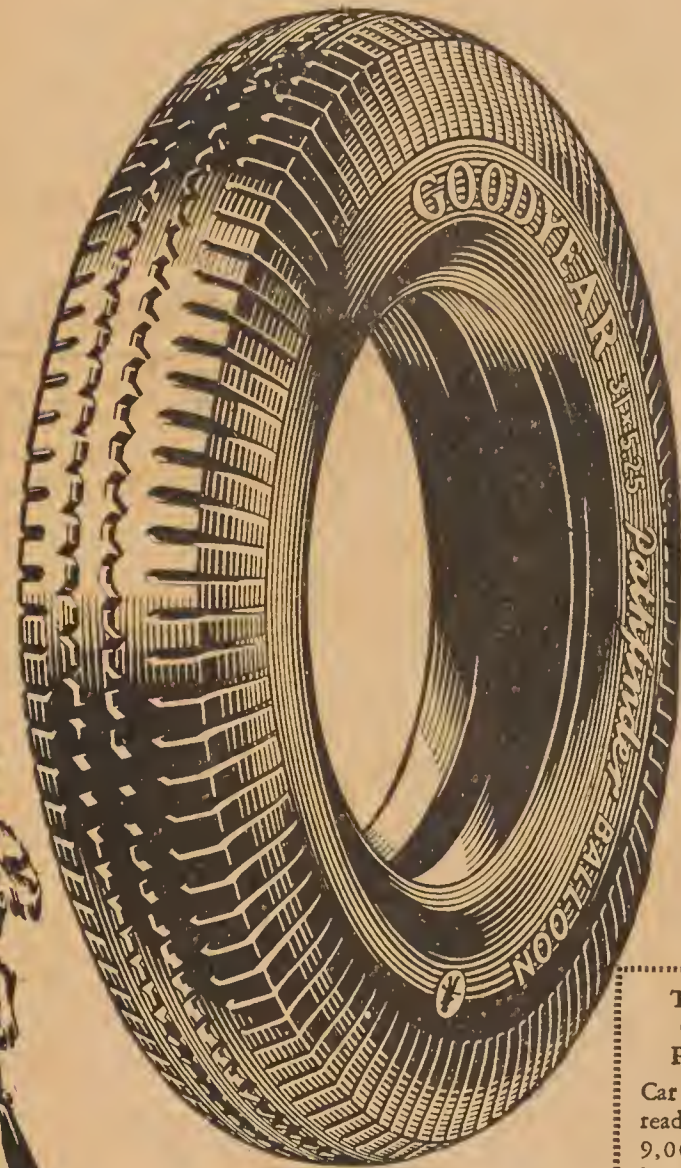
The water vapor in the chimney gases will do no harm so long as it is not chilled and condensed as liquid on the chimney wall. One important fact is to keep the inside surface of the chimney as warm as possible. Thus a chimney at the center of the house will be less likely to be chilled and the heat radiated from it will help much in keeping the upstairs rooms comfortable in cold weather. A double wall chimney with smooth flue tile inside and brick or concrete outside will be much safer from chimney fires and will give less trouble from creosote. Where the chimney is already built and it is not desirable to tear it down and rebuild, trouble from creosote often can be remedied by putting metal strips at the corners, putting on galvanized metal laths, and then plastering with two coats of cement plaster. A sheet of fireproof insulation put between the plaster and chimney will make it all the better.

5. Miscellaneous suggestions.

Government authorities recommend the burning of dry salt as a means of burning out and keeping down soot. Throw about a pound at a time on to a brisk fire or a bed of coals, say two or three times a week. One reader states that he has overcome creosote trouble by making a practice after the chimney is once cleaned to open the drafts once or twice daily and let the fire roar for a few minutes, that this will burn off the soot as fast as formed. Others recommend burning old dry cells on a very hot fire, as both the zinc and the manganese dioxide they contain seem to help in keeping down soot. We should be glad to hear from any of our readers who have worked out a thoroughly successful way of keeping down soot and creosote.



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SAMUEL CROWTHER, author with Henry Ford of other business books, writes now of the farmer's business. With both political parties pledged to farm relief, this first really searching analysis of "The Machinery of Marketing" will loom large in the limelight.

JAMES E. POOLE finds the range country stripped of almost every last head of feeding stock. In "The Big Boom for Cattle" he tells of today's success for the beef feeder, but asks, "What about breeding stock for tomorrow?"

E. V. WILCOX is in Europe, finding market tips such as he reported from Australia when he gave American stockmen the first authentic word of sheep-flock depletion there; and from Africa when he showed that the South need not fear Egyptian competition until cotton hits 25c.

ROBERT P. CRAWFORD—Which affects the farmer's credit more—the judgment of the local bank or the policies of the Intermediate Bank which rediscounts his note? How can both work together to help him? Mr. Crawford's conclusions after wide investigations will be in the nine issues. . . . Paul DeKruif, J. Sidney Cates, John M. Evvard, Frank L. Ballard, Harry R. Lewis—these are but a few of the many other regular contributors who gather all the farm news for you.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION is a complete woman's magazine—for women who live in or near the country. Latest fashions—print goods, as pictured in each issue, are sold by progressive dealers such as those of Marshall Field & Co., Wholesale; with 10c patterns—women buy 25,000 a month; new tested recipes; practical home furnishing; new ideas in handicraft, health and beauty, news articles by Caroline B. King and Corra Harris.

THE OUTDOOR BOY, the Department for country boys, numbers among its contributors such famous outdoor men as Commander Richard E. Byrd, William

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

"The Burning Bush"

In the far wilderness of Northern Canada a new world is being opened up. Though airplanes hum overhead and radios bring in the latest news, the life is that of a half century ago—a life of danger, privation, challenge. Into this country of dripping muskeg, terrific storms, vast stretches of burn-over—but magnificent opportunity, Cooper has gone to write of the men—and the women—who are groping, searching, fighting to carve their happiness out of this waste. Here is stark adventure, charming romance—all in the nine issues of *THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN*!

T. Tilden, Walter Johnson, Dan Beard, Ernest Thompson Seton.

GIRL'S LIFE, the Department for country girls, tells each month about the newest touches in style at little or no cost, games, parties and good times—a wealth of joy and inspiration.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE is dealt with in Departments of Crops, Livestock, Dairy, Orchards and Small Fruits, Poultry, Gardening, Agricultural Engineering—all written by practical experts and containing from month to month the latest news and ideas for successful farming . . . and the Radio Department is always in step with new developments.



Fertilizing the Land

Where Fertilizers Come From

TEN elements are required for plant growth. They are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorous, potassium, iron, magnesium and calcium. Three of these, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash have been found to be commonly lacking in soils and as a result they are three important elements in commercial fertilizers.

Sources of Nitrogen

Chile Saltpetre: one of the principal sources of nitrogen is Chile saltpetre or sodium nitrate. Due to the fact that there is little rainfall in certain parts of Chile, this soluble material, which resembles dirty salt, is found in large beds relatively close to the surface of the soil. It is mined and refined and large quantities are shipped to this and other countries. It contains approximately 18% of ammonia.

Ammonium Sulfate: Another important source of nitrogen is ammonium sulfate, a byproduct in the distillation of soft coal to produce illuminating gas. The ammonia gas is passed through water which dissolves it and the solution is then treated with sulfuric acid which results in the formation of ammonium sulfate. This material contains 25% of ammonia.

Nitrogen from the air: In recent years much attention has been given to "fixing" nitrogen from the air. Pure nitrogen is a gas and there is an inexhaustible supply of this element in the air but it is very difficult to get nitrogen to combine with other materials. Where electrical power is abundant and inexpensive it is possible to do so in one of several ways and make a product valuable as fertilizer.

One process unites the oxygen and nitrogen in the air and finally produces a compound known as *calcium nitrate* which analyses 15% ammonia. Another process unites nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia which is treated with sulphuric acid to form *ammonium sulfate* while a third process uses nitrogen, lime and coke to form a product known as *calcium cyanamid*. Calcium cyanamid contains 18.5% of ammonia.

Recently, interest in nitrogen from the air has increased greatly due to the presence on the market of a number of new products containing a high percentage of nitrogen. One product contains 55.5% of ammonia.

Organic Sources: Other sources of nitrogen, known as organic sources, because they come from living materials are: dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, cottonseed meal and other similar sources.

Sources of Phosphorous:

Raw Rock Phosphate: As Chile has almost a natural monopoly of deposits of sodium nitrate so the southern part of the United States has almost a monopoly of deposits of phosphate

rock which contains a high percentage of phosphorous. Much of this rock has been ground to a fine powder and used as fertilizer under the general name of rock phosphate. This averages about 32% phosphoric acid.

Acid Phosphate: Due to the fact that this material is slowly soluble, enormous quantities have been treated with equal amounts of sulphuric acid. This causes a chemical change which makes the phosphorous more readily available to plants but since the sulphuric acid does not have any phosphorous the result is that acid phosphate contains approximately one half as much phosphoric acid as raw rock phosphate contains.

Basic Slag: Another rather important source of phosphorous is called basic slag. This is a by-product from the manufacture of steel and contains approximately 18 per cent of phosphoric acid.

Bone Meal: Bone meal is another source of phosphorous and is sold either as raw bone meal, steamed bone meal or acidulated bone meal. Bone meal of course, is a by-product from packing houses. The raw bone meal contains approximately 23% of phosphoric acid. The steamed bone meal contains practically 25% and the acidulated contains approximately 14%. In addition to the phosphoric content bone meal also contains some nitrogen.

Sources of Potash

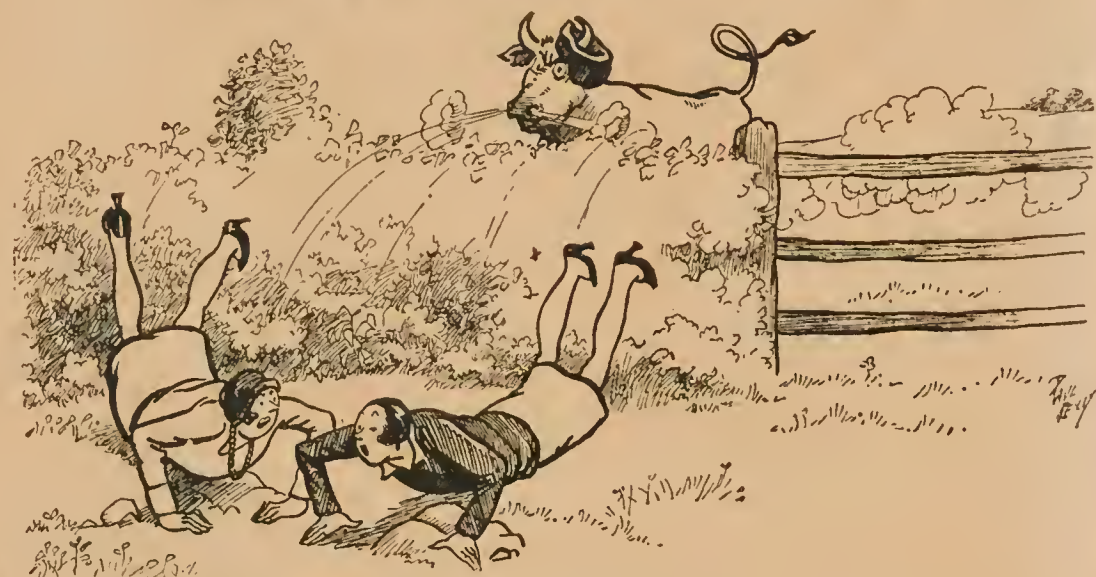
The United States has a large percentage of the natural phosphorous deposits of the world. Chile owns a large percentage of the natural nitrogen deposits and Central Europe, especially Germany, owns much of the natural potash deposits.

Muriate and Sulphate of Potash: Muriate of potash or potassium chloride and sulphate of potash each contain 50% of potash.

Kainit: Kainit is a mixture of various compounds of potash and contains approximately 12% of potash. Potash compounds are sometimes sold under the name of manure salts and the average composition is given as 20% potash.

During the war period when potash imports practically ceased, many attempts were made to develop sources of potash in this country. A few natural deposits of potash compounds were found and attempts were made to recover potash from a giant seaweed which grows in the Pacific. Recently extensive deposits of Potash have been found in Texas. These sources offer considerable hope of a source of supply in case the foreign supply should ever become depleted or unavailable.

Long winter evenings will not seem as long or gloomy if a farm lighting plant dispels the early falling darkness.



AMATEUR LADY FARMER (to secretary)—What I'd like to know is—how did we come to name it "Susie"?—JUDGE.

Many of the nine issues you will receive . . . for 25c, will contain 200 or more pages (11 x 14 inches), and their table of contents will list 100 or more articles, cartoons by "Ding," stories and department items. Brilliant, full-color covers; fine paper; beautiful illustrations—it is distinctly a modern magazine for modern farm families.

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1 Fought—and won—to keep the water power resources of this State in the hands of the people. (See lower left hand of this page!)



6 Fought—and won—to increase state aid for underpaid teachers. The answer—nearly 1,000 percent increase since 1918!



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Keep this Work Going ...!
We don't want this



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The man who has once more put a premium on courage in American public life!

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The pugnacious and forceful leader of the Democracy in the United States Senate.

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Has fought for progressive good government every day of his public life. Will give up a law practice, the Vice-Presidency of a great surety company and countless other activities to fight the battle of progress in New York State.

★ **COL. HERBERT H. LEHMAN**

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His re-election will approve his outstanding record as one of the most efficient Comptrollers the State has had.

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Served seven years as Assistant District Attorney in Kings County. Acknowledged a great lawyer by all parties.

★ **LEONARD C. CROUCH**

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Court of Appeals

Justice of the Supreme Court since 1913. Twice elected for full terms—the last time nominated by both Democrats and Republicans.

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As the whole country knows the distinguished record of Senator Copeland, his re-election will be a matter of pride to the entire State!

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for
ROOSEVELT
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President and Managing Director

HOTEL
McALPIN
ONE BLOCK from PENNSYLVANIA STATION
B'WAY at 34th ST.

National Dairy Show a Big Success

(Continued from Page 3)

Show this year was a herd of 16 head of Holsteins shown by the Wisconsin School for the Blind. It was an excellent herd and attracted considerable attention.

The dairy cattle exhibitors who were at the show were guests at a luncheon on Thursday given by the Dairy Cattle Committee of the Tri-State Fair, under the auspices of which the National Dairy Show was held. Prominent agriculturists explained in detail, to those present at the luncheon, the whys and wherefores of the rapid development in dairying throughout the South. It was especially pointed out as to why the climate and other conditions are so particularly suited to milk production and the manufacture of it into cheese, butter, condensed milk, etc.

New Yorkers Exhibited 128 Head

New York was well represented in the open classes, there being a total of 128 head shown. Of this number, 81 were Guernseys, being made up of three different herds. Two Jerseys were shown by two different exhibitors and one herd of six Holsteins. One exhibitor showed one Ayrshire and four exhibitors showed 38 Brown Swiss.

There were 18 Jerseys from Pennsylvania, this exhibit being made up of one herd. There were two herds of Holsteins, numbering 31, and one herd of Ayrshires amounting to 24, thus giving the state of Pennsylvania 73 head in this contest.

The names and addresses of these exhibitors from New York with the kind and number of cattle shown by each, follow:

Guernseys

Emmadine Farm, J. C. Penny, Owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., 39; Ward Acres, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y., 9; Wm. H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, N. Y., 33.

Jerseys

Barton Armstrong, Odensburg, N. Y., 1; Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., 1.

Holsteins

Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y., 6.

Ayrshires

D. N. Boice, Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y., 15.

Brown Swiss

C. H. Goodwin & Sons, Guilford, N. Y., 1; Clyde Kirk, Adams, N. Y., 1; J. Frank Zoller, care General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 21.

The names and addresses of Pennsylvania exhibitors are as follows:

Jerseys

Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, Pa., 18.

Holsteins

Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa., 14; H. E. Robertson, York, Pa., 17.

Ayrshires

Old Forge Farm, W. L. Glatfelter, Spring Grove, Pa., 24.

There was one entry from Pennsylvania in the fresh butter contest. This exhibitor was H. W. Shaner, Grove, City, whose butter scored 92.25. The gold medal for the highest score was won by H. C. Ladage of the Farmers Association at Tripoli, Iowa, whose butter scored 95.51 per cent. A silver medal was awarded to the highest scoring entry from each state exhibiting. By virtue of this fact, Mr. Shaner was awarded the silver medal from Pennsylvania.

New York Boys and Girls Exhibited 23 Calves

The 23 calves exhibited by the 4-H boys' and girls' Clubs of New York State at this year's National Dairy Show attracted much attention. J. P. Willman was in general charge of the party of boys and girls, but it was two of New York's keen, snappy Club boys who brought the calves down to the show in a box car. These two boys were Charlie Goodwin and Wendell Wicks. This was the third time that Goodwin had accompanied the calves to the National Dairy Show, but it was young Wicks' first time.

Both declared, however, that they had the time of their lives on this trip.

Young Goodwin is President of the New York State Council of 4-H Clubs with a membership of more than 17,000. And a brighter, snappier, more intelligent young man would be hard to find. That he knew exactly how to handle these young queens of the dairy world, was clear to anyone who observed him about the dairy barn. And he had an able assistant in young Wicks.

When we found young Wicks giving his Ayrshire calf a marcel he remarked, "When we get through with her she is going to be the best looking Ayrshire Flapper in this calf show." And we had to admit that she was a beauty. Charlie Goodwin standing by admitted also that she was a beauty, but said, "If you want to see the prettiest thing in the show, look at my Brown Swiss calf."

The 23 calves sent down by the New York 4-H Club boys and girls came from 21 farms and 10 different counties. Their exhibit was made up of the following: 5 Holsteins, 5 Jerseys, 5 Guernseys, 6 Ayrshires, 2 Brown Swiss. All of these were first prize winners and champions at the New York State Fair at Syracuse the latter part of August.

Young Goodwin and Wicks were in a box car five days and nights between Syracuse and Memphis. They said they enjoyed themselves immensely while chaperoning these bovine babies.

List of Calf Club Exhibitors

The following is a list of these 4-H Club boys' and girls' calf exhibits.

Guernseys

Olin Phillips, Rocksdale, Chenango County, N. Y.; Roland Kelly, Baldwinville, Onondaga County, N. Y.; Helen Strickland, Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y.; Paul Southard, Ira, Cayuga County, N. Y.; Albert Huff, Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.

Jerseys

Kathryn Chase, Sterling Station, Oswego County, N. Y.; Robert Dennison, Hannibal, Oswego County, N. Y.; Barton Armstrong, Odensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; India Wilson, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; John Luchsinger, Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y.

Ayrshires

George Clark, Pottsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Loretta Clark, Pottsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. (2 calves); Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Holsteins

Harry Utter, Bradford, Thompsons County, N. Y.; Robert Gridley, Central Square, Oswego County, N. Y.; Eugene Huff, Hemlock, Livingston County, N. Y.; Clifford Keep, Homer, Cortland County, N. Y.; Russell Hill, Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y.

Brown Swiss

Charlie Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y.; Clyde Kirk, Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y.

The excellent exhibit of St. Lawrence Club boys and girls is a tribute to the leadership of Mr. Willman and the local people, because this county is without a county agent. For them to have made the showing they have in this 4-H Club Calf work without a county agent indicates intelligent leadership on the part of the folks of the county themselves, and of Mr. Willman.

Three of the exhibitors were girls. With one or two exceptions, all of these boys and girls from New York were in attendance at the Show. They had a good time, and learned much by seeing and studying the finest specimens of dairy animals in the world.

When the cheese awards were made, David Brood of New York City was on top in the Cream Cheese contest. His entry scored 96 percent, for which sweepstakes and gold medal were awarded.

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Cold
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Out
By



The
Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Brown's Beach Jacket

MacMillan and his whole crew have found this garment very satisfactory and have told us that they enjoy "the warm comfort of their Brown's Beach Jackets." Keeps out cold and wind, wears like iron; will not rip, ravel or tear; can be washed and keeps its shape.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar and vest
BROWN'S BEACH JACKET CO.,
Worcester, Massachusetts

CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS—IT MEANS

Cleaner and Better Milk

Clipped and groomed cows will keep them clean and comfortable and keep the dirt out of the milk pail. CLIPPING AND GROOMING IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List on Request
GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

Another \$50 Off
in the
Chinese Auction

of
Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born Feb. 21, 1927

His Price is Now \$400.00

THIS YOUNG BULL is from a 21 lb. two year old daughter of a nearly 23 lb. three year old, whose dam made nearly 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His sire is from a nearly 900 lb. yearly record four year old, that gave close to 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. He traces twice to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and twice to King Segis Pontiac, a nearly double century son of King Segis.

The selling price of this bull will be reduced \$50 the first of every month until sold

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENHATHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

FOR SALE

Accredited pure bred Holstein herd of forty-five head, negative to the blood test for abortion. There are twenty-seven milking cows and fifteen head of young stock. Herd awarded fourth place for butterfat production in a state wide contest among 1,300 dairy herds. For further particulars address

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Mention American Agriculturist
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With the A. A. Dairyman



Dairy Cooperatives Meet at Memphis

THE twelfth annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation was held at Memphis Thursday in conjunction with the National Dairy Show, with Judge John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., in the chair. Judge Miller has headed this organization for six years. At the conclusion of this session, he retired, however, and Mr. Harry Hartke of Covington, Kentucky was elected President. He is now Vice-President of the Pure Milk Cooperative Association of Cincinnati. He has also been Vice-President of the National Federation for several years.

The following delegates were re-elected: C. E. Huff, manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn., first vice president. They elected for second vice president, John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn., President of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis. They also re-elected as treasurer, Frank M. Willits, Ward, Pa., former president of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, and Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary.

All of the old board of directors were re-elected as follows: Clyde Bechtelheimer, Waterloo, Iowa.; John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn.; P. L. Betts, Chicago, Ill.; F. G. Swoboda, Plymouth, Wis.; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.; W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn.; A. G. Ziebell, Marysville, Wash.; G. H. Benkendorf, Modesto, Cal.; W. P. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Harry Hartke, Covington, Ky.; G. W. Slocum, New York, N. Y.; John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa.; Frank P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; R. Smith Snader, New Windsor, M.; C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn.; P. S. Brennehan, Jefferson, Ohio; B. Ashcraft, Chardon, Ohio; N. P. Hull, Lansing, Mich.; C. F. Dineen, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. D. Allebach, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. L. Whiteman, Liberty Center, Ohio; J. H. Mason, Des Moines, Iowa; T. H. Brice, Los Angeles, Cal.

Resolutions Adopted

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the delegates meeting:

Resolution 1—This federation urges the federal House of Representatives to take prompt and favorable action with respect to the George Menges resolution regarding the vocational education bill, which has already been approved by the Senate.

Resolution No. 2—This federation would urge that all educational campaigns to enlarge the dairy industry be founded on careful surveys of the production conditions and market opportunities.

Resolution No. 3—This federation views with alarm the tendency of certain dairy interests that conduct advertising campaigns, urging the consumption of one or more dairy products at the same time, by direct statement or by insinuation, endeavoring to hurt the sale of one or more other dairy products.

Resolution No. 4—We reaffirm the position taken by the federation at its last annual meeting with respect to the tariff.

Resolution No. 5—This federation wishes to express its appreciation of the action of Congress in adequately supporting the tuberculin testing work

of the several states, and urges a continuance of the present program.

Resolution No. 6—We repeat the position taken by the Federation last year with respect to federal research.

"Appreciating the value of the dairy industry of the United States government market information with respect to the production of dairy products and their distribution in the larger markets of the country, the Federation urges:

"(a) Extension of this service by the bureau of agricultural economics, and particularly the extension of the information service with reference to movements of milk and cream into all metropolitan areas receiving substantial quantities of carlot shipments of these products.

"(b) The Federation further urges adequate appropriation to be made by the Congress to the Department of Agriculture for financing this additional service and also for adequately financing technical dairy research conducted by the bureau of dairy industry.

"(c) Believing that efficient distribution is an important factor in securing an adequate return for the dairy farmer, we recommend that the bureau of agricultural economics in the United States Department of Agriculture extend its research with respect to the milk industry so as to include an accurate analysis and a fair estimate of the costs of each step in the process of bringing the milk from the producer to the ultimate consumer."

Resolution No. 7—We extend our sincere thanks to the State of Tennessee, the city of Memphis, the Shelby County Co-operative Milk Producers, the Peabody Hotel, the press and all who contributed to the success of our meetings and to our comfort while together.

Resolution No. 8—We desire to express our appreciation for the long continued self sacrificing and able work that has been done over a number of years on behalf of our Federation by its president, John D. Miller. We feel that our words are entirely inadequate to express the obligation which this Federation and agriculture generally owes to him. And also we desire to express the warm personal feeling of love, friendship and high regard which we as individuals feel for him.—L. A. N.

New York Boys and Girls Win Recognition At Dairy Show

MORE than 400 4-H Club boy and girl members attended the National Dairy Show and participated in the cattle judging contest. There were teams from 26 states. These boys and girls represented more than 50,000 4-H Club members interested in dairy cattle in these states, and were selected to take part in the National Dairy Exposition contest by state elimination contest.

In the 4-H Club department the champion Ayrshire heifer was shown by Herbert Putman, of Gouverneur, N. Y. In this same class first on Brown Swiss was won by Clyde Kirk of Adams, N. Y.

In the showmanship and fitting award, Barton T. Armstrong of Ogdensburg, N. Y. won first as the best Jersey showman. Herbert Putman of Gouverneur, N. Y. was best Ayrshire (Continued on Page 20)



besides hay, silage and homegrown grains, are you going to put into your cows' feed trough this Fall and Winter? How you answer that question will decide what your milk profits will be from now till next pasture season.

A grain ration is necessary. That ration must contain the protein and other nutrients that your homegrown feeds lack. Yet it must not cost too much. The right mixture can be built on

DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL, the ideal protein basis for rations intended to produce a good milk yield economically.

Write us for free circular containing several simple, productive and economical formulas which you can mix yourself or have mixed by your local dealer.

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In Every Live Dealer's Stock
And Every Good Dairy Ration



Every ingredient in Beacon Dairy Ration is essential for body maintenance and maximum milk production. It has no filler or waste products of other milling. This pure Quality feed is always standard, uniform, dependable—never changed to meet price markets. Contains 24% protein, 5% fat, not over 10% fibre. Results—2 to 10 lbs. more milk per cow—makes BEACON the cheapest feed a dairyman can use. That's the experience of Beacon users. It can be yours too. See your Beacon dealer or write us.

BEACON MILLING CO., Inc., CAYUGA, N. Y.

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388-Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 116, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.10
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Recovers Some Lost Ground

CREAMERY	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	48 -48½	47½-48	48 -48½
Extra (92se).....	47½-	47	47½-
84-91 score.....	42½-47	42½-46½	40 -46½
Lower Grades.....	41½-42	41 -42	39 -39½

The butter market has recovered some of the ground it lost during the last couple of weeks. On the morning of the 25th we find conditions vastly improved. The buying interest is more like itself, regular trade taking its usual compliment while the outside trade has been considerably in evidence. Furthermore, many of the regular trade think well enough of the situation to buy a little ahead.

Several factors have been responsible for the change. Advice from the west report continued shrinkage in the make and Chicago has advanced its

quotations. Indications are that receipts will show some shrinkage this week compared to last week. The cooler weather has been favorable to improved trade and business is fairly active, although not as snappy as we would like to see it. Nevertheless, it is encouraging. A gradual reduction in street stocks gives a healthy tone to the market and this is strengthened by the fact that the trade is now pulling on storage stocks more heavily than at any time this fall.

It appears that the low pressure area is past. Several weeks ago we said that the easier condition of the market would be more or less temporary for the underlying facts concerning the butter trade indicate a sound foundation. We have had a most unusual fall in most of the producing areas, and this has certainly served to disarrange early predictions.

Fresh Cheese More Irregular

STATE FLATS	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
Fresh Fancy		27½-28	27½-29
Undergrade		24 -25	
Held Fancy	28 -28½	28 -28½	27½-29
Held Average			

The market on fresh makes of cheese is showing more irregularity. Some lots are offered to arrive at concessions under recent quotations. There is not enough business in fresh New York State whole milk flats to warrant quotations at this writing. However, there are some lots reported to be offered at 25½ cents, the quality of which is said to be fancy. This marks quite a reduction from recent price levels. It is quite difficult and practically impossible to give an exact interpretation of the market due to the absence of any considerable amount of trade.

Cured cheese on the other hand maintains a steady tone. Fine lines are getting a good call, supporting prevailing prices. In fact, the demand for fine quality cured cheese has absorbed all of the offerings fairly well.

The fall make of fresh cheese has held up remarkably well and as storage stocks have accumulated there has been less speculative activity on the market. This has played no small part in the sagging of prices. On October 18, we had 19,890,000 pounds of cheese in public warehouses of the ten cities making daily reports. Whereas a year ago at the same time, our holdings amounted to 15,112,000 pounds. From October 11 to October 18, this year, our cold storage holdings increased 275,000 pounds. During the same period a year ago our holdings decreased 385,000 pounds. This statistical condition alone is working against better prices on fresh cheese.

Eggs Slip a Cog

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	64-68	65-69	73-76
Average Extras	55-63	55-64	70-71
Extra Firsts	40-50	40-50	58-65
Firsts	33-38	33-38	49-55
Gathered	21-45	31-45	49-62
Pullets	33-38	33-38	37-45
Pewees	29-30	29-30	32-36

BROWNS	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
Hennery	49-58	48-57	60-65
Gathered	33-43	33-47	40-59

The market on fresh nearby hennery eggs has taken a little dip since last week, but at this writing, October 25 it looks as though prices were going to recover. Earlier in the week eggs were not moving as well, in fact the whole egg market was not working right and prices went through a slight slump. Only the choicer lines have been meeting a ready sale. The lower grades that show any shrinkage and other effects characteristic of holding have had to take a back seat.

New York has been receiving full supplies. Storage stocks have been accumulating and the speculators have been keeping under cover. In fact, the storage deal has had a black eye of late, held goods being decidedly in the buyers' favor.

Cooler weather has helped the egg market materially. Furthermore, advice from producing sections indicate a sharp falling off in shipments of fresh eggs. Consequently, eggs showing new laid qualities are holding a

strong position and there is a slight trend upward.

Under the circumstances, a producer is actually losing money if he fails to so handle his product as to avoid any influences that would have an effect on the interior quality of his product. A little care these days means from 18 to 20 cents a dozen at least.

Strike Helps Live Poultry Trade

	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	-35	23-31	24-29
Leghorn	-30	20-23	15-18
CHICKENS			
Colored	35-36	28-32	15-26
Leghorn	-30	20-25	13-18
BROILERS			
Colored	36-40	30-40	
Leghorn	-38	20-36	
CAPONS	-40	32	
TURKEYS	40-50		
DUCKS, Nearby	25-30	22-28	20-28

The Kosher butchers of New York City started a strike on Monday, October 22 against the high price of meat, and live poultry prices immediately bounced up. To us the strike appears ridiculous for even though it may have some effect on meat, for any good it may do is being absorbed by higher poultry prices. It looks very much like the presence of a "rat in the woodpile." The present level of the live

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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poultry market is more or less artificial because prices are being held up solely because of the strike. The whole situation hangs very largely on the continuance of the strike.

The change to cooler weather has also helped the live poultry market, especially fowls. Chickens were not suffering as much, but with the improved weather we see stock turning a little more freely. Of course, the strike is creating an artificial condition. Should this discontinue shippers must be prepared for a quick decline in values, although if the weather stays cold it will not be as marked.

Once more the radio enters the breach as a carrier of the news of the moment. Radio listeners learned of the strike the day that it was conceived, and realizing the natural consequence were able to ship and gain the high price.

Hay Remains Steady

The hay market remains steady with \$27.00 prevailing on No. 1 timothy, which is scarce and in good demand. Other grades are also fairly active. On some lines a slightly lower price prevails. Timothy No. 2 varies from \$23.00 to \$25.00, and No. 3 from \$21.00 to \$22.00, the difference frequently depending upon the size of the bale. Timothy containing light mixtures of grass or clover are as follows: No. 1, \$24.00 to \$26.00; No. 2, \$22.00 to \$23.00; No. 3, \$19.00 to \$21.00. Sample timothy ranges from \$16.00 to \$17.00; rye straw \$22.00 to \$24.00; oat straw \$14.00 to \$15.00.

Potato Market About the Same

	Oct 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
STATE			
150 lb. sack....			2.85-3.10
Bulk, 180 lbs.			3.50-3.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.50-1.75	1.50-1.75	2.85-3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.		1.90-2.15	3.50-4.00
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack....			2.10-3.35
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.25	3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.25-2.50	2.35-2.65	4.25-4.65
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack....	1.50-1.75	1.35-1.75	

There has been no material change in the potato market since last week. Long Islands have slipped two shillings on 150 pound sacks. Maines remain unchanged and Jerseys are just a shade better; not enough to kick up our heels

about. The mild weather has kept the potato market very quiet. At the same time it has permitted many fields to be harvested that a few weeks ago had been condemned to Jack Frost. Advice from producing sections state that any talk about the crop being allowed to remain in the ground to freeze is unfounded, for although the price is ruinously low, growers are finding time during these bright fall days to get the remaining tubers out of the ground. Consequently, we look for no improvement in the market until the Weather Man gets up on his high horse and starts to raise a rumpus.

Meats and Live Stock

	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	15.75-16.00	17.50-18.00	18.00-18.50
Medium	11.00-15.50	12.00-17.00	13.50-17.75
Culls	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.25-14.00	13.50-13.75	14.50-15.00
Medium	11.75-13.00	11.75-13.00	12.00-14.25
Common	8.50-11.50	8.50-11.50	9.00-11.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.50-8.75	8.50-8.75	6.50-7.00
Medium	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.25	4.50-6.25
Cutters	4.00-6.00	4.00-6.00	2.50-4.50
Reactors	5.00-8.75	5.00-8.75	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.00-13.35	13.75-14.00	13.50-13.75
Medium	12.00-12.50	12.00-13.50	10.00-13.00
Culls	6.00- 7.50	8.00-10.50	8.00- 9.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs....	9.75-10.25	10.50-11.00	11.75-12.25
130-160 lbs.	10.25-10.50	10.75-11.00	11.50-11.75
Av. 200 lbs.	10.25-10.60	10.25-10.75	11.00-11.50
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20- .25	.20- .24	.18- .22
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.12- .22	.13- .24	.10- .24

Meats and Live Stock

The strike of retail Kosher butchers is having some effect in the live stock market, trading is extremely light at all yards.

Supplies of live veal have not been excessive, and \$17.00 generally rules top on the best nearbys.

Lambs have been in light supply in the Jersey City yard, and the market has been quiet, only a few reaching \$13.65.

Receipts of country dressed veal calves have been very free meeting a dull and weak market. The mild weather that we have had has had a bad effect on country dressed veal, causing many to arrive in a mussy and unattractive condition. Some of these ordinary marks have been held almost a week and are still unsold. Very few choice arriving.

Rabbits are steady.

Feeds and Grains

	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 26, 1927
FUTURES			
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.12½	1.15½	1.24½
Corn (Dec.) .....	.80½	.80¾	.81½
Oats (Dec.) .....	.43	.43¾	.47
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.60	1.62½	1.48½
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.22	1.15½	.98¾
Oats, No. 2.....	.54	.54	.60½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	35.50	36.99	1927
Spring Bran	32.00	32.50	35.00
Hard Bran	34.00	34.00	28.75
Standard Mids	32.50	33.60	31.75
Soft W. Mids	40.00	41.00	29.50
Flour Mids	39.00	39.00	40.00
Red Dog	45.00	46.00	36.00
Wh. Hominy	37.00	37.00	41.50
Yel. Hominy	36.50	37.00	37.25
Corn Meal	43.00	42.00	36.25
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	36.50
Gluten Meal	53.50	51.75	39.00
36% C. S. Meal	48.00	48.00	48.00
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	51.00	39.50
43% C. S. Meal	54.00	54.00	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	55.00	55.00	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Grape Prices

REPORTS from grape producing sections of New York state indicate that the market is weaker in the Chautauqua Erie belt than in the Finger Lakes region.

In the Chautauqua belt the F.O.B. price for Concords had dropped to \$40 at the last report, while buyers in the Finger Lakes region were paying up to \$50 for Concords and Niagaras. Weather has been ideal for picking.

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Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

Many Growers in the North Country Are Storing Potatoes

"WELL, Sim Jones' threshing outfit is up Jim Smith's road. Been at his place a week trying to get his threshing done, and after wading around in the soup all the week, that road is so deep they can't get out to finish the rest of us."

This remark by one of our friends today typifies the damp condition that we are in, as a result of the continued rains of the past week. For a time we had the pleasure of having the showers at night, then by morning the sun would come out and some kinds of work could

be carried on as usual. Lately however, it has been pouring down whenever some clouds would gather.

Potato digging has been going on until it is getting pretty well done. The crop has not turned out as heavy in many sections as anticipated, the size being all that could be desired but not so many potatoes in a hill. This should have the effect of helping the local price somewhat. It has been as low as for some time, and a lot of spuds have gone into the cellar to wait until the sight of their faces and bright eyes can coax forth some more reluctant shekels, than at present. Little rot has developed as yet.

Much Threshing Not Done

Threshing has been held up, both by silo filling and the wet. There is still some grain out in the fields, but not a great deal aside from buckwheat. There is some buckwheat that has not been cut yet in wet places, and this will never amount to much. Some of that which has been cut is growing, and in bad shape. There is considerable spoiled grain in the bins this year. Two different farmers that we heard of this week have from 1500 to 2000 bushels of oats and barley each that have heated or molded so badly, that they are taking them out of the granary with the aid of picks, and these are by no means the only ones.

Juniors Celebrate Achievement Day

A week ago, some thousand youngsters from all parts of Jefferson County, met to celebrate their first 4-H Club achievement day. It was certainly an inspiration to look around the auditorium in which they held their meeting, or to see them parading through the streets later, and realize that each and every one had accomplished a year's work satisfactorily. Eight or nine years ago when we were all interested in getting this type of work

started, we scarcely dared look far enough into the future to anticipate any such gathering. The Deferiet Club won the parade prize for the third year in succession.

Will Form Forestry Council

A Jefferson County forestry council will doubtless be formed as a result of a meeting held on the 11th of October, attended by representatives of all the leading farm and civic organizations in the county. Speakers were D. E. Landon, Thousand Island Grange; Bert Johnson, president of the Farm Bureau; J. A. Cope, Cornell Forestry School; Earl Churchill, So. Rutland Grange; W. S. Gould, Wasco Club; Leon Schwartzman, Fish and Game Club; and O. G. Agne, County Agricultural Agent. The objective of this council will be to further all steps to hasten the process of reforestation.

Plans are being made at Canton School of Agriculture for their annual Farmers' Week, November 21, 22 and 23. We hope to have more information next week on this annual event.

News from Southern Central New York

A TRIP by auto through the five counties of Southern Central New York shows a wide variety of activities at this season of the year. Frosts have put a stop to the growth of most things in the lower valleys of the Chenango and Susquehanna. Corn is now in the silo. Most of the potatoes grown have been harvested. In the upper country the farmers of Chenango, Otsego and Madison are still hurrying to finish up their threshing, fall plowing and sowing and potato digging. Here, frost has held off in many favored regions, so that the pastures are green and the meadows show fine aftergrowth. These counties, together with Cortland, Herkimer and Broome, these being the ones visited, give great attention to dairy farming. We saw a good many herds of twenty to thirty cows. The visitor could almost without failure pick out the farms where this industry takes the lead, because the houses and buildings are better kept up and general conditions more favorable. On many farms we passed, the buildings have lately been painted or are now in process of painting. One who takes a trip through this heart of Dairymen's League territory can scarcely come back without having more faith in dairying as a means of income.

Few fields of State corn are to be found in Broome County this year. A little way north of us, however, one may see some very good fields. Husking has not yet begun.

Apples are a poor crop this year in our part of the world. We are hoping for

better things another year. Potatoes are not turning out very well, and yet the price is low, ranging around a dollar.

Prices for eggs have held up fine this season, and at present 53 to 60 cents are the ruling figures.

An unusual number of farms have been sold for taxes this year. A good many redemptions are being noted, however, for which we are thankful.—E. L. V.

White Leghorns Win Farmingdale Contest

THE 6th annual New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, Long Island recently closed. The contest was won by a pen of White Leghorns owned by Warren Farms of Webster Groves, Missouri. This pen laid a total of 2,257 eggs in the 51 weeks of the contest. This is a margin of 95 eggs over the second highest pen entered by Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm of Dayton, Ohio. The winning pens of other breeds are: Robert C. Cobb, Barred Rocks, which placed fifteenth in the contest; E. A. Hirt's White Rocks, which placed nineteenth, and Byron Pepper's entry of White Wyandottes, which was the winner in the Wyandotte class.

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—Many of the granges of the county are celebrating the bounteous harvest season with dinners and special suppers followed by appropriate programs. Outside speakers and invited guests are present at many of them. The fall work on most farms is nearly completed and plowing is now in order. Many grange patrons are planning to attend the National Grange Session at Washington, D. C. the 3rd week in November. W. H. Shipperd Randolph is in charge of chartering a bus to take twenty-five persons at \$8 per head for the round trip. The bus is to be used for sight-seeing there.—Mrs. M. M. S.

Allegany County—We have been having beautiful autumn weather, with a temperature of 87 degrees on October 11th which broke all records for that date. Rural schools are closed and potato digging is on in earnest; \$1.00 per three bushels being the present market price. Cows are high, \$150 for good dairy animals.

The annual hunting barrage opened Monday with the beginning of the squirrel season. As yet no casualties have been reported. A big black bear, presumably from the Pennsylvania woods visited an apiary on the George Burdick farm in Genesee township recently and ate 17 pounds of honey. The following night a watch was kept but the bear failed to appear. Mr. Burdick has a reputation for selling first class honey and bruin got a real sample. Deer have been seen in various parts of the county during the past year. There is some talk that the state will purchase lands around Swain for a forest preserve including Bailey Flats, Rattlesnake Hill and Honey Gully. Much of this region is still in a primitive state and now in its autumn dress it is at its best.—Mrs. O. H.

Columbia County—Warm pleasant weather has enabled the fruit growers to harvest the crop successfully. The gathering of the cider apples seems to be the principal work at present. Apples, Baldwin U. S. Grade No. 1 2½ inch \$1.25, King \$1.50, R. I. Greenings \$1.60; Pears per basket, Bartlett \$2.50, Seckel \$3.00, Yellow onions are \$2.50 for 100 pound sack, tomatoes 12 quart basket \$1.00.

The superintendent of grounds at Vassar gave an address at a meeting of the Germantown Garden Club. Mr. Downes is a graduate of Kew Gardens, England. The Grange at Livingston awarded "Achievement Day" prizes. William Rifenburgh won first prize for biggest pumpkin, Lockwood Bros. won special prize for calf and lamb. At Copake Grange Hall prizes were awarded to boys and girls of Copake 4-H club. Benedict Ackley won first prize in poultry. Florence Kurtz was awarded first prize for canning at County Fair, Great Barrington, Mass.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Sullivan County—The weather has been ideal for five weeks. Farmers are getting their fall work finished up in good shape. Pigs are selling from 17 to 20 cents a pound, butter is 45 to 50 cents

per pound, meal \$2.45 per cwt., oats 2½ bushel for \$1.80. Apples are a fair crop, many are having cider made up. Men are very busy working roads and building bridges that were washed away by the food of August 26th.—P. E.

Steuben County—Fine fall weather since October 1. Potato digging well advanced and is a disappointing job, both as to yield and price. A few good crops are reported but many will run under 100 bushels per acre and tubers small in size. The apple crop in this vicinity is very light.—H. I. D.

Washington County—J. S. Petteys of Easton sold his apples from the orchard to Dr. Bullard of Schylerville. Apples are a light crop in this locality. A farm bureau committee meeting of Washington County was held at H. V. Bumps, October 18. Manager C. M. Slack was present also Mr. Kelsey, assistant state manager. Plans were outlined for the coming year. Dogs are making havoc with several flocks of sheep, especially near the village of Cambridge. Potato market is dull, eggs 55 to 60 cents, pullet eggs 35 cents a dozen.—H. C. C.

Saratoga County—The weather is very warm for this season. Potato digging is nearly completed, price about \$1.00 per bushel but dealers are not anxious to buy. Fair yield in most places. Not much plowing is being done yet as the clay fields are very dry and hard to plow. Farmers are hoping for a nice rain. Not much rye sown. Much manure is being drawn on meadows and on fields to be plowed. More excitement over election than in any recent year. Farmers' butter about 50 cents per pound, eggs from 50 to 60 cents per dozen and scarce.—Mrs. L. W. P.

Notes from Pennsylvania

THE weather the past season has been exceedingly wet in most all parts but here, in western Pennsylvania, the past two weeks we have had very little rain. Farmers are anxious for the good weather to continue as there is still much work to be done in cleaning up the harvest. Perhaps this is one of the very latest hay harvests that we have ever had here as the haying on some farms is just barely completed. In fact, one belated farmer even was mowing today and it was not second crop clover but the first cutting of timothy and red top. Needless to say, it was not very valuable. There is some second crop of clover now being put up and so far it is going up in good shape. There seems to be an abundance of hay everywhere and barns are full and in many cases there was more hay than could be stored in the barns.

The wheat crop has been a fair one and while not a great quantity has been threshed, it has turned out fair. There are a number of farmers here now raising a little spring wheat which is something new for this section and it has yielded fully as well as the winter wheat. There is not as large an acreage of wheat sown in Western Pennsylvania now as there was several years ago.

The potato crop here is somewhat of a gamble just at this time. The sprayed fields look good and will mostly all produce a good crop. The unsprayed fields and especially those that were very late planted (and there were many of this kind) are very discouraging looking. They are now starting to blight and some of them are already dead and many other fields are dying and this means that these fields will not produce one-fourth of a crop and in fact some of them will not produce very much of anything.

Cumberland County—We are having very warm and pleasant weather at present. We have had some cold weather for about a week, no killing frosts so far. Corn is nearly all harvested, very irregular yields. In the fields where the ground is high it is good but where it is low very poor. Silo filling is done. Seeding for wheat is finished. Wheat came up very nicely. Apples are a small crop here. Not much change in the market. Eggs are scarce and high at 50 cents. Not much corn husked yet. Laborers demand big wages and refuse to work for less. Corn was badly tangled.—J. B. K.

Central New York Notes

NOW that the World Series is over, the attention of people is about equally divided between election and potato digging. There seems about the same amount of difference of opinion between the advisability of selling direct from the field or storing as between the political preferences. More potatoes would be dug if both these questions could be settled right now.

There will be four bushels of potatoes apiece for every person in the United States if the government estimate for this year's yield proves correct. That is the highest yield on record. Cornell University points out that in recent years, it has paid best to sell potatoes early on years when there was a large crop. On nine years during the last twenty-six, the country's potato crop has yielded 3.8 bushels per capita and on each of these years of high yield fall selling has been the best bet. On the years when there was less than 3.2 bushels produced per capita, it has paid best to hold potatoes for a later market. When the yield has been between 3.2 and 3.8, gradual selling has paid best.

The present price seems to run from fifty to sixty cents from the field. It costs more than that to raise them and some are saying that they will not sell for less than a dollar but it seems to take more than will power to get a cost plus price for any farm produce.

Perhaps the greatest factor of uncertainty is how much rot in storage may be expected as a result of the heavy infection of late blight, and the effect that heavy rot may have on later prices.

The month of September was one of the driest in many years. The average normal rainfall for New York State is 3.54 inches but this September it was about an inch short of that. While some parts of the state had more rain than usual, notably the lower Hudson Valley, the eastern Catskills and Long Island, central and southern counties of New York State had a real drought. Binghamton had 2 inches less than normal; Alfred had 2.06, and Norwich had 2.86 inches less than normal. Around the Finger Lakes, the rainfall was 1.55 inches below normal. The two striking things about it is the extreme drought in some sections and the very great difference in the amount of rain that fell in places scarcely a hundred miles apart.

We have had quite a time getting everybody registered to vote. We have had a campaign to get everybody to vote one way or the other but it's proving easier to forget the fellow who is apt to vote "the other". When Ned Arnold came down to register for the first time, somebody said he was not twenty-one yet but Ned's father said he knew he was because he had had the seven year itch three times.—C. T.



W. I. Roe

The Age of Plenty and the Curse of Surplus

(Continued from Page 3)

some growers are hoping that blight will come along and strike the other fellow's crop so that his own will be saleable. The inventive genius of mankind and our skill in production have become so great that distribution is deadlocked. We consider it the special prerogative of agricultural man to feed the hungry and clothe the naked but so efficient in over production have we become that the only way to get shirts on to naked backs is to grow less cotton! The only way to get hungry bellies filled three times a day is to produce less food! Sounds like a lot of nonsense and so it is.

The October Farm Journal pictures the Farm Surplus as a prehistoric monster devouring the land. A monster only to be destroyed by the big Bertha of High Farm Tariffs! To such an impasse has our economic system come that the plenty which our parents prayed for has become a surplus which looks like smothering us. Is there a solution to this problem? Is it to be found in the programs of the political parties? Is it in tariffs, or cooperation or may it perchance be found hiding within the policies of centralized finance?

For those of us who are only chil-

dren in the sphere of economics it constitutes a piece of pure nerve, to dabble in questions of surplus, finance, distribution and consumption. But what are we to do? The high priests of economics make no attempt to explain the causes to us. They issue daily price reports, they chart the course of market fluctuations and make wise deductions as to the trends which we may look for if-if-if-if nothing happens to deflect the trend!

It is therefore left to the babes and sucklings to perfect the praise or otherwise of this deadlocked system. We may discover no solution but we may find where the problem is at. Earlier in the story, the hint was dropped that perhaps the solution of the problem of surplus might be found "hiding within the policies of centralized finance." Now let it be known that our respect for the banks and the bankers is as sound as anybody's. If we locate the mastery of our problem within their sphere of influence, we are granting to them the actual rulership of our lives and fortunes.

Most bankers know already that the life of the community depends upon them and so why begrudge them the honor which is their due and the responsibility which goes with it? Fur-

thermore, we cannot get out of our trouble without reference to them and without their help, therefore cooperation with them should be sought. With these few remarks let us proceed with our analysis. We have seen and all do now fully realize that the possibilities of production both industrial and agricultural are practically unlimited. Our race is no longer poor, we have so much wealth and potential wealth that its volume has grown beyond all possibility of our use and we don't know what to do with it. Mass production and modern agricultural methods are capable of supplying all our needs and more besides and it is a question if we haven't proceeded too far already along these lines of efficiency and labor saving. Unemployment is already a major problem in most countries.

Now the money which we use sets a limit to consumption and the question is "As our ability to produce has increased, how does it come about that our ability to consume has failed to keep up with it? Around the subject of economics, there is a dark cloud cast. This dark cloud is composed of much that smells like superstition yet economics passes for a science and banking is a holy thing. To question

any of its principles is to be adjudged infidel and fanatic but now listen! It has always been considered proper to finance production because capacity to produce goods seemed sufficient grounds upon which to issue credit. Now credit is a subtle thing. Every issue of credit becomes a bank deposit and as such looks like something, however, flimsy may have been its origin. Bank deposits constitute purchasing power and thus credit is the basis of the currency whether it be bills or metal or checks. Now there is really a dual purpose in all economic life. In spite of all the advice to save what we earn it is absolutely necessary for consumption to go hand in hand with production. We forget that *production has no other object, in reality, than to be consumed.* Heretical as it may sound, it is just as necessary to finance consumption as it is to finance production. In fact it goes almost without saying that prosperity is impossible without a balance of the two. Put plainly, this means that spending power must equal production. In other words salaries and wages and returns to the farmer should equal total production. Here is where our financial system is deadlocked, yet it is the high standard of American living that makes things so much easier here than in Europe. With every increase in our ability to produce, our real credit is increased but not so our financial or money credit.

Total purchasing power does not equal total production and as our ability to produce has increased there has not been a corresponding increase in our ability to consume, instead, a fear of something has developed which resulted, in 1920, in the most drastic reduction of purchasing power the world has ever seen. Deflation is not a natural phenomenon like a tornado although it has much the same effects. It is the withdrawal of credit, the reduction of bank deposits, the destruction of purchasing power and this is the definite act of the Federal Reserve Board in whom our trust reposes. It is the function of the Federal Reserve Board to manage our credit and our currency to the best interests of the entire people.

We said above something about financing consumption which of course sounds like a lot of poppycock until you come to realize that a lot of this is going on today and on the strength of it industry is kept from slackening its production. As examples of consumer credits reference is hereby made to all that useful paraphernalia to be found in every home, the radio set, the kitchen cabinet, the furniture, the automobile and even the house itself, all of which is being consumed on the supposition of the consumer's ability to pay. There is room, in our own country, for the utilization of most, if not all, of the surplus. More shirts, (how many could you use dear reader?) for many more suits of clothes, (we all could be better dressed to advantage), more dairy products, beef, mutton, fruit, vegetables and fish. What sense is there of picturing this God given age of plenty as though "Surplus" were a prehistoric monster devouring the land?

If a proposal were made to issue billions of dollars of credits to some European country, for the purchase of our surplus, what is that, in reality, but the issue of consumer credit? It is the financing of consumption. Whether done at home or abroad the effect is the same, it helps consumption to keep up with production. It is incidentally inflation and as such would raise prices, unless our economists and financiers showed themselves to be masters of the situation instead of only the creatures of economic circumstance.

What is needed today is a community dividend sufficient to make the home market capable of absorbing total production. Such a dividend should be based, not upon mankind's ability to live on little or nothing, but upon the inventive and productive genius of the American people, which renders them capable of buckling to and producing anything that may be needed in any quantity. We've got the "goods" all we lack are tokens of exchange to enable us to deliver them.

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kicks and scuffs with the strength of a hundred men

KICK—SCUFF—KICK! . . . If you kept doing that against a stone wall, you'd soon tear the heart out of your rubber boots or overshoes. Yet far severer is the wear given by our battery of testing machines.

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Twist—bend—twist! A third machine tests the toe and instep rubber more in ten minutes than you would in ten months.

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samples of every lot of material that goes into the different parts of our boots and overshoes.

You'd be amazed at these tests. It's as if a "giant farmer" put on a pair of Goodrich overshoes or boots and—as he strode through the brush—kicked and scuffed with the strength of a hundred men.

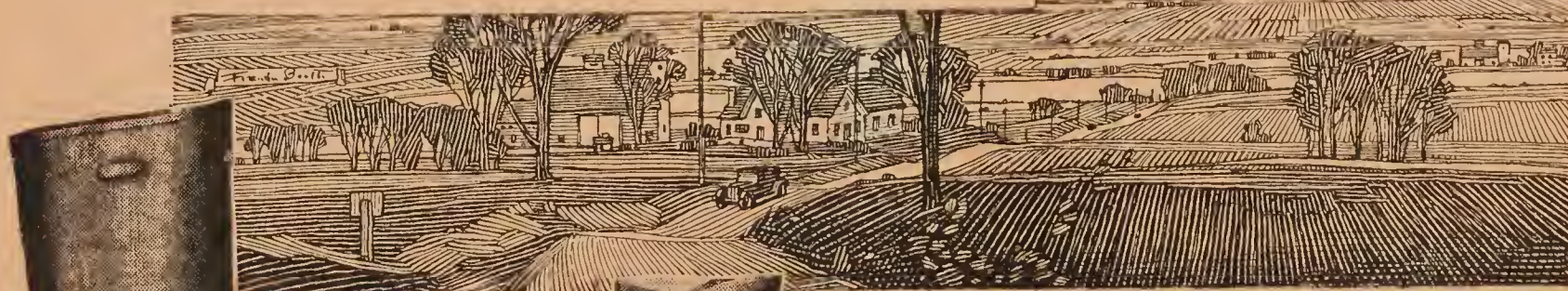
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From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*



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Read What

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden

Thinks of

Alanson B. Houghton

Republican Candidate for United States Senator

"October 15, 1928.

My dear Mr. Houghton:—

I am very happy over your nomination for the Senate. I have followed your career closely ever since you were a Representative in Congress. I recall that I had several meetings with you then and I was tremendously impressed by the depth of your understanding and the breadth of your vision. I have been very proud of your eminent career in diplomacy at a most critical time. You accomplished more I think during your ambassadorship to Germany than any other man in our entire service could have accomplished, to the vast benefit of both Germany and the United States. With your conspicuous services as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James all the world is familiar. While you never forgot the amenities due from the representatives of a foreign government to another, you never for a moment forgot that you were representing the interests of the United States.

I had the privilege of several visits with you at Kansas City during the recent Convention. I was surprised and delighted with your familiarity with the farm problem and your frank recognition of the fact that the farmer at present was at an immense economic disadvantage with other groups, and that you were eager to do what you could to remove the economic handicaps under which the farmers at present are suffering. You were not afraid to espouse whatever measures might be needed to remove the farmers' economic handicap. I believe that if you were in the Senate of the United States you would concern yourself, not passively but aggressively, in this great problem and that your conscience would not be satisfied until you had employed all your abilities and all your efforts towards bringing about a solution of the problem.

With high regard, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK O. LOWDEN.

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Delighted thousands report programs from Coast to Coast, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, with magnificent clear, cathedral tone. 3 year guarantee on each set. Choice of beautiful consoles, metal or wood table cabinets, latest dynamic power speakers, radio-phonograph combinations.

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, AMAZING SPECIAL FACTORY OFFER, TESTIMONY OF NEARBY USERS—All the proof you want—of our honesty, fairness, size, financial integrity, radio experience and the performance of our sets—including Amazing Factory Offer—sent with catalog.

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9th Successful Year
454-TN Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

■ WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send free catalog, Amazing Special Factory Offer, testimony of nearby users, etc. ☐ User ☐ Agent ☐ Dealer

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Electric AC-8
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Big Discounts
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Exclusive Territory to User-
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WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

Boys and Girls Win Recognition at Dairy Show

(Continued from Page 11)

showman and Charles Goodwin of Gilbert, N. Y. the best Brown Swiss showman.

In the class of Guernsey heifers up to and including junior yearlings, second prize went to Olin Phillips of Rockdale, N. Y. Helen Strickland of Camillus, N. Y. was also a winner in this class.

In the Guernsey senior yearling heifers, Albert H. Huff of Genoa, N. Y. won third.

In the 4-H Club department Holstein heifers up to and including junior yearling, Russell B. Hill of Spencerport, N. Y. won second. Fourth place in this same class was won by George Setter of Bradford, N. Y.

In the Ayrshire awards of the 4-H Club department, Herbert Putman of Gouverneur, N. Y. won first place for heifers up to and including junior yearlings. Wendell Wicks or Oxbow, N. Y. was second in this class. In the Ayrshire senior yearling heifers, Loretta M. Clark, one of New York's Club girls of Potsdam won first. In Ayrshire heifers or cows two years old, first place went to Wendell Wicks of Oxbow, N. Y.

In the Brown Swiss awards, first place for heifers up to and including junior yearlings, went to Clyde Kirk of Adams, N. Y. For the best Brown Swiss senior yearling heifer, first place went to Charlie Goodwin, Gilbert, N. Y.

For the best group of five Ayrshire calves, first place went to New York state. New York also won third for the best group of Jerseys. She also won third place for the best group of Guernseys and came right back and repeated by winning third place in this class for the best group of Holsteins.—L. A. N.

Marketing Tin and Lead Foil

"Can you advise me if there is any sale for tin-foil or lead-foil, how it can be sold apart, about what each is worth, and where it can be sold?"—R. W., Pennsylvania.

YES, tin-foil especially finds a very ready market at prices from 25 cents per pound up, depending on the quantity and quality, nearness to wholesale markets, and so on. Very little tin-foil is now used as compared with several years ago, lead-foil and transparent cellulose coatings taking its place. Lead-foil can also be sold, but its value is very small, usually around three or four cents per pound.

The common way of telling whether it is tin or lead-foil is to roll one corner into a little pencil and marking with it on a sheet of white paper. If it makes a dark mark it is lead; if not, probably it is tin. Either of these can be sold through any junk dealer, or your local druggist or hardware dealer can probably give you the names of special dealers in these products.—I. W. D.

Right Temperature for Scalding Hogs

What is the right temperature for the water for scalding hogs? Can you get better results by using a thermometer to see that the water is just hot enough? G. F. L., New York

BEST result are secured when the water is 150 F. If the water is much hotter the hair is likely to set, causing trouble. A thermometer is the best way to determine the right temperature. However, the temperature will be about right if one bucket of cold water is added to half a barrel of boiling water. Another rule for telling the right temperature is to dip your finger in the water three times in rapid succession. It should be as hot as you can stand the third time. If you cannot stand it the third time it is too hot.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



The Pullets

By L. H. HISCOCK

THE pride of to-day, the hope of tomorrow, and the goat of the, — well, anyhow the pullet sure does catch it for better, for worse. But, frankly and seriously, I take my hat off to her.

She is by all odds the most interesting bird in the whole hen business because her future is a riddle which unfolds with the coming weeks.

What do we know about her? If she came from our own breeding flock she has a past; if she came in a baby chick box she also has a past but the picture may not be so vivid. Under the circumstances about the best we can do is size her up from time to time. As she reaches maturity we really begin to get the best line on her because it is a pretty well established fact that there is a strong correlation between the maturity of a pullet and egg production. To put it another way an early developed pullet, or rather an early maturing pullet in a given flock, assuming that the birds have had uniform care and treatment is a better bird from production standpoint than a bird that begins laying many days later. Let me illustrate my point. I had two lots of chicks this year, all being the same age. One lot came from my own breeders and the other lot from some eggs I bought from a high producing strain of Leghorns.

House Early Maturing Birds Together

When I began to house the birds, maturity being the basis for judging, I found that sixty-five out of seventy-six birds came from the strain of chicks I had bought. Since I bought these birds because I wanted to improve my own flock, here was good proof that I had bought the right article. Incidentally, it made my breeding pen look pretty sick. Oh, boy! How they did catch it!

This brings us to the general question of housing this class of birds. I believe it is a serious mistake just to take a bunch of birds and dump them into a house and call the job done. Maturity is the best basis for bringing these birds into your winter laying quarters. If you have not separate pens for different lots of birds, then sort them out as they mature and keep putting them in when they develop on the range. If you simply load them into a house, you will unquestionably destroy the possibility of some of your birds, especially those that are a little small or maybe not so old. They may not have had a fair chance with the larger birds, and once these have been housed, it is surprising how the smaller birds will pick up.

Bring Them Into Production

Next, when you have your mature stock in and they are beginning to lay a little, do not step on them too hard; you may wreck the whole machine. Change them gradually from their growing mash onto laying mash, and grain them heavily at first until they get used to what they are really there for. If you try to step on them at first, you may injure them and make them the layers of perpetually small eggs because of improper development. Above all avoid overcrowding your

pullets. You will be better off with two hundred well housed pullets than with two hundred and fifty jammed in like sardines. If your house is of the open front type, the best thing to do is to allow each bird about four square feet of floor space. If the house has ventilation, you will be able to somewhat decrease the amount of floor space.

Use Litter Sparingly at First

One other suggestion. Assuming that the birds have been brought in off from summer range, it is advisable not to use to deep a floor litter. Remember, these birds have not been used to scratching for their living; they have picked their grain up off the ground and eaten their mash out of the hopper. Let them off with an inch or two of litter; they will get exercise enough, and will have a better chance of getting plenty of grain.

Provide them with plenty of fresh pure water, and enough dry mash hoppers. On this last point a good rule to follow is to allow a running foot double to about every ten or twelve birds. By double I mean a hopper which permits them to eat from either side.

Making Old Poultry Houses Comfortable

IT is impossible to remodel most old-type poultry houses so that they will provide fresh air and at the same time control frost and moisture as satisfactorily as a new, well-planned one will do. There are, however, some simple things that can be done for the old poultry house that will make it much more comfortable in winter. A few suggestions along this line from experts at South Dakota State College will be of interest to our readers.

There is probably nothing that can be done to make an old house more comfortable than to put in a straw loft overhead. If the loft is built straight across just high enough to be out of the way so that it is not necessary to stoop, overhead will be reduced and a proper temperature can be maintained. The thickness of the layer of straw should be anywhere from 12 to 18 inches after it has settled.

Good Ventilation a Need

Shutter-ventilators are much more reliable for ventilation than muslin curtains and in remodeling a shutter-ventilator can often be substituted for one sash of an old window.

Floor space for birds may be increased by constructing dropping boards and at the same time sanitary conditions will be greatly improved. Many common poultry diseases are spread through infected droppings.

A modern improvement that is recommended and one which is easy to make, is an alcove for the birds to roost in. The plan is to seal up all around the roost except in front so that no draft can reach the birds while on the roost.—I. W. D.

The Use of Lumber on the Farm

AN interesting and instructive booklet with the above title has been prepared by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Washington, D. C. If you are interested, write to the association for a copy.

Brine for curing meat should always be strong enough to float a fresh egg.



Making 27c earn 56c

A Story of "Home Mix" vs. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash

THE TEST—Four pens of evenly selected Leghorn pullets were arranged at the Quaker Oats Company's Poultry Experiment Farm, Libertyville, Illinois, for a year's test.

Pens No. 1 and 2 were fed a common home-mixture (bran, mids, corn meal, ground oats, meat scrap, salt) and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.

Pens No. 3 and 4 were fed Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.

THE RESULTS—Pens No. 3 and 4 (the birds getting Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash) exceeded Pens 1 and 2 as follows:

1½ doz. more eggs per year @ 30c . . .	45c
Fewer blood clots, fewer broken eggs . . .	5c
10% better hatch of 10 eggs (1 chick) . . .	10c
¼ lb. heavier weight @ 20c	5c
Larger eggs, better shells (1c per doz.) . .	13c
Smaller mortality	5c

Total Extra Income per Hen 83c

Less extra cost of Ful-O-Pep feed (based on \$20 a ton difference in price and 7% greater consumption of the home mixture) **27c**

Extra Profit per hen from Ful-O-Pep . 56c

THE MORAL—It Pays Real, Cash PROFIT to feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. Near you is a Quaker Dealer. See him right away.

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On the Radio

New Radio Features Announced

A SPECIAL radio program of interest to farmers and residents of suburban districts started on October 2. This new feature is being inaugurated by Montgomery Ward and Company and will be associated with the National Broadcasting Company. The program will be broadcast at noon every day except Saturdays and Sundays and will be available to listeners from the seaboard to the Rocky Mountains. Programs will be designed primarily as service to farmers and will go on the air at 12 o'clock Central Standard Time. This program will be offered in connection with the present agricultural features that are now being broadcast by this company. In addition to discussions by famous authorities discussing subjects of vital interest to farm and home, instruction and entertaining music and programs will also be supplied. An additional feature will be a series of subjects on home economic questions that have been arranged particularly for the women. Boys' and girls' activities, particularly in connection with club work, will also be given on the program.

Questions and Answers

Is there any way in which I could find the exact direction of stations by the setting of my loop aerial on my superheterodyne?

YES. You should make a circular scale showing 360 degrees, and fasten this to rotate on the lower end of the loop shaft. Arrange a small but similar circular scale on a map with its center at your location. Procure an accurate compass showing magnetic north and set the needle for this point. "N" will then show true north. The zero or 360 degree point should point in this exact direction and a pointer fastened to the table or loop stand so that as the loop rotates the dial will rotate under this pointer.

The general direction is given by noting the direction in which the loop lies when the signals are strongest. An accurate reading can be had by turning the loop until the signal disappears. Note the dial reading. Move the loop further until the signal barely reappears and note this number. Add them and divide by two and the exact direction will be had. Fading of stations at night will cause some difficulty in taking such readings, however, but for strong stations this can easily be done.

* * *

Could you possibly tell me what might cause a scratching sound in my set? I find that it comes in even when the aerial is not connected and with the radio frequency tubes turned out. With the detector tube removed it is still heard, but rather faintly. I tried two sets of "B" batteries with the same results. The connections on the storage battery are clean and tight and all the tubes seem to make good contact. Sometimes when the set is turned off and then on again, it will stop, but start up later, or the next time it is turned on.

FROM the complete description you give it would appear that the trouble is in the off and on switch. Disconnect "B" batteries and then remove this switch. Take it apart and thoroughly clean the contacting surfaces with sandpaper. If the spring connection seems weak, bend the spring so that firmer contact is made. This trouble often arises with a push and pull panel switch. The fault is most likely in the filament circuit somewhere, if not in the switch. Perhaps the rheostats need to be cleaned, or

(Continued on Opposite Page)

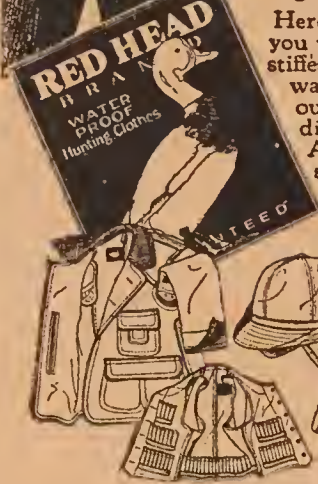
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The Question Box



License for Selling Farm Products in Pennsylvania

"I am selling eggs and butter in the village, (Pennsylvania), and also sell some for my neighbor. I have been told that I must get a license to do this. Can you tell me if this is correct?"

THE Mercantile Tax Law of Pennsylvania requires that any farmer who purchases farm products from a neighbor and sells it in the market for his own profit must pay a tax of \$2.00, and \$1.00 additional for each \$1,000 gross business. If you carry your neighbor's farm products to market and sell them for his own account you would not need to pay this tax, but if you purchase the eggs and butter outright and sell them for your own profit, this would place you in the position of a dealer and it would be necessary for you to pay a mercantile tax.

Fireproof Mortar for Fire Brick

"How can I make a fire-proof cement or mortar to use with fire brick in a sugar arch?"—J. S., New York.

FOR brick work to withstand very high temperatures and requiring very little masonry strength, as where firepot, ovens and chimneys are to stand coke, gas, or oil, the usual construction is to use nothing but fireclay mortar, driving the bricks close together and leaving a very thin joint. The thin joints of pure fireclay follow the same slight expansion and contraction as the fire bricks themselves and this does away with the likelihood of cracking. Cement or lime mortar cannot be used for such places, because it crumbles and also its high expansion causes cracks.

Building the Arch

Fire brick arches must have considerable strength to hold their shape. The common method of building these is to lay them up on a supporting form using fireclay mortar at the face of the arch and extending back about three-fourths of the way on the brick, driving the fire bricks closely together so that only a very thin joint is left on the inside face of the arch. Then the rest of the open part of the joint is filled with a mortar made of equal parts cement and sand, and this is also plastered heavily on the outside of the arch. This cement gives the necessary strength and still does not have to stand the intense heat, and its expansion just about meets the normal expansion of the arch.—I. W. D.

Treating a Goat for Lice

One of my thoroughbred Toggenburg goats is very poor and its head or rather nose, seems to be a little thick. In fact she eats a very little. I feed her a little whole oats, bran and oil meal. Sometimes she does not eat all of it and I feed her light. I will appreciate very much any information you can give me as to feed and care of her. She has a few lice. What is the best thing for them?

FROM the symptoms you recite your stock has become infected with stomach worms, which first must be removed and then the system toned in order to give the animal the necessary resistance to endure the approaching hard winter.

1st—Stable comfortably. Blanket if necessary. Feed a variety but only in small lots. Give hot water to drink.

Dust thoroughly with equal parts slaked lime, sulphur, sodium Fluide well mixed and well rubbed into the hair, down to the skin. Repeat once each week until all lice are killed. Apply especially where lice are most numerous, flanks, etc.

Give internally four ounces of one per cent solution Copper Sulphate

which is made by dissolving one ounce of clear crystals of blue stone in three quarts of water. Do not feed nor water for twelve to eighteen hours before nor for three hours after giving the medicine. This dose is for an adult goat. Reduce it to half for yearlings and one fourth for weanlings. Repeat each ten days for one month and then if stock is on infested pasture, repeat each three weeks.

Also give morning and evening, one teaspoonful of tincture of iron, quinine and strychnine in a tablespoonful of water. All medicine should be

given slowly to avoid strangulation.
F. B., New York

Butter Fails to Stay Firm

Can you please give me some information for making butter. It will not stay hard but runs if it stands a while. Kindly let me know what the trouble is.—Mrs. J. B.

THERE are several points which should receive attention in making butter and although we do not know which applies in your case I am sure that you will be able to check them over and determine the trouble.

The temperature of cream should be between 56 and 62 degrees Fahrenheit at churning time and after the cream is ripe it should be held at that temperature or lower for at least three hours before churning. Cream should contain between 25 and 40 percent of butterfat. Cream properly soured

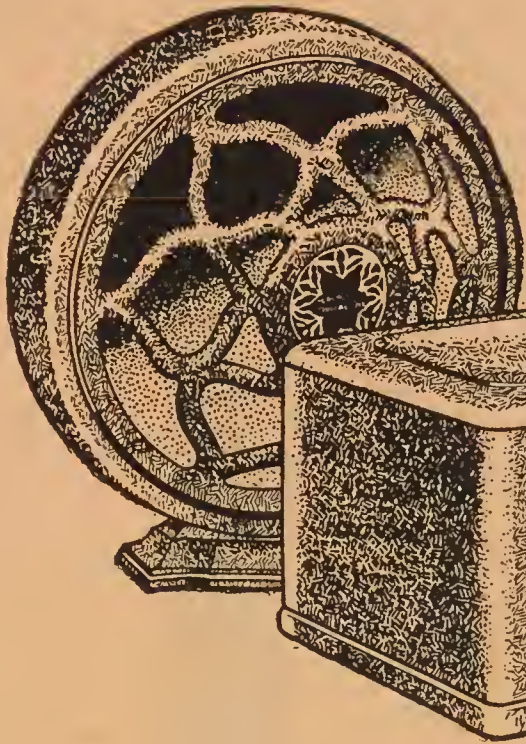
churns more easily than sweet cream. When the butter is washed just enough water should be added to aid in draining off the buttermilk and the temperature should range between 50 and 54 degrees Fahrenheit. Butter should be washed twice.

The only other thing which might cause trouble is the feed given to the cows. The butter is usually harder in winter than it is during summer. It is of course difficult to keep the best butter hard in hot weather without ice.

On the Radio

(Continued from Opposite Page)

have loose connection or weak contact arms that need to be removed and bent downward to make stronger contact. Clean switch arm and surface of wire it touches with fine sandpaper. Be sure all wires on sockets are tight.

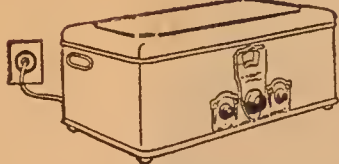


1929

RADIO

BATTERY TYPE

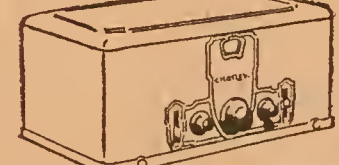
The **BANDBOX** \$ **55.** 6 tubes
with the Crosley
power dynamic
DYNACONE \$ 25.
WITHOUT TUBES



8 tube **SHOWBOX** \$80
AC Electric
Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 2 stages audio (last one being two 171 push-pull power tube) and 280 rectifier tube.



6 tube **GEMBOX** \$65
AC Electric
Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycles AC house lighting current.



5 tube **BANDBOX JR.** \$35
Dry Cell Operated
Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates **MUSICONE** loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.

Crosley gives those sections of the country to whom AC electric current is not available, modern power speaker radio in this efficient, compact little Neutrodyne **BANDBOX**. You are as fortunate as those who own electric light current sets. This wonderful Crosley receiver operates the new dynamic power **DYNACONE** when 171A tube is used in last audio stage and 180 volts are put on its plate. 30 to 35 volts of C battery must also be used.

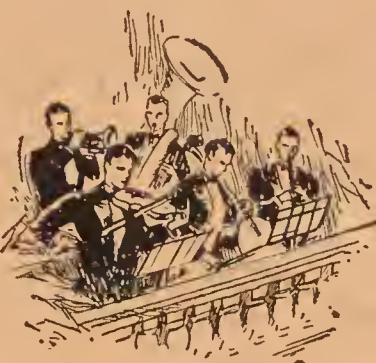
Last winter Crosley was the first to announce that the place to buy radio is in the home, first to encourage demonstration in the home, first to give the public an opportunity to try, test and compare before buying. The growth of Crosley sales since that time has been phenomenal. The first six months of 1928 showed sales almost four times greater than any preceding year, because Crosley sets demonstrated in the home in comparison with other sets immediately proved themselves to be the greatest value in the radio world. Crosley dealers do not fear competitive demonstrations in any prospect's home—they encourage them.

The Crosley Dynacone—a dynamic speaker at \$25 introduces for the FIRST time in the popular priced field, power, volume, depth of tone and rich reproduction never before believed possible.

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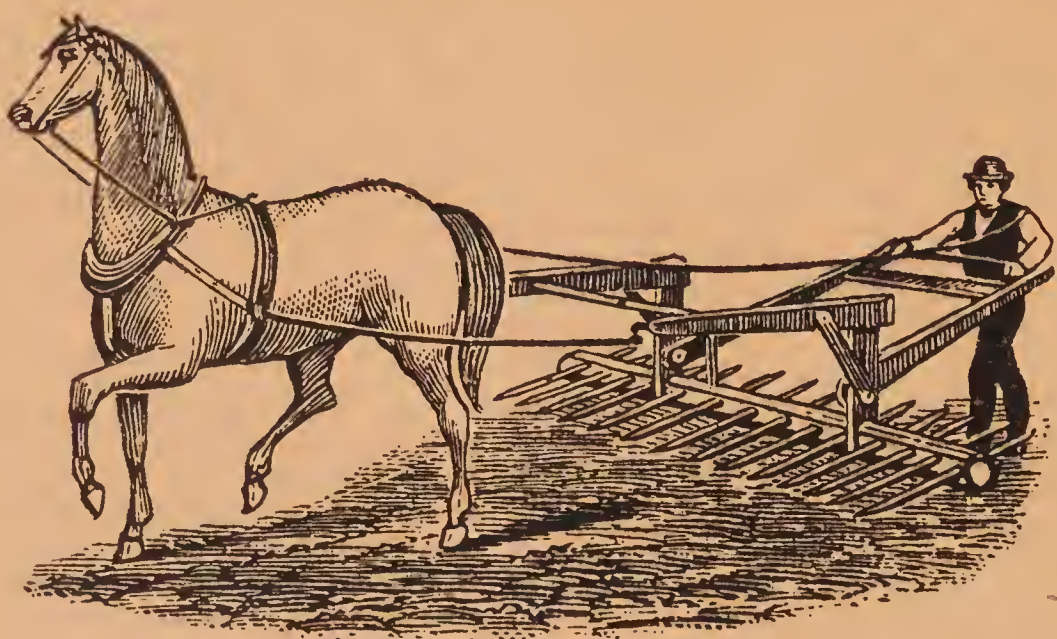


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Cincinnati, Ohio. Dept. 65
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Dynacone.....DC Radio.....
5 DAY FREE TRIAL IN MY HOME.....
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Address.....



Kitchen Stoves Have Changed Too ~ ~ ~

BACK in 1865 this wooden rake was one of the finest new pieces of farm equipment. Times have changed. Fine steel, malleable iron, the tractor, grain binder, corn picker, fast modern machinery, have made farming different business. No farmer could hope to be successful if he used today the equipment of half a century ago. What of the equipment that mother has in the house? Is it modern or antique?

THE kitchen stove is one of the most used pieces of equipment on the farm. Mother works over it one-third of her waking hours. The corn planter is oiled up and used a few days a year. The grain binder runs for a week and is put away, but the kitchen stove, mother's chief piece of working equipment, is on the job every day, often all day, Sundays included.

Stoves have been improved, just like the hay rake and other equipment. Heat from the coal or wood is utilized to better advantage. Ovens heat more quickly and can be regulated accurately, whether for angel-food cake or pumpkin pie. With the new modern stove, mother would show some tricks about cooking that the family never heard of before.

Surely, with the vital task of feeding the family, she should have good equipment to work with.

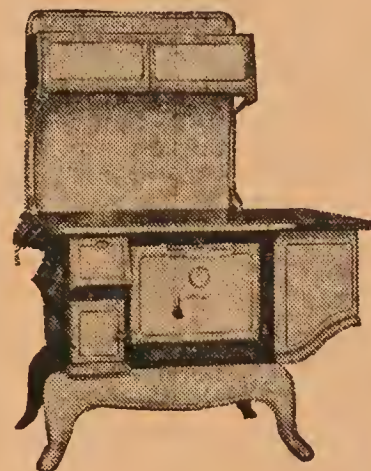
Modern cook stoves are beautiful. The glistening finish, in white or charming color, adds cheerfulness to the room. Not only is the stove good to look at, but easy to keep clean. Mother will love it.

Plan to invest in a new kitchen stove. Set it up, and as the family gathers around, hand the match to mother and let her light the first fire. Notice how quickly the fuel takes hold, how well the dampers work, how accurately the doors fit. For months and years it will give willing service and you will say the money was well invested.

MONEY you put into good equipment for the home is truly invested in life and happiness. The years pass, never to return. How much of life can be saved for other things by providing mother with as modern machinery in the kitchen as is required for work in the fields!

The old stove has been in service a long time. You can keep on using it for several years longer but at what cost? How long since you have examined a modern kitchen stove?

Surprising advancement has been made by manufacturers in the last few years. Take time to learn about the improvements. The new cook stove will pay dividends every day. It is a "sure thing" investment, if you buy from a concern that builds for quality and service, as do all those who advertise in this publication.



DEPENDABLE
MODERN STOVES
ARE ADVERTISED IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A Page for the Home Maker

The School Child's Lunch--My Every-day Scrap Book--Hanging Pictures

TO be sure you did not have any hot food at noon when you went to the little school, or the small town high school. But, my, wouldn't even a hot cup of cocoa have doubled your enjoyment of the stone-cold lunch?

Few of us now when we are grown up can eat a cold lunch day after day and not grumble, and yet that is what generation after generation of school children are supposed to do, and be able to recite brilliantly.

Nowadays with each lunch the careful mother includes a bottle of milk, a hot chocolate or good hot vegetable soup—unless there is a live organization who serve some hot foods each day. A vacuum bottle will not cost so very much and will more than repay you when your boy develops into a strong manly boy, or daughter a rosy-cheeked healthy girl. If the child is small he delights in a straw in the lunch and can drink as though he were at the ice cream parlor. The hot school lunch is the solution of what to do for many an apparently dull child.

Something just a little different in the school lunch basket is what the child desires. Sandwiches always form the basis of the lunch, but it is not necessary to have them the same kind each day, when there are so many varieties of fillings and breads that can be used.

A good salad dressing that is mild in flavor helps to hold the spread together, and makes a more attractive sandwich. The same kind of sandwiches may be served at the club meetings, or for Sunday evening lunch, or some of the parties you will give this winter.

Fresh bread is best for the sandwiches. Make it in a twist, add a few raisins, nut meats, currants, make cinnamon rolls, buns, graham, oatmeal, rye, and steamed brown bread. Vary the shapes of the sandwiches. When crusts get hard cut them off and make into bread puddings at home. Cream the butter and spread clear to the sides of the bread. If cold biscuits are to be sent, butter and sugar while hot, and they are more tempting.

Suggestions for Fillings

Now for a few suggestions on fillings:

Cold chicken, lettuce, slice of ripe tomato with mayonnaise.

Thin slices of cold boiled beef or tongue, with horseradish.

Equal parts of pimento and cream cheese. Some like cheese and bananas.

Mixed grated cheese with enough fresh butter to form a paste, season

with pepper and add salted nuts ground or peanut butter.

Take equal parts of grated cheese, chopped olives, all moistened with mayonnaise.

An unusual sandwich is made by grinding crisp bacon, celery, olives, or pickles, and combining with salad dressing.

Pack in basket or container easily cleaned. Wrap each sandwich separately. Buy paper napkins in large quantities, or make them of cotton crepe.

Place articles of food that crush easily on top of the heavy articles.

Have paper or aluminum cups, jelly glasses with covers, bottles with screw tops, remembering always the child will enjoy the eating of what is attractive to the eye. Try to have some fresh fruit in each lunch basket.—M. F. M.

For Juicy Fruit Pies

I ALWAYS dreaded to make fruit pies until I discovered this secret for it nearly always meant that the pie would run out and I would have an oven to clean. Now I never have that trouble and my pies taste much better, also.

I put a tablespoon full of butter into

a sauce pan and add two generous tablespoonsful of flour. As soon as the butter melts I add as much sugar as I usually use in that particular kind of pie, a cupful is about right for most fruit, and stir until it is well mixed. Then I add a half cupful of water and stir until it boils and the mixture is smooth. This I turn over the fruit which I have already put into the pie crust and I cover it as usual and bake. The result is a well-flavored pie which does not run and the juicy part will be like soft jelly when it is cool.—Mrs. L. F., Mich.

Chicken Feet

“WHAT on earth do you want of the chicken feet?” I asked Molly in surprise.

She poured boiling water over the pair of feet, before replying.

“It's a little wrinkle I learned from Aunt Rose, who got it from a hospital,” she answered, as taking up the feet, she easily drew off the paper like covering. “Oh you won't have to eat them, don't worry, but there is a gelatinous substance in them, that makes soup or broths or gravy more nourishing. You can see that the boiling water makes it possible to take off

very easily that outer skin, so they are absolutely clean, I'll let them cook with the chicken, to enrich the gravy, but of course you won't find them on the platter when it comes to the table.”—Mrs. E. D. Y., Cal.

Household Hints

When you wish to melt chocolate put a small lump of butter in the pan before you put in the chocolate. Then the pan can be placed directly over the heat and the mixture will melt without burning.—M. F. M., Ark.

* * *

How I Dry Dishes

Here is how I get rid of one job I detest, namely wiping dishes. I haven't any sink or a pan large enough for the drainer at present but my dishes never looked nicer. I wash the dishes in rather hot soapy water then dip them into a pan of hot water at the left of the dish pan and stack them in the drainer at the left of the pan. The drainer sits on a folded towel which takes up all the water that drips off. Just as soon as they stop dripping I set them, drainer and all on the back of the stove a few minutes. They are ready to put away in just a few minutes and they sparkle and shine enough to suit anyone.—“BETTY.”

* * *

Make Soups Appeal

Almost everyone is so fond of the bought canned soups—especially those containing beef and mixed vegetables but very few women seem to think of making them at home. Almost any ordinary cook can make soup that tastes good but how many ever try to make it look like the kind they buy? It seems to me that half of the battle lies in making food look as nice as possible. So the first thing to do is to cut the meat and vegetables for these soups into small uniform cubes. Here's a combination we like; potatoes, carrots, and beef cubed, tomato pulp, put through a sieve, cook the beef until nearly done then add other ingredients and cook just enough more to make the vegetables tender but not mushy. Use the ingredients in such proportions as you like according to your taste for certain vegetables. You may cook it with water or beef broth or both and may add minced onion and any other vegetable you like. Your family will soon like your brand of soup just as well as that which comes from a tin can.—“BETTY.”

* * *

Canned Hamburger

Meat canning time is coming around again soon so be sure to try at least a few cans of hamburger and beef broth. Grind beef up fine (if you like onions be sure to add some to the meat while grinding it) and season as for the table. Make into little cakes or balls and brown well on both sides then fry it until about half done. Pack at once into hot jars and cover to within one half inch of the top with liquid made by pouring water into the pan in which the meat was fried and bringing it to a boil. This makes a nice brown liquid to turn over the meat. Process in the boiler or canner for one and one-half hours. Remove and seal at once. The beef broth is extracted, strained and put while hot into the jars and processed one and a half hours also.—“BETTY.”

* * *

Young housekeeper, scald your broom in hot suds now and then and always hang it up. It will last longer.

How Do You Hang Your Pictures?

DO you hang your pictures so high that the average person strains his neck when looking at them? There are people who do this but looking at their pictures is an uncomfortable business. The first rule for hanging pictures is this:

1—Hang the picture on the level with the eyes of a person standing in the room.

Have you seen wires on a picture that converged at a single nail, making an angle there? If so, you remember how much easier it was to look at the nail than to look at the picture, for the lines of the wires led your eyes to the nail. So if the wires must show, we have this rule to follow in fastening them:

2—Use two wires that run at right angles to the picture molding, never one hooked to a single nail.

There are walls on which pictures should not be hung—walls covered with gaily flowered paper. The paper itself provides the pattern or design, so pictures are not needed.

3—Hang pictures on plain walls.

Pictures should be used to bring unity to an arrangement of furniture by filling in gaps or plain spaces that would otherwise interrupt the motion

of the eye. They should never be scattered about the walls, hit or miss.

4—Pictures should be used only when a definite need for them is felt.

Many people frame their own pictures. If so, they should observe the rules for framing. The subject and lines of a painting govern the type of frame to be used. For example, landscapes should be placed in rectangular frames, not circular ones. The vertical and horizontal lines of most landscapes would be out of harmony in a circular or oval frame. Pictures based on the triangle need these frames. The “Madonna of the Chair” by Raphael requires an oval frame. When cutting down a picture to fit a frame, it is well to remember that the horizon or table line should be either above or below the center. When it is in the middle it cuts the picture in halves, making two equal spaces which are uninteresting to look at. The frame itself should repeat the tone of the picture. It should be plain and unassuming. Gilded frames are not used unless they are simply made and of a dull finish. Narrow frames are generally used, although a wide frame may be used when a picture shows strong action. Narrow black frames are best for Japanese prints.

Perhaps you have a picture that shows strong action, such as Rosa Bonheur's “Horse Fair.” If so, a mat may be used. Otherwise, the strong lines of the action carry the eye out of the picture, and the frame seems like a jumping off place. The frame should be inconspicuous and of a dull tone that is found in the picture. White should not be used except for black and white prints.

If you simply intend to mount the picture without a frame, you should place the margins carefully. In a vertical picture, the greatest strength of line is vertical. Therefore, the widest margin should be at the bottom, the next widest at the top, and the narrowest at the sides. In a horizontal picture, the widest margin should be at the bottom, the next widest at the sides and the narrowest at the top.—M. V. F., New-York.

My Every-day Scrap Book

MIGHT better say scrap box for it is made out of a heavy corrugated cardboard box twelve by thirteen inches square and about sixteen inches high.

You see the scrap basket was too small and the wads of paper thrown by my young students at the waste basket often landed on the floor, and it was not deep enough to hold large pieces of paper.

I bought plain green oilcloth and beginning at the under bottom I folded the oilcloth up over the outside then over the top down in the inside. The corners were turned in a fold inside and four holes punched through the bottom and filled with large size paper fasteners with the prongs turned on the under side held all securely.

Three paper fasteners held the edge

where the oilcloth lapped on the outside.

A separate piece of cardboard was covered and set in the inside fitting the bottom, and my waste box was finished. It is large enough for old catalogs or the largest papers, and it saves me stooping for many a scrap of paper that would have fallen to the floor. It is clean and bright and sits under the table easily. It will probably last as long as most of the baskets do for they get hard wear in a house full of growing children.

A box covered like this would make an excellent toy box for children but my children are all grown and I never covered their boxes, probably because we did not have the pretty oilcloth then. Now the plain patterns and the little checks are very decorative, and useful.—E. H. F., N. Y.

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350 Broadway

New York City

Home Bureaus Will Meet

Noted Speakers Are on Federation's Program

NOVEMBER 7, 8 and 9 are the days set aside for the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus at the Hotel Onondaga at Syracuse. The Farm Bureau Federation meets at the same time and some of the sessions will be joint ones. The annual banquet of the two federations is always a most enjoyable affair featuring as it does, speakers of national repute. This year Miss Mary Mims, state leader of home and community work in Louisiana and Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Feder-

related to home and community living and will be well worth the while of anyone who hears the discussions.

Buying Shoes for Baby

BUYING shoes for baby and for the bolder children involves more than getting shoes of right size for the least possible money. The bones in a child's feet are so easily molded in either the right or wrong way that the greatest care should be taken to get the right sort of shoes. Shoes should

THE BIBLE HISTORY QUILT

THIS illustration shows the Bible History Quilt in miniature. In actual size each block is 9 inches square and the 20 set together "sash-work" as shown here, make a quilt just the right size for a child's bed. Set together with alternate plain blocks, it will make a full size quilt.

Each block tells an Old Testament story, and the 200 are on hot-iron transfer patterns, ready to be transferred to squares of white muslin or other material. Then each one is easily embroidered in simple outline stitch, and the blocks set together to make the quilt. The same patterns can be used singly for pillow tops, wall borders, curtains, etc.

This is an ideal project for girls' classes, women's societies, missionary work, and Vacation Bible Schools, or for a gift for a child's Christmas. The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns with complete instructions for making, and a list of the blocks will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Address Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

"STAMMERING Its Cause and Cure"

You can be quickly cured if you stammer. Send 10 cents, coin or stamps, for 288 page cloth bound book on Stammering and Stuttering. It tells how I cured myself after Stammering and Stuttering for 20 years.
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10818 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis

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ation will speak. The winners of the improved kitchen story contest, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperating with the Home Bureau Federation, will be announced and prizes awarded at this time.

Other speakers on the three-day program are Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, N. Y. State leader of home economics, Dr. C. E. Ladd, N. Y. State leader of extension, Dr. Louise Stanley of the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, Miss Ruth Miner of Albany, N. Y., Miss Mary Eva Duthie of the Rural Social Organization Department at Cornell, Prof. George Peabody of Cornell and Miss Vera McCrea, director of the Dairymen's League home department.

Every topic discussed will be closely

allow each toe to be straight and all parts of the foot free, yet should be snug enough not to chafe. Furthermore, the last should follow the shape of the foot, should be flexible from toe to heel, yet encourage correct posture by keeping the foot in the right position.

It is money well spent for farm people to have the right kind of shoes. Many a tired back-achey woman would see many of her troubles disappear by the one expedient of correct shoes. Many a man whose feet at night feel as heavy as lead and all chafed and sore would avoid much of this discomfort simply by being shod right. In the case of children it is even more necessary because future health is involved.



for Outdoor fun

All outdoors is a playground when the snow lies over the fields and the ponds are covered with ice. It's not just for the kids either, for there are many mothers and fathers who still like to go skating. Supply your family with enough outdoor winter sports equipment to make them want to get out and do things. It will mean better health, happier minds and strong, supple bodies—things that are worth more than any amount of money.

Come to our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores—where you can get the best values in skates, sleds, toboggans, skis, hockey sticks etc.

SPECIAL FOR DAD

In our sporting goods departments you will find everything you'll need for winter hunting and fishing. Make yourself at home at our stores—find them by the "tag" sign on the window.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your **Farm Service** **HARDWARE STORES**

Look for the "Tag"!



Aunt Janet's Corner

Do Your Bit by Voting on Election Day

THIS is one time of the year when we are all on an equal footing and when one say-so is as good as another. All of us who are twenty-one and who have not forfeited the right for any reason can go next Tuesday and vote. There's no use hollering about rotten politics or that things are not run to suit us if we do nothing about it. The time and the way to do something is open to all qualified voters next Tuesday, and if you fall down on the job, then don't protest for at least another whole year, or until you have pulled the lever or marked the ballot according to your conscience.

Far be it from me to try to influence anybody one way or the other—but I know what I'm going to do and why and it will have to take an earthquake or other act of Providence to keep me away from the polls. We have to keep our heads amid all the smoke of campaigning, be able to see issues clearly and "follow through" according to our best lights. Bitterness and littleness or blind partisanship do more harm

than good, especially to the one who indulges in them.

Because of the great interest this year, it hardly seems necessary to urge the readers of the Corner to do so—but *vote!*—AUNT JANET.

German Cabbage Omelet

½ a medium-sized head of cabbage
1 medium-sized onion
A little bacon fat or butter

Slice the onion very thin, and cook in the fat till softened and yellow, but not browned. Add the cabbage, shredded as fine as for cole-slaw, and cook over a very gentle fire till

Youthful—Practical

Good-Looking



2582



2588

PATTERN 2588 which features the most important style details is ideal for the cool weather dress of light weight woolen. It is simple enough to make, yet has the tailored smartness desirable in such an all-purpose frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 40-inch plaid material and ¾ yard of 36-inch plain material. PRICE 13c.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-Fourth Avenue, New York City.

thoroughly tender, (forty-five minutes or so) stirring now and then to prevent scorching. Season with pepper and salt, and keep very hot while you make a nice, puffy omelet according to your preferred recipe. Lay the prepared cabbage on one side of the omelet, fold, and serve at once. An excellent main dish as a change from meat.

Cabbage cooked this way is also a delicious accompaniment for roast ham or pork.—K. L. R., New York.

Cabbage is available at almost any season in this section of the country and instead of serving it always plain boiled, its many possibilities should be developed. This is one of them.



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You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461-4th Ave., New York City

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

Chad's eyes lighted up.

"I reckon I would; but how am I goin' to school, now, I'd like to know? I ain't got no money to buy books, and the school-teacher said you have to pay to go to school, up here."

"Well, we'll see about that," said the Major, and Chad wondered what he meant. Presently the Major got up and went to the sideboard and poured out a drink of whiskey and, raising it to his lips, stopped:

"Will you join me?" he asked, humorously, though it was hard for the Major to omit that formula even with a boy.

"I don't keer if I do," said Chad, gravely. The Major was astounded and amused, and thought that the boy was not in earnest, but he handed him the bottle and Chad poured out a drink that staggered his host, and drank it down without winking. At the fire, the Major pulled out his chewing-tobacco. This, too, he offered and Chad accepted, equalling the Major in the accuracy with which he reached the fireplace thereafter with the juice, carrying off his accomplishment, too, with perfect and unconscious gravity. The Major was nigh to splitting with silent laughter for a few minutes, and then he grew grave.

"Does everybody drink and chew down in the mountains?"

"Yes, sir," said Chad. "Everybody makes his own licker where I come from."

"Don't you know it's very bad for little boys to drink and chew?"

"No, sir."

"Did nobody ever tell you it was very bad for little boys to drink and chew?"

"No, sir"—not once had Chad forgotten that "sir."

"Well, it is."

Chad thought for a minute. "Will it keep me from gittin' to be a big man?"

"Yes."

Chad quietly threw his quid into the fire.

"Well, I be damned," said the Major under his breath. "Are you goin' to quit?"

"Yes, sir."

Meanwhile, the old driver, whose wife lived on the next farm, was telling the servants over there about the queer little stranger whom his master had picked up on the road that day, and after Chad was gone to bed, the Major got out some old letters from a chest and read them over again. Chadwick Buford was his great-grandfather's twin brother, and not a word had been heard of him since the two had parted that morning on the old Wilderness Road, away back in the earliest pioneer days. So, the Major thought and thought—"suppose—suppose—" And at last he got up and with an uplifted candle, looked a long while at the portrait of his grandfather that hung on the southern wall. Then, with a sudden humor, he carried the light to the room where the boy was in sound sleep with his head on one sturdy arm, his hair loose on the pillow, and his lips slightly parted and showing his white, even teeth; he looked at the boy a long time and fancied he could see some resemblance to the portrait in the set of the mouth and the nose and the brow, and he went back smiling at his fancies and thinking—for the Major was sensitive to the claim of any drop of the blood in his own veins—no matter how diluted. He was a handsome little chap.

"How strange! How strange!"

And he smiled when he thought of the boy's last question.

"Where's yo' mammy?"

It had stirred the Major.

"I am like you, Chad," he had said. "I've got no mammy—no nothin', ex-

cept Miss Lucy, and she don't live here. I'm afraid she won't be on this earth long. Nobody lives here but me, Chad."

IX

MARGARET

THE Major was in town and Miss Lucy had gone to spend the day with a neighbor; so Chad was left alone.

"Look aroun', Chad, and see how you like things," said the Major. "Go anywhere you please."

And Chad looked around. He went to the barn to see his old mare and the Major's horses, and to the kennels, where the fox-hounds reared against the palings and sniffed at him curiously; he strolled about the quarters,

climbed on top of the stone fence—and sat, looking. On the portico stood a tall man in a slouch hat and a lady in black. At the foot of the steps a boy—a head taller than Chad perhaps—was rigging up a fishing-pole. A negro boy was leading a black pony toward the porch, and, to his dying day, Chad never forgot the scene that followed. For, the next moment, a little figure in a long riding-skirt stood in the big doorway and then ran down the steps, while a laugh, as joyous as the water running at his feet, floated down the slope to his ears. He saw the negro stoop, the little girl bound lightly to her saddle; he saw her black curls shake in the sunlight, again the merry laugh tinkled in his ears, and

fish slipped through his wet fingers, when Chad passed it to him, dropped on the bank, flopped to the edge of the creek, and the three boys, with the same cry, scrambled for it—Snowball falling down on it and clutching it in both his black little paws.

"Dar now!" he shrieked. "I got him!"

"Give him to me," said Dan.

"Lemme string him," said the black boy.

"Give him to me, I tell you!" And, stringing the fish, Dan took the other pole and turned his eyes to his corks while the pickaninny squatted behind him and Chad climbed up and sat on the bank—letting his legs dangle over. When Dan caught a fish he would fling it with a whoop high over the bank. After the third fish, the lad was mollified and got over his ill-temper. He turned to Chad:

"Want to fish?"

Chad sprang down the bank quickly. "Yes," he said, and he took the other pole out of the bank, put on a fresh wriggling worm, and moved a little farther down the creek where there was an eddy.

"Ketchin' any?" said a voice above the bank and Chad looked up to see still another lad, taller, by a head than either he or Dan—evidently the boy whom he had seen rigging a pole up at the big house on the hill.

"Oh, 'bout 'leven," said Dan, carelessly.

"Howdye!" said Chad.

"Howdye!" said the other boy, and he, too, stared curiously, but Chad had got used to people staring at him.

"I'm goin' over the big rock," added the new arrival, and he went down the creek and climbed around a steep little cliff, and out on a huge rock that hung over the creek, where he dropped his hook. He had no cork, and Chad knew that he was trying to catch catfish. Presently he jerked, and a yellow mudcat rose to the surface, fighting desperately for his life, and Dan and Snowball yelled crazily. Then Dan pulled out a perch.

"I got another one," he shouted. And Chad fished silently. They were making "a mighty big fuss," he thought, "over mighty little fish. If he just had a minnow an' had 'em down in the mountains, 'I Gonnies, he'd show 'em what fishin' was!" But he began to have good luck as it was. Perch after perch he pulled out quietly, and he kept Snowball busy stringing them until he had five on the string. The boy on the rock was watching him and so was the boy near him—furtively—while Snowball's admiration was won completely, and he grinned and gurgled his delight, until Dan lost his temper again and spoke to him sharply. Dan did not like to be beaten at anything. Pretty soon there was a light thunder of hoofs on the turf above the bank. A black pony shot around the bank and was pulled in at the edge of the ford, and Chad was looking into the dancing black eyes of a little girl with a black velvet cap on her dark curls and a white plume waving from it.

"Howdye!" said Chad, and his heart leaped curiously, but the little girl did not answer. She, too, stared at him as all the others had done and started to ride into the creek, but Dan stopped her sharply.

"Now, Margaret, don't you ride into that water. You'll skeer the fish."

"No, you won't," said Chad, promptly. "Fish don't keer nothin' about a hoss." But the little girl stood still, and her brother's face flushed. He resented the stranger's interference and his assumption of a better knowledge of fish.

"Mind your own business," trembled

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." The Major offers him a home and a schooling.

where the little pickaninnies were playing, and out to the fields, where the servants were at work under the overseer, Jerome Conners, a tall, thin man with shrewd eyes, sour, sullen face, and protruding upper teeth. One of the few smiles that ever came to that face came now when the overseer saw the little mountaineer. By and by Chad got one of the "hands" to let him take hold of the plough and go once around the field, and the boy handled the plough like a veteran, so that the others watched him, and the negro grinned, when he came back, and said: "You sutinly can plough fer a fac'!"

He was lonesome by noon and had a lonely dinner, during which he could scarcely realize that it was really he—Chad—Chad sitting up at the table alone and being respectfully waited on by a kinky-headed little negro girl—called Thankyma'am because she was born on Thanksgiving day—and he wondered what the Turners would think if they could see him now—and the school-master? Where was the school-master? He began to be sorry that he hadn't gone to town to try to find him. Perhaps the Major would see him—but how would the Major know the school-master? He was sorry he hadn't gone. After dinner he started out-doors again. Earth and sky were radiant with light. Great white tumbling clouds were piled high all around the horizon—and what a long length of sky it was in every direction. Down in the mountains, he had to look straight up, sometimes, to see the sky at all. Blackbirds chattered in the cedars as he went to the yard gate. The field outside was full of singing meadow-larks, and crows were cawing in the woods beyond. There had been a light shower, and on the dead top of a tall tree he saw a buzzard stretching his wings out to the sun. Past the edge of the woods, ran a little stream with banks that were green to the very water's edge, and Chad followed it, on through the woods, over a worm rail-fence, along a sprouting wheat-field, out into a pasture in which sheep and cattle were grazing, and on, past a little hill, where, on the next low slope, sat a great white house with big white pillars, and Chad

then, with a white plume nodding from her black cap, she galloped off and disappeared among the trees; and Chad sat looking after her—thrilled, mysteriously thrilled—mysteriously saddened, straightway. Would he ever see her again?

The tall man and the lady in black went in-doors, the negro disappeared, and the boy at the foot of the steps kept on rigging his pole. Several times voices sounded under the high creek bank below him, but, quick as his ears were, Chad did not hear them. Suddenly there was a cry that startled him, and something flashed in the sun over the edge of the bank and flopped in the grass.

"Snowball!" an imperious young voice called below the bank, "get that fish!"

On the moment Chad was alert again—somebody was fishing down there—and he sprang from his perch and ran toward the fish just as a woolly head and a jet-black face peeped over the bank.

The pickaninny's eyes were stretched wide when he saw the strange figure in coonskin cap and moccasins running down on him, his face almost blanched with terror, and he loosed his hold and, with a cry of fright, rolled back out of sight. Chad looked over the bank. A boy of his own age was holding another pole, and, hearing the little darky slide down, he said, sharply:

"Get that fish, I tell you!"

"Look dar, Mars' Dan, look dar!"

The boy looked around and up and stared with as much wonder as his little body-servant, but with no fear.

"Howdye!" said Chad; but the white boy stared on silently.

"Fishin'?" said Chad.

"Yes," said Dan, shortly—he had shown enough curiosity and he turned his eyes to his cork. "Get that fish, Snowball," he said again.

"I'll git him fer ye," Chad said; and he went to the fish and unhooked it and came down the bank with the perch in one hand and the pole in the other.

"Whar's yo' string?" he asked, handing the pole to the still trembling little darky.

"I'll take it," said Dan, sticking the butt of his cane-pole in the mud. The

(Continued on Page 30)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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WOOL—HIDES—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" To Get Best Results from Your Radio Receiver By Ray Inman

to get the best out of your RADIO

GO OVER IT CAREFULLY AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR

YOU SHOULD LEARN TO GET THE BEST OUT OF YOUR RADIO SET, APPLETON

I THINK YOU GOT IT ABOUT ALL OUT NOW ROLF

Examine

AERIAL & GROUND CONNECTIONS AND SOLDER ANY THAT ARE LOOSE

IT AINT NO USE, EEF, THIS HERE RADIO WONT SEPARATE THE STATIONS.

IT WONT, HEY?—WELL WE'LL JUST HOOK 'ER UP T' THIS HERE OL' SEPARATOR

HAVE TUBES TESTED

AND REPLACE WEAK ONES WITH NEW ONES—OR HAVE THEM REJUVENATED

DIDJA TEST YER TUBES T' SEE IF THEY WAS ANY OF 'EM WEAK?

YEP, I TESTED 'EM WITH THIS HAMMER AN' FOUND THEY WAS ALL VERY WEAK

Test B BATTERIES

WITH AN ACCURATE VOLTMETER; REPLACE THOSE LOW IN VOLTAGE

keep some distilled water and a hydrometer at hand for use with storage batteries

THIS SPOT, FOLKS, MARKS THE HOTTEST PART O' TH' BATTLE. COL CUCUMBER WAS CHARGIN' FROM THE LEFT, MAJOR HEADACHE WAS CLOSIN' IN ON THE RIGHT. THE UNION LINE WAS CRUMBLIN' 'BATTERY B WAS ALL SHOT TO PIECES—

BY CRACKY, I KNOWED IT! THEM B BATTERIES ALLUS GOES TO PIECES JUST WHEN THINGS IS GETTIN' HOT!

SPAGETTINOOGA BATTLE GROUNDS

TRUCKING CANNON BALLS FROM THE SIDES O'F HOUSES, BARN'S AND LIVERY'S IS A NEW PROOF!

YOU CAN TELL HOSE RADIO BUGS EVERY TIME!

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

An Important Message to Lone Scouts--How to Make a Bird Shelter

THERE are four particular things that I want to call to the attention of every Lone Scout and ask you all to bear it in mind and follow these suggestions:

First—When making application to the Long House, or National Headquarters for Grand Council standing, for Life, Star, and Eagle ranks, Merit Badges or whatever honor or recognition, it will be necessary for you to have the statement of the Scout Executive of the Council of which you are a part testifying to the fact that you are a Scout in good standing and that

work through them to the National Office.

We are asking and urging you to do this thing for your own good as well as for the good of Lone Scouting.—O. H. BENSON.

My Hike to See Lindy

WHEN Lindbergh was making his tour of the United States the nearest he came to my home was to Richmond, Va. about 20 miles away. A Troop Scout friend of mine and I decided to hike over and see him. We started out at 7 A. M. We stopped several times on the way and bought drinks and candy. We arrived in Richmond at about 2 P. M. to find all the street cars packed and jammed, so we had to walk out to the State Fair grounds where he was to speak. There was a crowd on tiptoe, and straining to get a glimpse of the hero. A road had to be made through the crowd to the platform.

My friend and I helped the Richmond Scouts clear the road and hold the crowds back. I got a good view of Lindbergh. He looked very boyish to be such a great adventurer. He was having some difficulty keeping his unruly hair in place. He was presented the Medal of Honor of the City of Richmond. He made a short speech on the future of aviation and the necessity of every city of importance having an airport. He then went back to the hotel. My friend and I then caught a trolley home. This was the first long hike I had ever taken and I was certainly stiff and sore the next day but it was worth it to see such a great aviator.—L. S. CHARLES HOPKINS.

Paul Siple's Message

PAUL A. Siple, Erie, Pa., Eagle Scout Boy Scouts of America, who won the National Byrd Antarctic Expedition award, has expressed his interest in the Lone Scout Department and the activities of Lone Scouts by dictating a letter to the Scouts of the

United States in the interest of Lone Scouting, and bids you all good-bye and best wishes.

The following is a letter prepared by himself and signed, just before leaving on the Antarctic Expedition.

"My dear Fellow Lone Scouts:

I am proud and happy to represent the Boy Scouts of America on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition as our first ship the 'City of New York' weighs anchor today.

From what I have read and heard I know there will be nothing but a broad expanse of snow and ice to greet us in the Antarctic, some 8,000 miles from here. I will appreciate what absolute isolation means and I'll be thinking of you fellows who are Lone Scouts and who are doing your job of Scouting off in the rural sections of the country. Greetings!

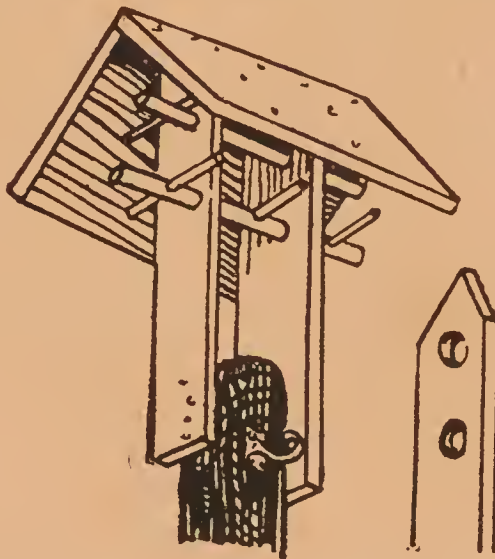
Good-bye and best wishes,

From your Brother Scout,

PAUL A. SIPLE."

A Bird Shelter

BIRDS like a place where they can run in out of the rain, quite as well as people do. In fact they need it more because they have no umbrellas or raincoats. You will find them making



good use of your hospitality during showers and also after their morning baths.

You will need two strips about 4 inches wide, as shown in the left drawing. Cut tops and bore holes as shown. Slip a piece of broomstick through corresponding holes in each board and nail each side of a clothes post or a post set up for the purpose.

Cross perches are made by boring holes through the broomstick before assembling, and the top is made by boards about 18 inches long and 12 inches wide nailed on the upright pieces as shown. Your invitation to the birds will not go long unaccepted.

Farm Boy Scout in First Aid Work

I NEVER had many opportunities to use my knowledge of First Aid but am a firm believer that it pays to "Be Prepared."

Here are a few instances where it came in handy.

The first opportunity came when my brother stuck his foot with a fork while we lived on the farm. Iodine and a ball of cotton held in place with adhesive tape did the trick.

When father cut his finger while we were building a fence, a use of ordinary First Aid prevented dirt from entering the cut.

While working in a store last summer, a fellow clerk cut a deep gash in his thumb with a meat slicer. Iodine and adhesive are all we had but it saved the day.

Later one of our customers received a deep cut on his neck when his car back-fired causing the crank to strike him. He was washing the cut with water from a stagnant horse trough when I arrived on the scene. I took him across the street to the printing office where the Scoutmaster worked,

and washed the cut, painted it with iodine, covered it with cotton batting held in place with strips of adhesive. He said the wound never got sore.

I thought of using artificial respiration when my baby brother fell on his face while trying to walk and seemed unable to catch his breath.—BY THE LONE EAGLE.

One of the Finest Sights

DO you know that one of the finest sights in this world is a perfectly healthy boy or girl who just radiates high spirits and good humor? A clear, clean skin with rosy cheeks and lips, bright eyes, clean, glossy hair, an upright figure with chest first instead of stomach first, and a sufficient amount of good firm flesh—there's nothing more inspiring to meet than such a figure.

Then couple to this splendid figure a mind that can do quickly its owner's bidding and an unselfish heart which is willing to share with others and we have a combination which any boy or girl could well be proud to own.

The best part of it too is that even if we didn't have all those good points to start on, we can work at the job until any faults may be corrected, in part at least. We can all stand up straight, eat plenty of vegetables and fruits, drink milk, exercise outdoors every day, breathe freely of fresh, sweet air, sleep 8 or 8½ hours a day, study hard and practice unselfishness and consideration for other people. These are simple, everyday things which are within the reach of us all, but they are wonderful helps towards being the kind of man or woman we would like to be.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 28)

on his tongue, and the fact that he held the words back only served to increase his ill-humor and make a worse outbreak possible. But, if Chad did not understand, Snowball did, and his black face grew suddenly grave as he sprang more alertly than ever at any word from his little master. Meanwhile, all unconscious, Chad fished on, catching perch after perch, but he could not keep his eyes on his cork while the little girl was so near, and more than once he was warned by a suppressed cry from the pickaninny when to pull. Once, when he was putting on a worm, he saw the little girl watching the process with great disgust, and he remembered that Melissa would never bait her own hook. All girls were alike, he "reckoned" to himself, and when he caught a fish that was unusually big, he walked over to her.

"I'll give this un to you," he said, but she shrank from it.

"Go 'way!" she said, and she turned her pony. Dan was red in the face by this time. How did this piece of poor white trash dare to offer a fish to his sister? And this time the words came out like the crack of a whip:

"S'pose you mind your own business!"

Chad started as though he had been struck and looked around quickly. He said nothing, but he stuck the butt of his pole in the mud at once and climbed up on the bank again and sat there, with his legs hanging over; and his own face was not pleasant to see. The little girl was riding at a walk up the road. Chad kept perfect silence, for he realized that he had not been minding his own business; still he did not like to be told so and in such a way. Both corks were shaking at the same time now.

(To be Continued Next Week)



you are worthy of the Scout award. This applies, of course, only to the boys who are under Council supervision, where the Council and the Scout Executives have taken over and are now operating Lone Scout Divisions. This is true now in 328 Councils.

Second—Look up your Membership Certificate—see when your membership expires, make sure to reregister and call for the reregistration blank in time so that you need not lose a single issue of *The Lone Scout* paper or get out of touch with the activities of Local, Regional and National work.

Third—It has been demonstrated year after year more clearly to all of us the need of influential fine men to take an interest in our Lone Scout program, and the only way to get these men connected up with our Movement and with our work so that they will be helpful to the boys on the one hand, and to the Movement on the other, is for the boys to recruit them through the Adult Scout Friend and Counselor idea. Every Lone Scout should select this outstanding Scout Friend and Counselor. In addition to that every Lone Scout Tribe should have one of the finest and one of the most influential men in the community to be the Tribe leader.—Won't you do your part to get this matter fixed up?

Fourth—Get in the habit of calling up your Local Scout Office to get information about matters that you usually have to wait from two days to two weeks to get from the National Office. You will be surprised to find out what splendid help a Local Office, the Executive and his staff will be to Lone Scouting if you give them a chance to work with you, and you to

Monogram J



If you do not wish to wait for the series to run on the Boys' and Girls' page, for ten cents you can obtain proof sheets of the entire alphabet. Address Editor Boys' and Girls' Page, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



The Difference Between Stocks and Bonds

MANY letters to the Service Bureau indicate that some of our readers are not familiar with the exact difference between stocks and bonds as an investment. When you buy a share of stock in a business, you are giving its managers your money to carry on this business with the idea that they will be able to return you money in the form of dividends. If they fail to make a profit either through bad management or circumstances beyond their control, the owner of the share of stock gets no dividend and if the

ered that he is not listed in the latest Brooklyn telephone directory.

We mention this case to emphasize the difficulty of locating a man who has no regular place of business, as well as the risks which shippers take when they consign produce to a man who has not established a reputation for prompt pay and square business dealings.

Firm Fails to Answer Letters

"I am sending you some correspondence from Keifer's Garden Spot Kennels of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This kennel put out an attractive catalogue and I purchased a guaranteed coon dog. It was entirely unsatisfactory and although I have tried to get an adjustment, I have not been successful. Will you see what you can do for me?"

THE Service Bureau was glad to be of assistance in this case but although several letters were addressed to Keifer's Garden Spot Kennels, no reply whatever has been received.

Buy-Back Rabbit Schemes

Is there any money in raising rabbits for their fur and meat. I have seen advertisements in different papers where a company will furnish the stock and buy all the off spring. I wondered if this is a profitable business.—W. S. M., New York.

FOR us to state that there is no money to be made in raising rabbits would not be telling the truth. We believe that money can be made in this business but chances for success are so slim that we rarely advise anyone to undertake it. Many papers carry advertisements of firms who guarantee to buy back young stock and even their fur. Our observation convinces us that this feature of the scheme is rarely or never fulfilled.

Use Caution About Signing Notes

"A man came here from Clarendon, N. Y. and said his address was Holley, N. Y. and got me to take the agency for drag-points. He left me some for my drag which I am now using. He said he would send the set screws for the rest of them without fail which he has never

done. I have written him several times. I gave him my note for one month with the understanding he was to send the set screws. I want to stop payment on this note and return all the teeth to this man.

WE have written to this man in behalf of our subscriber, but so far have been unable to even get a reply from him. From the information we have obtained locally we regret that there isn't much hope of getting an adjustment on this case and we strongly advise our readers to have no dealings with this man.

Forty Dollars a Day—Perhaps

"I am writing for a little information. I saw an advertisement to sell cigar lighters. I would like to know if it would be safe to sell them. I want to earn money to help pay my way through high school. I am 13 years old."

THE advertisement was headed "we pay you \$40 a day." It is obvious that the pay which may be received would depend entirely upon the ability of the agent and it seems unfortunate that such extravagant claims should come to the attention of a boy of high school age. There are many who are much older who would jump at a job for that pay. We were sorry that it was necessary to be rather discouraging in our reply to our young friend but it seemed to us that his chances for earning money to help pay the way through high school would be better if he should look for a place where he could work for his board or room or perhaps secure a steady job after school hours and Saturdays.

Guaranteed Advertisements Protect You

"Last spring I ordered chicks from the Eagle Nest Hatchery through Mr. George H. Brown of Utica, N. Y. I did not receive the chicks and up to date I have not received the return of the money. I should appreciate your getting this for me."

THE Eagle Nest Hatchery have been advertisers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for some time and are, therefore, thoroughly reliable. We forwarded the above letter to them and after looking up their records they immediately refunded a check for \$12 to our subscriber.

The Eagle Nest Hatchery blames their agent, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown blames the Hatchery. Not knowing the merits of this case we simply state the facts pointing out however, that our subscriber should have reported the case to us long ago. His experience indicates that it pays to deal with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers.

Boys Profit from Chicken Thief Reward

WE received your check for \$50.00, the reward offered by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist for information and evidence leading to the imprisonment of thieves stealing chickens from your subscribers—those with the A.A. Service Bureau sign in view on their farms.

We thank you sincerely. You are a great aid to farmers in general. Your valued paper, rewards, Service Bureau marker for chickens and all. We are going to send for legbands and keep them on our hens.

Our two sons put the most of the \$50.00 to good use, one in paying some little debts we had, the other who is 14, one of our best helps on our farm, sent off for a brand new wheel, his first new one to ride to high school. He will be a proud boy.

Thank you for all the trouble also.

Respectfully,
Robert I. Johnson.

concern is badly managed, the money invested may be lost without chance of recovery.

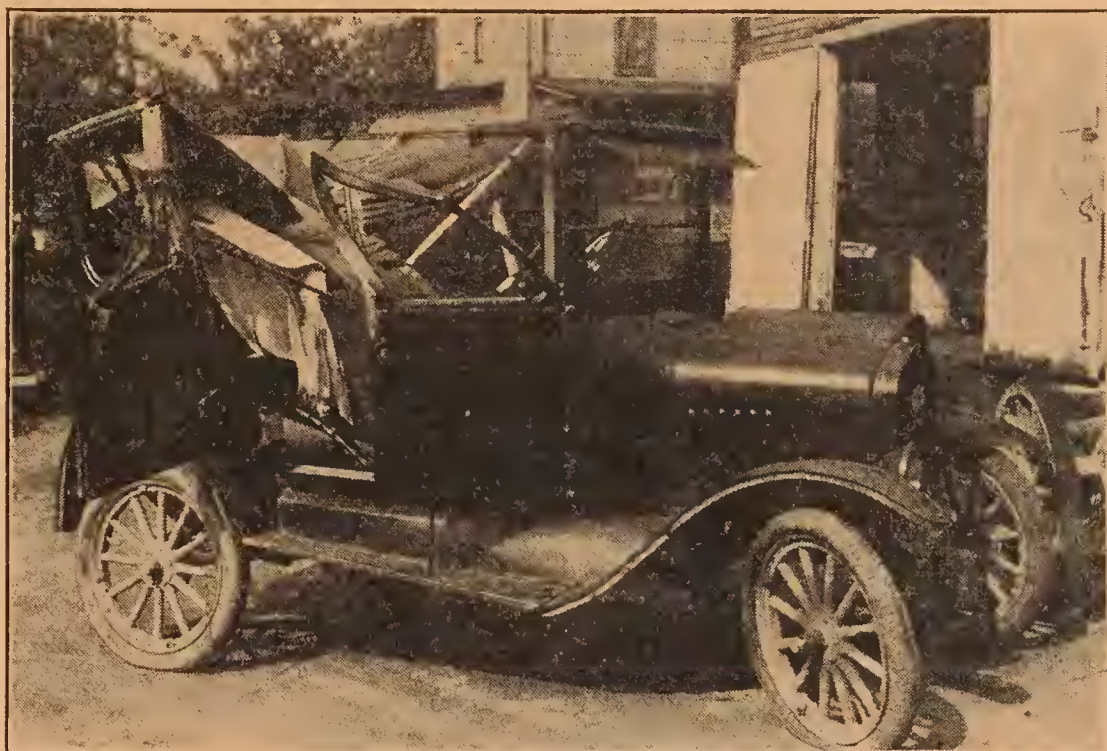
The stock of certain companies who have done business for years and paid dividends for years is considered a safe investment both as to the capital invested and the returns on the money invested. As a rule stock is not considered a good investment for people who cannot afford to lose the principal and who are dependent upon the returns for their livelihood.

Bonds carry a specified rate of interest so that exact returns are known and they are safeguarded in such a way that there is small chance of losing your original investment. Before buying either stocks or bonds, consult your banker or the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau investment expert.

Investigate Before You Ship

"Last spring and summer I shipped my eggs to a man in Brooklyn and received pay promptly for a while. He paid for two of the last three crates of eggs I sent and promised to pay the balance, but has failed to do so. His name is William Hollander of 1463-45th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

THROUGH the excellent cooperation given us by the Packer Produce Mercantile Agency, a report was obtained on Mr. Hollander. A representative called at the address but was unable to find Mr. Hollander at home. His wife said that he had been in the egg business, but at present was working somewhere in New York, but she did not know where. In an attempt to reach him by telephone, we discov-



Suppose This Had Been Your Car

THIS car belonged to Emerson Bilby of Deposit, N. Y. It was side-swiped and ditched resulting in the death of Mr. Bilby. Mr. Bilby was a subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and held a travel accident policy. As a result of it Mrs. Bilby received a check for \$1,000 from the North American Accident Insurance Company.

\$300 extra money Every Month



for showing your neighbors how to Prevent FARM FIRES

The appalling loss of life and property in farm fires makes it necessary that we at once appoint a representative in every farming locality to act as our especially trained Fire Prevention Expert. A responsible man who can handle this interesting work can earn \$300 a month and up.

ACT AS OUR APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE

All we ask is that you inspect homes, farm buildings, warehouses, schools, etc., in your locality and recommend the proper Fire Prevention devices needed to give complete protection. You will act as our personally appointed representative. We will train you FREE to be a Fire Prevention Expert—show you how to take orders that will pay you big money every month.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST ORGANIZATIONS

The Fyr-Fyter Company is one of the largest manufacturers of extinguishers in the world. We manufacture every kind of portable extinguisher from the quart size gun to the huge chemical engines on wheels. This allows you to offer protection against every possible fire hazard.

\$4,000 to \$10,000 A YEAR

Hundreds of our men prove the money-making possibilities of Fyr-Fyter. Depries, Ohio, earns \$8,000 a year; L. D. Payne, Iowa, made over \$4,500 his first 200 days with Fyr-Fyter and is still representing our company in the same district; Gill, Alabama, averages over \$600 every month as our representative. We will show you how to make money and build up a steady business of your own.

FREE TRAINING

The man we appoint in your locality will be given a complete training in Fire Prevention. The training will make you an expert in handling every kind of farm fire. A complete Fire Prevention Expert's Working Outfit will be furnished to producers.

LIFE TIME EMPLOYMENT

We want a man who will be able to hold the appointment permanently—here is an opportunity for a life time employment that can bring you \$300 a month EXTRA MONEY DURING SPARE TIME OR \$500.00 to \$600.00 A MONTH FOR YOUR FULL TIME.

AT ONCE

We desire to select men for every territory to act as our representatives and we must make our selections at once—send the coupon today for full details of the amazing plan.

FYR-FYTER CO.

64-L Fyr-Fyter Building, Dayton, Ohio

INFORMATION COUPON

FYR-FYTER COMPANY

64-L Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

Please send information regarding the position in this territory for Fire Prevention Expert.

Name

Address

City State.....

The *F* in G. L. F.

The G. L. F. takes its name from the three organizations which launched it — the Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. This advertisement is dedicated to the "F" in G. L. F. — the Federation.

JUST as the County Farm Bureau makes a headquarters for agriculture in a county, so the State Federation provides farmers with the means of representation in the solution of state-wide questions affecting agriculture and in the formulation of public agricultural policies.

Back in the early days it was the State Federation which first of all farm organizations sought to make effective what the colleges and experiment stations knew about better seed, by making such seed available. Out of this activity grew the Seed Service now rendered by the G. L. F.; the Seed Staining Act which protects farmers

from unknowingly buying unadapted seed; and, — of even greater importance — the adoption of higher standards of quality by producers, handlers, and users of seed.

Each winter at Albany it is the Farm Bureau Federation which is constantly on the job protecting the legislative interests of farmers. When higher freight rates are threatened on agricultural commodities, it is the Federation which is present to argue the farmer's case at the hearing. The continuation of the special rate on bulk shipments of super-phosphate is due to the alertness of this state-wide organization.

It is the policy of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation to support and work for any worthwhile agricultural enterprise.

But because it does not seek to "grab" credit for itself, there is danger that the great service it renders will not be fully recognized. We bring these things out here — and could bring many more — because we believe the Federation deserves support by every farm organization, farm organ, and farmer in this state.

For its part the G. L. F. urges you to join your County Farm Bureau and see that it links up with the State Federation.

THE COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEA-

The **G. L. F.**
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

GUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

November 10, 1928

Published Weekly

A Farmer Goes Vacationing *A Fireside Reflection About the "North Country"*

I THINK I have before explained how once a year we plan to take a formal vacation. In this case "we" means my wife and I and a vacation is distinguished from a trip by the fact that we endeavor to cultivate a care-and-fancy-free attitude toward life with no obligations to be any where at any particular time and no particular idea as to what will happen from day to day. Perhaps for a brief period our mental state is best expressed by Longfellow's lines:



*"A Youth light-hearted and content
I wander through the World;
Here Arab-like is pitched my tent
And straight again is furled."*

These excursions of ours are planned and talked about for something more than a year in advance. The date of our annual dissipation seems to be automatically fixed for us and it falls just at the time of the conclusion of the silo filling—which generally occurs in early October—and we leave next day. We have looked the whole year over and there is no other date which seems so well to fit the exigencies of the farm schedule. Free to choose our date for vacationing, I would select one of two months—either June or October. The first month seems out of the question because of corn cultivating and early alfalfa harvest so that it comes down to that most colorful and resplendent of all the months of the year. At its best October has no equal and we have been fortunate for some years in finding balmy

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

air, a goodly amount of brilliant sunshine and wonderful autumnal foliage. So we have no complaints as to the time of year.

We go in the family car. For two years past we have used Maryland and Virginia as vacation ground. This year we swung up through northern New York and five of the New England states—a trip covering ten days and 1554 miles. We had seriously considered as an objective southern Illinois—more especially that poorer part of the state locally known as "Egypt" principally because my imagination had been fired by tales of the very primitive half western, half southern civilization there to be found. Also I have just been reading Carl Sandburg's Life of Lincoln and it has resulted in a great desire to trace the footsteps of that rough backwoodsman during those early formative years in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. When the moment came, however, we could not feel that we could spare the time for the more ambitious journey so we comprised on New England instead.

Leaving our Schoharie County home we went first north to Canton in St. Lawrence County, mainly because we have a daughter teaching in the State School of Agriculture there. Northern New York is familiar territory to me from old Farmers' Institute days and many of the villages of the North Country have for me pleasant memories. Gouverneur was a famous old time Institute town and more than once I have seen the so-called

"Opera House" crowded to the doors as I am sure Earl Laidlaw will remember. Heuvelton, Lisbon and Madrid were points where twenty years ago it was possible to hold a Farmers' Institute with an audience that came forenoon and afternoon and then returned for a long evening session.

Having been one of the speakers I may now confess with a proper degree of humiliation that some of the advice we gave forth has hardly stood the test of more rigid investigation during these later years. Just as an example I might say that along with others I have preached the inestimable benefits of maintaining a dust mulch in the corn field during a drought by almost incessant cultivation and I had no more doubt of the correctness of the theory than of the Law of Gravitation and yet the hard logic of recent investigations seems to make it pretty certain that the dust mulch idea has really very little basis of fact. But after all I was not to blame for it was the most approved and orthodox of doctrines during those years when I was a boy in the College of Agriculture.

My intimate and frequent acquaintance with St. Lawrence County came to an end about a dozen years ago. At Gouverneur I remember Walter Hall, the Instructor in Cheese Making for the Department of Agriculture. Also he had a wise farmer-brother, Lott Hall, who knew more about the botany of grasses than most Professors of Agronomy. When we reached Lisbon it was always the Irish gentleman Andrew Tuck who, full of zeal

(Continued on Page 7)



Left—John Brown's old home at Elba, N. Y. This was his home for ten years and here he left his family when he went forth to his wild adventure at Harper's Ferry. Right—A log house in Franklin County which sheltered a family until two years ago. Franklin County has more log houses than any other region of New York State.

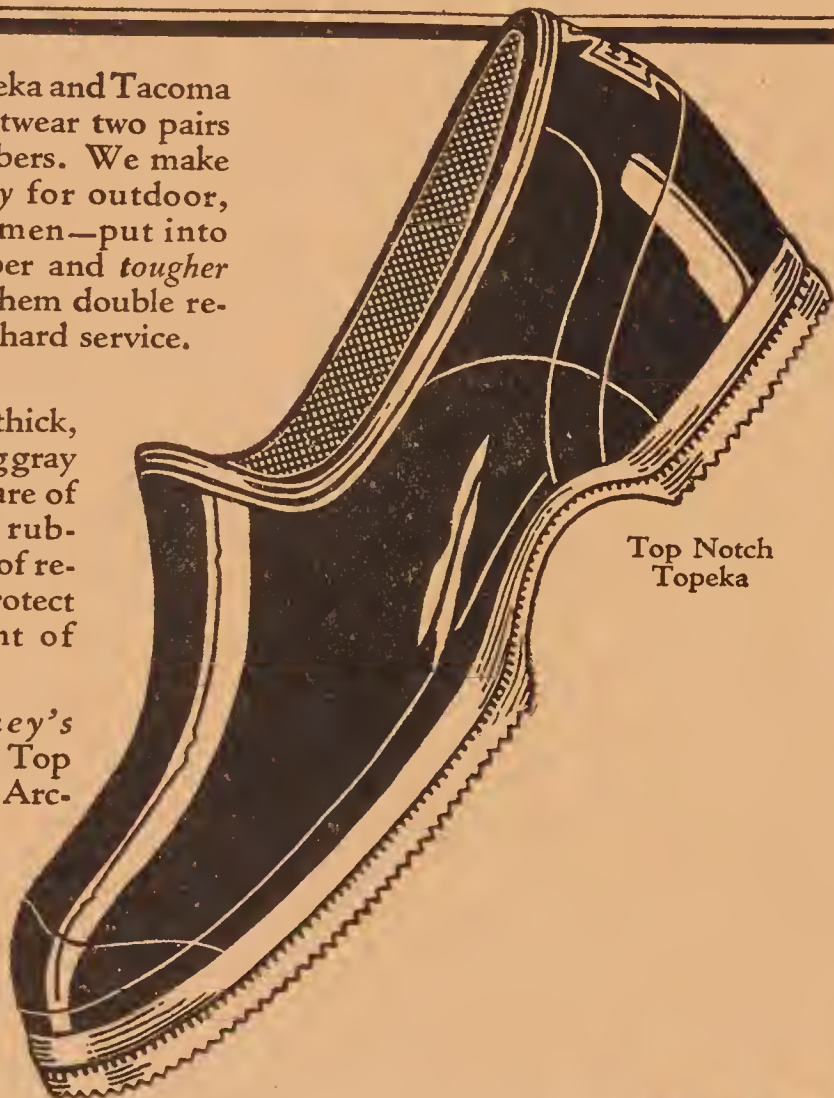
Where Do We Go from Here in Dairying—Page 4

The Sturdiest Rubbers you ever wore FOR HARD, HEAVY DUTY

Top Notch Topeka and Tacoma Rubbers will outwear two pairs of ordinary rubbers. We make them *especially* for outdoor, hard-working men—put into them *more* rubber and *tougher* rubber to give them double resistance against hard service.

Soles are double thick, made from strong gray rubber. Uppers are of serviceable red rubber. Extra strips of reinforcement protect every vital point of wear.


Get your money's worth. Insist on Top Notch Rubbers, Arcotics and Boots.



Top Notch
Topeka

BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE CO.
BEACON FALLS CONNECTICUT

TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE  OF SERVICE

BACKED BY 28 YEARS OF MAKING GOOD



GET RID OF YOUR SWAMP LAND

HOW much money are you losing every year because of unproductive swamp land? Many a farmer has taken this question by the horns, drained his wet land at small cost with the help of Hercules 50% or 60% Nitroglycerin Dynamite and turned it into fertile fields which are today paying big dividends.

If you have never drained land with dynamite you can't appreciate how simple an operation it is, how inexpensive, and how much labor it saves.

Write us today for "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm." This book gives the best methods for using explosives on the farm for drainage, land clearing and other purposes.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

913 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Please send me a free copy of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm."

.....
Name and Address

1813

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Surplus Problem Discussed

Do Loans to Growers Stimulate Production?

WE have heard few discussions of the surplus problem more sensible and promising of results than at a recent conference of the Merchants Association of New York. This conference was called "for the purpose of considering a problem which has considerable economic importance in the production and distribution of fruits and vegetables", namely the question of extension of credit to growers and shippers by commission men in the form of advances or loans. Many growers of fruits and vegetables have come to depend upon the buyer to finance them rather than upon the bank.

Increase Market Gluts

Several interesting facts were brought up at this conference. In the first place this method of making loans to growers cannot help but have a big effect upon the surplus. The growers who obtain such advances and loans from commission men are often those who cannot finance themselves, either directly or through the assistance of a bank, and they are likely to be the men who produce the lower grade stuff which lowers the price of the entire crop. It was evident that many of those present felt that some workable plan to stop this practice would do much to do away with the surplus problem—at least on fruits and vegetables. Another effect is to increase market gluts. The man who secures an advance from his commission man is naturally obligated to ship to him notwithstanding the fact that other markets might be in a much better condition at the time the crop is ready for market.

Why Commission Men Make Loans to Growers

Two reasons were advanced for the prevalence of this practice. In the first place it has become a custom and tradition that growers can depend on the commission man to furnish them with seed, fertilizer and containers for their crop. The custom has grown so that in many cases the grower has no other interest in the crop except the labor that he puts into it.

It has reached the point where many commission men feel that loans are necessary in order to obtain business. The growers say, "If you will not do it

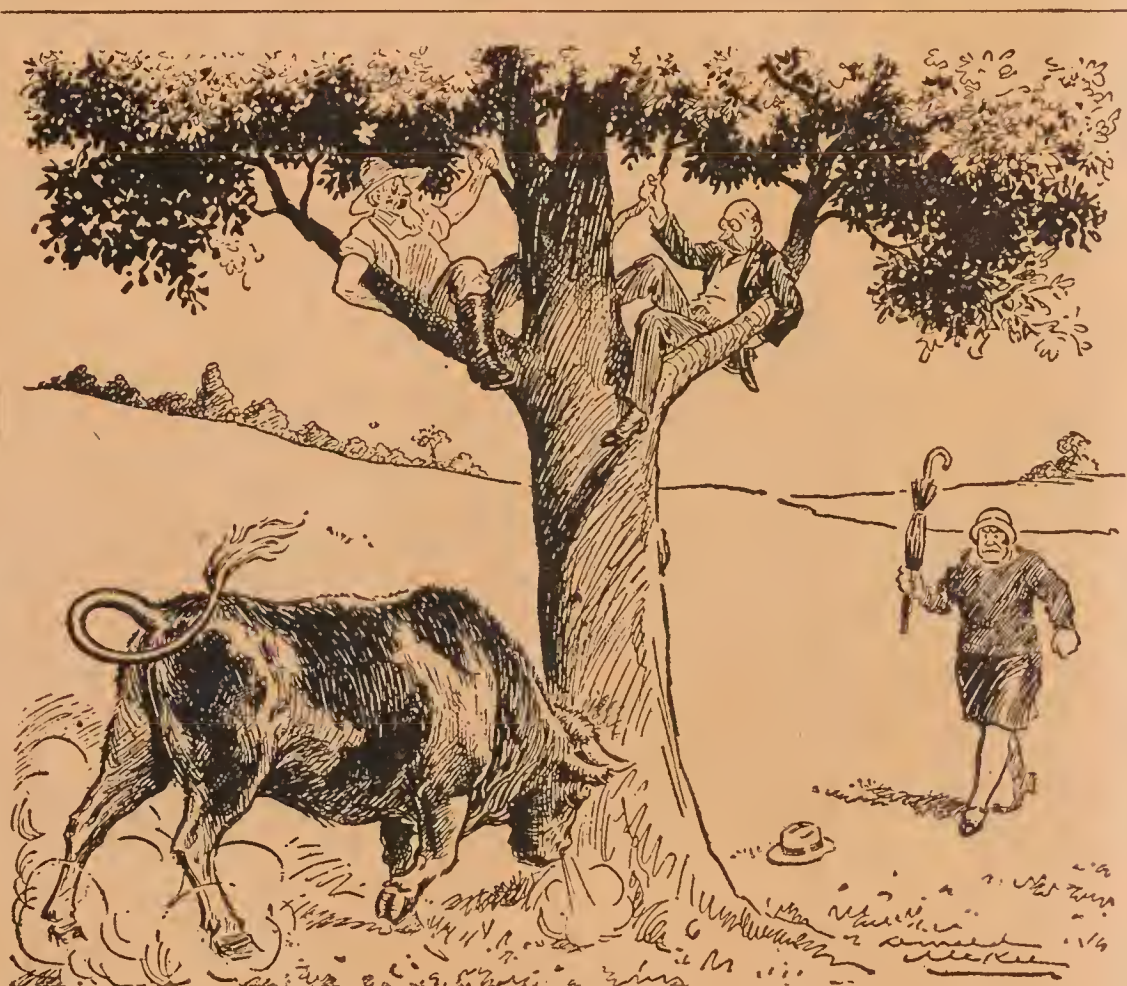
some one else will." Competition has become so keen that commission men have not only advanced more money in loans but the terms under which it is loaned have also become steadily more liberal.

Many Loans Carry No Interest

It was brought out that 25 per cent of the loans so made have absolutely no security behind them and that about 50 per cent of them carry no interest rate. On the average about 10 per cent of these advances are lost and a considerable additional percentage is carried on the books for some time with a doubt as to whether it can ever be collected. Where the crop is a failure or when there is an over production and low prices, the commission man is left holding the bag. As one man said, "Loaning is a banking business and any one who takes it upon himself to perform any banking ventures should be governed by banking practice. To do otherwise is merely a gamble and the commission man might just as well bet his money on a horse race."

There can be little doubt at all that this practice of advancing loans does increase overproduction. Where the grower is compelled to finance his own business and depend on the banks for loans a certain number of incompetents will be forced out of business. This may be hard on the individual but will be good for business. In fact it may be good for the individual himself. The man who year after year has to depend on advances from commission men in order to grow a crop might be better off in some other business.

It is not the commission man alone who suffers. There is another angle which must not be overlooked which is that in the long run the grower who finances his own operations must make good in the form of commission to his dealer for the advance which his less successful neighbor fails to repay. We believe that the Merchants Association has started something which deserves the support of every grower. We will be glad to hear from our readers on this question. Do you believe the practice should be stopped entirely, is there some way it can be regulated or are conditions satisfactory as they are now?—H. L. COSLINE.



FARMER—Somebody's goin' t' git hurt!

HER HUSBAND—Yes, indeed! Did you care very much for the bull?

—JUDGE.

Is the "Log-Rule" a Robber ?

Made in the Days When Lumber Was Plentiful and Cheap

By ALLEN W. CORWIN
Ex-Pres. of the New York State Association of
Sealers of Weights and Measures

IN the sale of saw logs it is often desirable to sell the logs by board feet measurement before the logs are sawed into lumber. For this purpose a scale or rule is used called a "Log-Rule" and by measuring the diameter and length and making proper allowance for defects the number of board feet in the logs is determined and by this measurement payment is made.

This subject, the writer believes, should be of interest to the readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST because a large part of the lumber now cut comes from the farm wood lot.

In counties where lumbering is carried on, the Sealer of Weights and Measures is often called upon to scale logs and to settle disputes over the measurement. In many of these cases the trouble has been caused by the seller using one log rule and the buyer another. For this reason the writer has made an effort to obtain reliable information on this subject and all of the information shows:

That New York State has never adopted a standard log-rule, although many other states have done so.

That the log rules in most common use in this state are the so-called "Doyle" and "Doyle Scribner" which are practically the same for small logs.

That the Doyle log rule is the most inaccurate rule in existence, showing much less on small logs than the actual board feet in the logs.

We no longer ride in ox-carts but in New York State we find in use the log-rule that belonged to the ox-cart days. The custom of saw-

ing logs has changed radically. Many logs considered valuable now would not have been worth cutting in those days. In fact some of the log-rules did not consider a log under twelve inches in diameter. The Doyle never was an accurate rule but under the old custom of sawing might have been tolerable.

Quoting from letters by Mr. H. C. Belyea, professor of Forest Engineering, Syracuse University:

"The Doyle rule is regarded as one of the most inaccurate rules in existence, although it has a rather wide use. It is a rule which, as we say, has

a very large over-run with small diameter logs. * * * It is regarded as an extremely good log rule to buy with, but a poor one to sell by, which explains its general use."

"It will be very desirable to have a standard rule adopted in this state * * *. It would certainly be in the interest of the small timber owner, who has timber to sell and needs to get every dollar that he can for the value of his timber, and it would certainly be to his interest to have a standard log rule, preferably the International or Scribner's Decimal C."

COMPARISON OF MILL SCALE, VERMONT RULE AND DOYLE RULE
Furnished by the Department of Weights and Measures, State of Vermont

Diameter top end inches	Total number of logs	Total Mill scale board ft.	Total Vermont Rule	Total Doyle Rule
10	23	1270	1198	645
12	12	1034	906	600

It will be noted that the Doyle Rule, principally used in New York State, on the ten inch logs shows approximately one half the actual mill scale and the reading by the Vermont rule.

A comparison of some of the more common log rules:

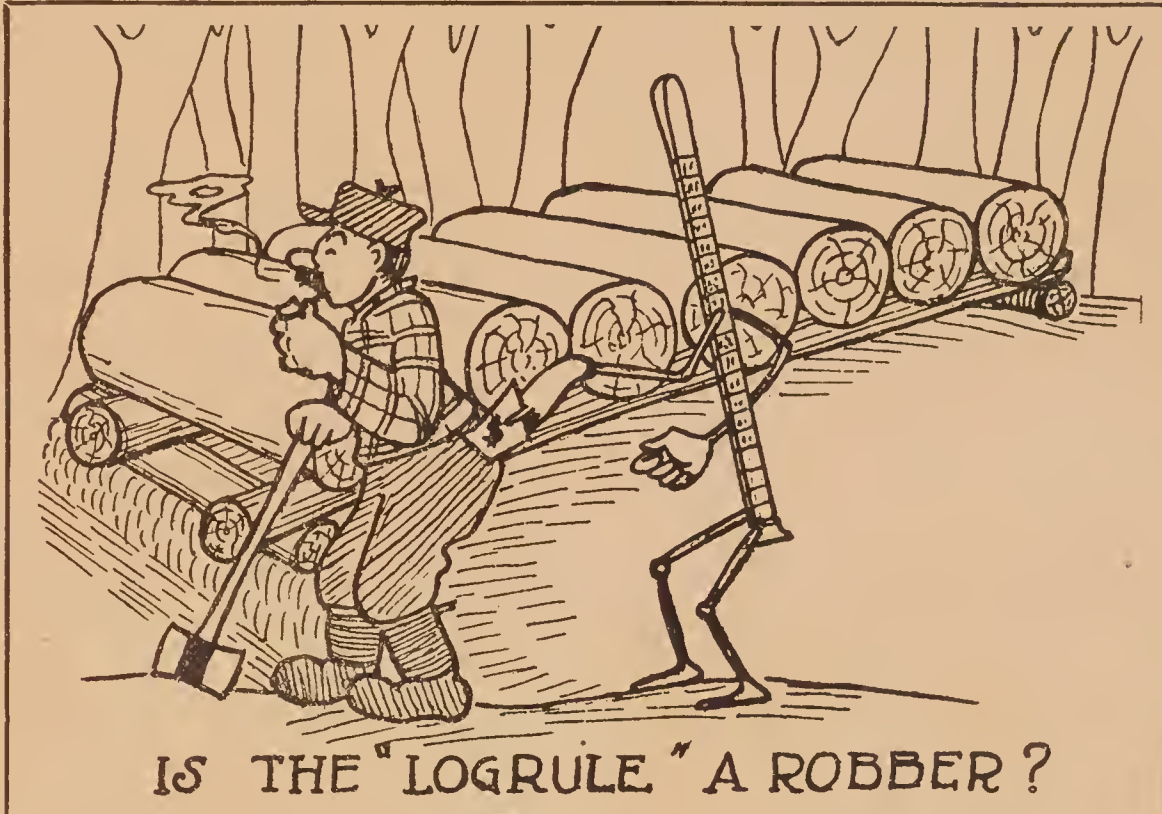
Log Rule	Log 12 ft. long 12 in. Dia.	16 ft. long 8 in. Dia.
Wisconsin State	60 board feet	30 board feet
Maine or Holland	78 " "	44 " "
Vermont State	72 " "	40 " "
International	70 " "	40 " "
Scribner	59 " "	25 " "
Doyle	48 " "	16 " "

The reasons, the writer believes, why the Doyle rule is in common use in this state at the present time are:

New York State has not adopted a standard log rule.

The buyer usually selects the rule used and naturally picks the one that shows the least.

The average seller of logs does not know that there are some fifty
(Continued on Page 20)



IS THE "LOGRULE" A ROBBER ?

A New World's Record for Egg Production

Lowry's Pen of Leghorns Averaged 300.7 Eggs Per Hen at the Storrs Contest

SHATTERING all records ever made in the poultry industry and at any egg laying contest in the world, George Lowry of West Willington, Connecticut, is rated today as being the leading record egg production breeder in the world. At the Storrs International Egg Laying Contest, Lowry's pen of White Leghorns placed first by producing 2,969 eggs in 51 weeks. This record was made in competition with 139 pens of birds coming from thirty-two states, England and Canada. It is the highest record ever made at Storrs and higher than any ever made at any other contest.

Not only did Lowry's pen of ten Leghorns break all contest records for 51 weeks of production, but they broke the world's record by producing 3007 eggs in 52 weeks. This record is 21 eggs higher than the one that was established in 1926 at the Agassiz contest by a pen of birds entered by the University of British Columbia. The record made by this Canadian entry was 2,986 eggs for 52 weeks. The average egg production that was made by the University of British Columbia's entry in 1926 was 296.6 eggs per bird. The average record for Lowry's winning record-breaking pen this year is 300.7 eggs per bird for the same period of time—52 weeks. When a pen of birds can produce over eight times their weight in eggs, we have real efficient production and a type

By NATHAN KOENIG

of machine that has to work day and night to function in an orderly fashion.

Twenty-two years ago Mr. Lowry was a contractor living in New Jersey. Farming attracted his attention and as a result he bought a farm in Connecticut. On this farm he went into the dairy business and with the help of his two daughters made it a paying proposition. At about that time George Lowry became interested in poultry as a means of diversification. In order to expand his farm business he added a few chickens to the list of enterprises with varying success. This was done at about the same time that the Storrs egg laying contest came into existence. For several years Lowry experimented

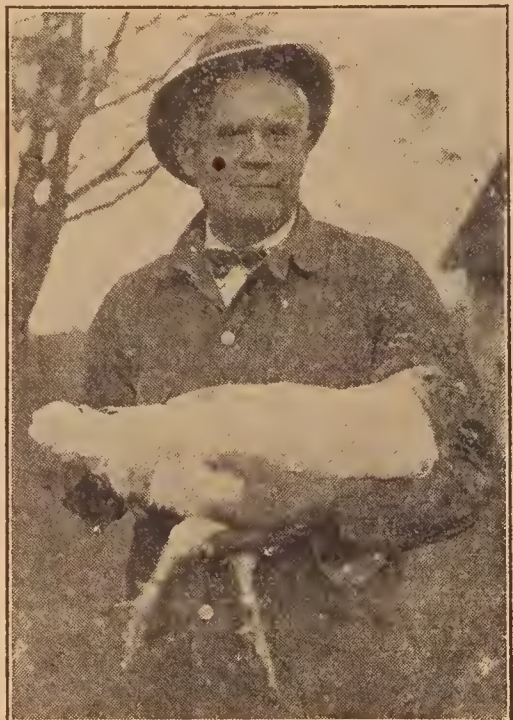
by purchasing various breeds of poultry and trying to make them pay. Production records in those days were not very high. It was not until the egg laying trials got fully under way that the breeders of poultry paid any attention to records. At about the time that the Storrs egg laying contest became known to every poultryman in the country as one of the leading official contests, Lowry started breeding Leghorns.

Perhaps it is not good business policy to pay twenty-five dollars for a hatching egg or one hundred and fifty dollars for a setting of eggs on the mere hopes of securing stock that is worth while. Not being

satisfied with the results that he had secured from poultry when he first started in the busi-



Some of the pullets from which Mr. Lowry selected his pen for the 1928-29 Storrs Contest which has just started.



George Lowry holding one of his Tancred foundation males.

ness, Lowry paid these seemingly fabulous prices, all on the chance that he might secure what he had desired—high producing birds. Starting with practically nothing in the way of record producing poultry, because the stock that he bought for high prices proved to be just average, Lowry has developed through systematic breeding a type of bird that at the present time holds the world's record for production.

Three years ago Lowry's highest trap nest record was 265 eggs. The farm average record for his breeding stock was 200 eggs. Many a poultryman would be satisfied with records of this sort, but not George Lowry. His aim was

(Continued on Page 14)

Where Do We Go from Here in Dairying?

Leaders of the Industry Give Views on the Future of the Business

EDITOR'S NOTE: Below we give the questions on the immediate and long distance future of the dairy industry which we asked many noted dairy leaders and scientists to answer. Following the questions are some of the letters from these prominent men giving their answers.

The Questions:

It is stated that consumption in the United States of dairy products is now only two days ahead of production; in other words, that a very little slowing up of consumption would produce a heavy surplus. Is this true?

We have been enjoying fair prices in dairy products recently, but in the past the period of high prices in all commodities has always been followed by low prices. Are we at the crest of the wave for dairy products, will prices continue to go up for some time, or will they soon be going the other way?

Are there evidences more than formerly of stability? If you were a young man, well trained in the science of agriculture, would dairying look good to you as a long time occupation? What about the immediate future? What can be done to make a more stabilized industry? Will a higher tariff help?

What, if any, other legislation would help the dairy industry? What effect on local markets will increased facilities in rapid transportation and refrigeration have?

Is the attitude of the consuming public going to continue to be in co-operation with producers in fighting such diseases as bovine tuberculosis?

Will the public be willing to pay for the extra costs made necessary by insuring pure milk free from disease?

Here are the letters answering these questions:

* * *

Dairying the Sheet Anchor of Agriculture

By **BERNE A. PYRKE**

New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets

I THINK that there can be no question that the dairy industry has been the most profitable branch of New York agriculture for the past few years. It is not too much to say that the stability of the dairy industry has been the sheet anchor of agriculture during the disturbing period of post-war deflation. It is fairly easy to speak of the past and present of the dairy industry, but much more hazardous to comment on the future. Some one has said that "Prophecy is the most gratuitous form of human folly", and it is entirely true that while one might think that he could read with accuracy the future of the dairy industry, certain unknown factors might enter into and affect the situation which would make the forecaster appear foolish.

No Increase in Cows

The best assurance of the future of the dairy industry is found in the study of its history. It is a thoroughly stabilized type of agriculture in New York State. This is indicated by the very narrow fluctuations in the number of dairy cows in the state over a long period of years. The United States Census of 1870 indicated that on June 1st 1870 there were in this state "milch cows" to the number of 1,350,661, and the federal census of 1925 indicated that at the beginning of that year the number of dairy cows and heifers two years old and over, in this state, was 1,370,060. This indicates that during a period of fifty-five years there had been only minor changes in the number of dairy cattle, though during this period almost revolutionary changes had taken place in the utilization of milk. At the close of the period a very high proportion of the milk was being sold in fluid form, whereas in the earlier

years of the period butter and cheese were the chief outlets.

The bane of agriculture is over-production. The broad and fertile fields of the United States have a capacity far in excess of domestic demands. The inevitable result is that whenever a particular type of agriculture becomes temporarily profitable, there is a stampede of producers toward that branch. With the dairy industry in the east relatively prosperous during the past few years, one would naturally think that there was a serious danger of over-production. There are certain factors at work, however, that prevent a sudden expansion. Under present-day conditions, the capital costs of the dairy farm are high. This, of itself, has a tendency to prevent conversion of other types of farms to dairy farms.

The greatest protection, however, for the dairymen who occupy what is known as the New York Milk Shed are the milk control policies of New York City. These policies form a much stronger safeguard for the eastern dairymen than any tariff system. As long as New York City adheres to the policy, and it is unthinkable that there will be a change, of refusing to permit the sale within its confines of milk and cream from unauthorized sources, there cannot be any rapid expansion, in a territorial sense, of the New York Milk Shed. The New York City milk control, which has for one of its fundamental principles

the rigid inspection of the sources of milk production, has resulted in a supply of milk of such superior quality that there is no reason to anticipate that there will be any change of policy in this direction.

The imports of milk and cream from Canada into New York State are becoming a factor of consequence. The importations during 1927 showed a decline, in comparison with previous years, due in large measure to restrictions, because of a typhoid epidemic in Montreal and vicinity. Notwithstanding these restrictions, the total imports for 1927 across the New York State border were equivalent to about 220,000,000 pounds of fresh milk, or about 4.3 per cent of all the milk received at the dairy plants in New York State. Undoubtedly higher tariffs would be an aid to the milk industry of the state, particularly to those producers in the northern counties. One hesitates, however, to be too insistent upon the raising of tariff barriers between this country and Canada, as Canada is the best customer of this country for certain of our products.

The question is sometimes raised as to the future attitude of the consuming public in paying the possibly higher costs of producing milk to meet even higher standards of quality. The public is always sensitive on the subject of increased living costs. Unfavorable public reactions might well be expected to follow from any abrupt increases in the price

of milk. It is believed, however, that the public is yearly becoming more discriminating and that, with proper information as to the cost of the production of milk of the higher standards, there will be no reluctance to paying a reasonable price for the commodity. The support of the people in the cities can be confidently counted upon in the prosecution of the campaign for the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle. It is noteworthy that the relatively small amount of opposition to this campaign that is manifest in this state comes not from the cities, but from the country.

In conclusion, if there is no substantial change in the eating habits of the American people, and milk continues to occupy the preferred position that it now enjoys in the public diet, it would seem that the long range future of the dairy industry in New York State and vicinity is assured. Prices of all commodities move in cycles and it is too much to expect that there will not be fluctuations both downward and upward in the price of milk, and it is quite possible that the present prices of milk may not be maintained during the immediate future. The buying power of the people in the cities has been at an unprecedented high level during the past five or six years. A decline in the city purchasing power would naturally have its effect upon the price of milk, but for the long future the outlook of the dairy industry in the New York Milk Shed appears unclouded.

* * *

Over Production Looms Ahead

By **DR. W. I. MYERS**

Economist, New York State College of Agriculture

RELATIVELY high prices for dairy products in recent years have stimulated their production. Prices have continued relatively favorable up to the present time, partly because it is impossible to make a big increase in the production of dairy products quickly, and partly because of the relatively high wages of consumers of these products. High prices for milk and for dairy cows have stimulated the raising of heifers and the number has been increased very rapidly. I believe that there will be a decline in the price of dairy cows and of milk just as soon as the recent heavy increase in the numbers of heifers raised becomes effective in the production of dairy products. Of course, this decline in the prices of dairy products would be accentuated if there were an industrial depression. On pages 819 to 822 of the January, 1928 issue of Farm Economics is given some discussion of the dairy cattle situation. At that time, Dr. Warren's estimate was that the peak price for beef cows in the United States, and probably for dairy cattle would be reached about



A milk vender of Belgium—Every American dairyman who visits Europe comes back impressed with the efficiency of our dairy business as compared to old world methods. Every student of the business, however, agrees that the quality of milk produced in the East must be maintained and improved if we are to hold our markets from other sections and other countries.

1930. Since New York is a market-milk State, our price fluctuates somewhat more widely, and for the past two or three years, prices of dairy cows in New York State have been relatively higher than for the United States as a whole. This indicates that the peak in New York will probably be reached before 1930, possibly in 1929.

Fluctuations Increasing

The tendency in agriculture seems to be toward increasing violence in the fluctuations of prices of farm products rather than toward stability. This is certainly the tendency of commercial agriculture. The basis for the present high price of dairy cows and of milk was laid during 1923 and 1924 when the cow price for milk and for cows resulted in the raising of an abnormally small number of heifer calves. The slaughter of tuberculous animals has been an insignificant factor in the situation. The major factor is the wide fluctuations in the number of heifer calves raised.

The long-time outlook of dairy farming as a lifetime occupation seems to me to be satisfactory. The most important thing is the selection of a good farm, preferably one on which can be grown one or more cash crops and one with a good market-milk outlet, preferably for a higher quality of milk such as Grade A. In making a decision on such a question as a lifetime occupation, it is very unwise to consider prices or agricultural conditions at the moment or even for one year. In deciding on the possibilities in dairy farming, one should consider average conditions over a period of at least ten years. Any one year may be well above or well below the average of a period of years. Certainly as far as the immediate future is concerned, one should be careful about going heavily in debt for dairy cows at present high prices.

Flatten Out the Cycles

I believe that the most important single factor in the stabilization of the dairy industry is education of farmers as to the tendency toward cyclical over and under-production so that they may guard against raising too many heifers when cows are temporarily high and raising too few heifers when cows are temporarily cheap. A better understanding of the dairy cow cycle would enable intelligent dairymen to plan for a series of years rather than for one year and by avoiding wide fluctuations in production to assist in the stabilization of the price of their products. Another important factor in the stabilization of the industry is the development of sound cooperative marketing organizations. The Dairymen's League has made excellent progress and is a very important factor in the dairy industry of New York State. I believe that the Dairymen's League and similar cooperative organizations can perform an important service to their members by assisting in this educational work. This takes courage. It would mean under conditions of the past year or so, cautioning farmers against raising too many heifer calves. Similarly, when over-production brings low prices of cows, it would mean pointing out that this condition was temporary and that the number of heifers raised should not be too greatly reduced.

A higher tariff would certainly tend to raise the level of prices, but it would not prevent fluctuations in production and in prices. I believe the only way to avoid the present wide fluctuations is through a comprehensive educational campaign that will point out to farmers the bad effects of the present wide fluctuations and keep them informed as to probable future trends in the industry.

Improving Quality Best Protection

The best protection for the dairymen of New York State is to continually improve the quality of their product. While improved means of transportation will increase the competition with dairy products from other regions, particularly in the production of such concentrated products as cream, fluid milk will always be largely water and the dairymen in the New York milk shed will always have the important advantage in its production over regions more remote from this market. Producers should cooperate with Boards of Health in continually raising the standard of quality. Assurance of quality assists in increasing consumption and is the best insurance against competition from other regions. Given intelligent leadership on the part of cooper-

atives and other farmers' organizations, I believe that the cooperation of consumers can be counted upon in fighting bovine tuberculosis and in paying for the extra cost of higher quality milk. Every time the standards are raised, the available supply is cut down. This means that within a relatively short period, prices must be raised to compensate producers for the increased cost.

The general agricultural price level may be thought of as a norm about which the prices of individual products fluctuate, each the result of its own particular economic situation. In 1922 and 1923, the dairy cycle was swinging below a very low norm. General conditions in the agricultural industry were bad and the dairy industry was even worse than the average of agriculture. Since that time, general agricultural conditions have improved considerably and show promise of further improvement. The next downward swing in the price of

ness that the present prices will be maintained over some period of time. This may be two years, three years, and possibly even four years, but with the tremendous increase in the number of heifers raised and with a decline in beef prices which comes about inevitably because beef is absolutely subject to the effect of supply and demand, we are bound to have an over-production of milk so that we become an exporting nation of dairy products.

A High Tariff Would Help

This of course brings up your third question as to whether or not a higher tariff would protect the dairy industry. My answer to this is that a higher tariff, if made effective and if applied to both milk products and their substitutes, probably would be of considerable benefit to the dairy industry.

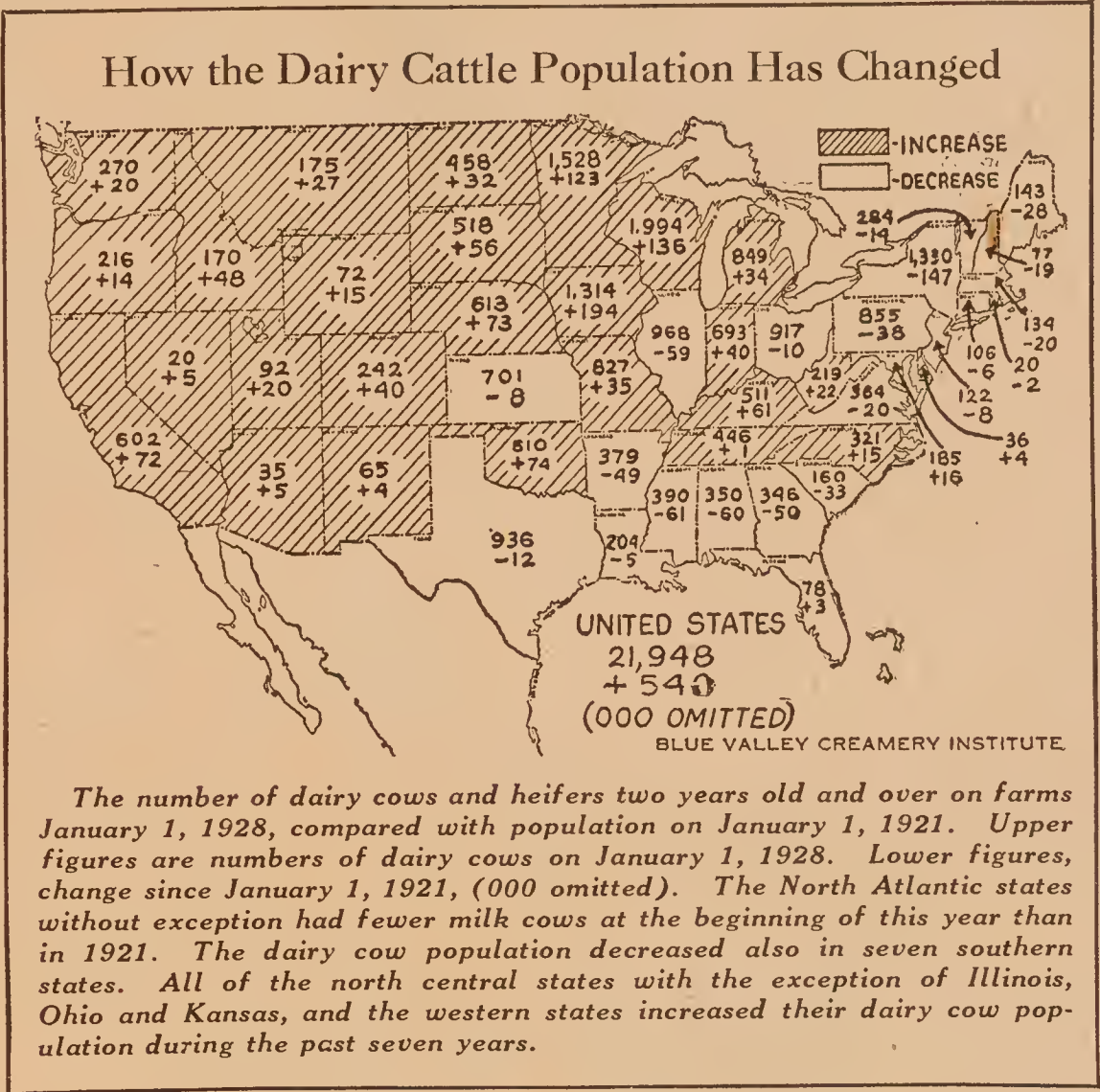
And that raises your fourth question, what, if any, other legislation would help the dairy industry.

Whether it is recognized now or ten years from now, it is going to be necessary to in some way protect the dairy industry, as well as other branches of agriculture, from the effect of a fluctuation of supply as compared with domestic demand, or in other words protect the industry against violent fluctuations in prices due to the fact that we may have one or two percent more milk products than can be consumed in this country, and thus lose most of the benefit of the tariff.

Are there evidences more than formerly of stability? There are. There are more agencies in the dairy industry working to increase consumption, to better quality, to disseminate information leading to control of production and better organization factors in each of these to get this information to the point where it will do the most good. This includes organization of farmers through which the individual farmer is given information as to probable trends in the market and as to probable or possible losses due to market conditions. This cannot help but lend stability to the industry. The agencies mentioned are the distributors of milk and milk products, National Dairy Council, Dry Milk Institutes, associations of equipment men, associations of distributors, cooperative organizations of farmers, etc.

In answer to your question, "If you were a young man well trained in the science of agriculture, would dairying look good to you as a long time occupation?"—it would, providing I had decided to make agriculture my life's occupation. If I had not definitely decided that, then I should investigate very carefully the comparative returns between agriculture and other industries, and if I found that there was a wide

(Continued on Page 8)



Dairy Industry Is Becoming More Stable

By FRED H. SEXAUER

Pres. Dairymen's League Cooperative Association

IN reference to a possibility of there being a larger production than consumption of dairy products than the country would warrant, would say that the trend of every commodity in the past has been a large production with a low price and later a small production with a fairly high price.

This situation, of course, is complicated as far as milk is concerned because milk today is protected by a tariff, which tariff is only effective so long as we are on an import basis. According to a statement made by Mr. Wood of the Department of Agriculture, we are importing only two days' supply of milk per year. Should we decrease our consumption by that relative amount, we would be on an export basis in which case the tariff would not be effective, or at least not fully effective, and prices of necessity would drop. This same thing is true if our production increases relatively faster than our consumption, a condition which to my way of thinking is much more likely to occur, taking the United States as a whole, than is the former situation.

In my opinion and the opinion of my associates here, if cows continue to be tested out through the T. B. eradication program and beef remains at a high price for some time, then it is entirely possible for dairymen to so conduct their busi-

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**A.A.'s Western New York
Farm and Home Talk**



Farms Are Changing Hands

THE country is often thought of

By M. C. BURRITT

thirty-mile radius of a large city with

as a place of stability of population as well as farms, where little change takes place. But if it ever was such a place it is so no longer. The owner-

ship and use of farms is changing so rapidly just now as almost to amount to a social-economic revolution. In some parts of the state these changes have long been in motion and there has been almost a complete change in the occupancy of the land and in the farming.

Western New York, however, with its productive land, wide crop diversity and generally favorable conditions has long been thought of as a region of very stable farming. I well remember the time when one, asked the price of land here, would have difficulty in answering, because too few farms ever changed hands to establish a price. Farms were seldom for sale and only then to settle estates or for similar good reasons.

How the majority of western New York farms are for sale and at prices that make them excellent values. I believe that an estimate that twenty-five per cent of our farms have changed hands in the last five—most of them in the last three—years is not far wrong. I can think of six farms all within less than a mile of me that have changed both ownership and occupancy within the past year. Few of us realize what a state of flux our farming is in at present.

City Men Are Buying Farms

The causes of change are several but they are mainly low returns and discouragement on the part of old owners who are nearly always farmers and the desire of city men to have a farm and to escape growing high costs of living in the city. New owners are not always city men, but in probably nearly fifty per cent of the cases they are. New owners who are farmers are usually younger men and sellers as a rule are older people. These conditions are perhaps typical within a

more changes and more city men on farms nearer the city.

The results of these changes may be revolutionary in some communities and they are always a powerful influence both socially and economically.

Young Farmers Produce Intensively

The younger farmer who comes in will usually begin to farm more intensively with modern equipment. He produces more intensive crops and abandons many old crops such as timothy hay and some of the grains. He is mainly concerned with as large an income as possible for he is apt to be in debt and the farm his sole source of livelihood. The city man, on the other hand, who often (and as a rule wisely) retains his job in the city and commutes, usually begins on his house, repairing it and putting in modern improvements. To him the farm is first a place to live and the improvement of the land to support himself is not so necessary and is his second thought. Moreover he is likely to know better how to improve his house than his land. There is always a danger at this point that the city man's farming will become a source of expense instead of income and after a few years that he will find the burden too heavy and give it up.

One of the best things such a man can do is to join the Farm Bureau and consult frequently with the county agent. He might do well also to select an experienced farmer in the neighborhood as an adviser. It is very difficult to make a farm pay nowadays, even with the best methods and judgment, a fact which the average newcomer finds to his sorrow after trying it for a year or two. If he is wise he will neglect no opportunity to get all the help he can.

New Families Add to Social Life

The coming of these new families into a neighborhood is not without its advantages and may mean much to a community. Trained in a different environment they are usually progressive and stand for improvements that many

(Continued on Page 14)



Husbands had better beware of wives so skillful as these with the rolling pin. This dummy figure was used at a New England farmer's picnic as a target in order to see which woman contestant could score the most hits or throw the roller the farthest. You see the picture of the two winners. Many affairs offer opportunity for such a contest.

A Farmer Goes Vacationing

(Continued from Page 1)

and enthusiasm, made the address of welcome while at Madrid or Chipman it was the good Scotsman, Tommy Rutherford, who was the wheel-horse of the Institute. As for Tom Purvis, I think he came to any Institute that he could hear of that was within traveling distance—that is to say a dozen miles or so. All of these men were much older than I and most of them have gone (as we learned to say during the War) "Over There." As the years pass, more ghosts come to sit by one's fire side than ever walked in any churchyard.

Those big meetings were years ago and belong to a bygone Golden Age. So many new forms of instruction and entertainment have come into our lives that the ordinary type of agricultural gathering with "speakers" from a distance who will "address the meeting" creates, to say the least, mighty little excitement. Many of the Farm Bureaus of the state have a very loyal and enthusiastic membership and once in a while I see an annual Farm Bureau meeting which in attendance and spirit is reminiscent of the old days. However, I hazard the statement that today no possible program, even if it was made up of the greatest agricultural names in this country, could possibly bring together any such audience as was habitually gathered on winter afternoons and evenings a generation ago in some of these North Country communities.

Very prominent in Farm Institute work through many years was Dean ("Herb") Cook. It has been my happy fortune to have known him intimately for more than thirty years. I have traveled, eaten and slept with him in those receding days when we went barn-storming around the state together. Very few men have ever equaled him in their contact with varied and extensive agricultural activities. I have known him as dairy farmer, cheese factory operator, Farm Institute worker, then ten years as Director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton and then of recent years a large scale producer of certified milk on the old home farm. His "Plow Handle Talks" seem to me to be the concentrated essence of agricultural experience and I know they have delighted thousands of A.A. readers. Some months ago he wrote me that he was seriously ill. The other day I called on him where his old stone house and his great barns stand beside the Utica-Carthage state road. I found him somewhat broken of body but keen of mind and from his wheel-chair he threw up his hand in the old time gesture of welcome. I know that through me he would like to send greeting to the hundreds of boys who were under his care while he was Dean at Canton, to the tens of thousands of men who will remember him from the old Farm Institute days and then to that other and later host who have come to know him through the A.A. How many points of agricultural life he has touched! How much of farm lore and wisdom he has garnered! This genial, whimsical, lovable Sage of Denmark.

I believe it is true that as a whole Northern New York has less of historic interest than some other portions of the state. The discovery (as American History goes) of this region is ancient. French explorers and Jesuit missionaries at a very early date used the St. Lawrence as a pathway for their canoes and Samuel Champlain first saw the wonderful lake which bears his name in 1609—the same year by the way that Henry Hudson first entered New York Bay and sailed up the great river as far as the site of Troy but both Lake Champlain and the upper St. Lawrence long remained a route for trade and for war rather than the gateways for permanent colonization. In 1749 the French built a fort close by the present site of the railroad depot at Ogdensburg and today a shaft marks the spot which was probably the first permanent foothold of the white man in Northern New York. As a whole, however, settlement waited until more than a generation after the Revolution and all this region was lit-

erally a "howling wilderness" years after the Hudson and Mohawk valleys and much of New England had achieved a secure and substantial civilization and a considerable density of population. The active settlement of the country north of the Adirondacks went on with great rapidity during the first third of the last century and the foundation stock was Yankees who swarmed in from northern New England along with a direct emigration of Irish and Scotch seeking cheap land at a time when the West had not yet been opened up and when eastern land was no longer as cheap and plentiful as it once had been.

In a little cemetery in the heart of the village of Canton I visited the grave of Silas Wright. He was a Massachusetts man by birth, an early pioneer of St. Lawrence County, a farmer, a holder of many offices of trust and responsibility including 16 years in the United States Senate and the Governorship of our state during the troublous years of the anti-rent War. They say that throughout his long public career he remained plain and simple in tastes and habits; at heart still a son of the soil and at the conclusion of his term as Governor he

retired to his Canton farm. He lies beneath a very simple shaft with scarcely a word of history or eulogy—and it would have been easy to have said much.

* * *

I remember that from time to time and at some length I have written concerning John Brown of Harper's Ferry and the last time being a bit ashamed of myself for having dwelt so much on one topic, I promised that thereafter I would forever hold my peace. Now I crave permission to write of him very briefly once again.

Some years ago I visited Brown's farm and grave at North Elba and the other day we turned aside at Potsdam and drove almost a hundred miles which carried us pretty well across the Adirondacks and so came again to the high mountain valley that was his home. The first time I was there it struck me as a desperately poor farm out of which to grub a living. Looking at it the other day I realized that it was at least as good a farm as could be found in that inhospitable region. It lies almost in the heart of the mountains and the high peaks stand around on every hand but here is a considerable area of light loam land and here

Brown deemed that somehow he could make a living and a home.

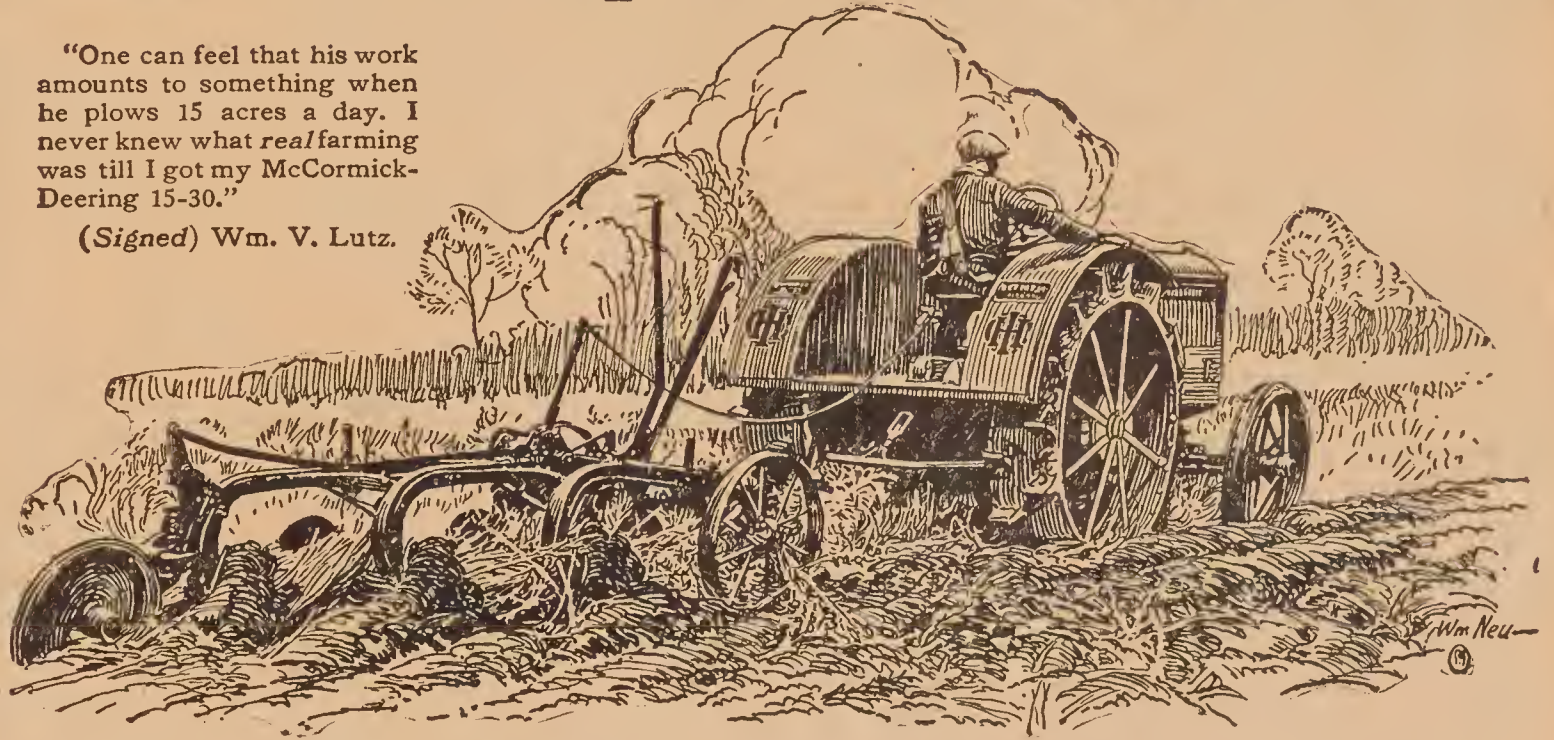
The low, unpainted house which he built in 1849 still stands and for ten years it was a sort of home—perhaps the nearest to a home that he ever knew during his irregular, disordered life. Here he left his wife and younger children when he went forth to his last wild adventure at Harper's Ferry and when that was over his wife brought back his body and buried it at the base of the enormous granite boulder that lies hard by the door. It was a particularly fine bit of sentiment which saw to it that forty years later the remains of twelve of his followers were brought and laid beside the Chieftain for whose dream they died.

The house and farm have been the property of the State of New York for more than twenty years and above his grave flies his country's flag—the flag that in his mistaken way Brown passionately loved. The grave lies remote from any main highway and no effort is made to advertise or commercialize it but this year more than six thousand names were written in the Visitors' Book. And so it indeed has come to pass that "HIS SOUL GOES MARCHING ON."

Don't Underpower YOUR Farm!

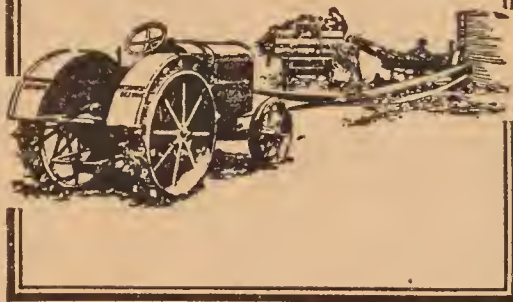
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Every animal from herd under State and Federal Supervision—mostly Accredited—60 day retest privilege.

Sale starts at 10 A. M. each day—Lunch served on the grounds at noon.

100 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 100

All selected from Allegany and Steuben Counties—two of the oldest T.B. Clean counties of the east. Cattle to be offered in many instances are consigned by the third generation of Holstein breeders in the same family.

75 Fresh Cows and Heavy Springers

and very richly bred including several cows with C.T.A. Records well above 10,000-lb. of milk in a lactation period.

A 30-lb. Cow to be Sold

This cow is *Oatka Pontiac Korndyke 3d*, who made 31.05 lb. of butter in 7 days with 553.1 lb. of milk and a butterfat test of 4.49%. As a four year old she made 27.47 lb. of butter with 584 lb. of milk. This cow is 7 years old, sired by a son of the only seven time 30 lb. cow *Glista Ernestine*, and out of a 30.60 lb. cow, whose dam in turn is the 32.40 lb. cow, *Oatka Spofford*. She thus is the third generation of 30 lb. cows, and is due to freshen in January.

The Other Offerings Include

a daughter of the famous *Colantha Denver Champion*, sire of a 41 lb. cow, and a son of a 39.87 lb. cow; and a First Prize two year old at the Allegany County Fair, 1928.

One Dozen Bulls Ready for Service

including a son of the 30 lb. cow, *Sadie Butter Girl Spofford*, who gave 700.7 lb. of milk in 7 days and at 5 years she also made 29.99 lb. of butter with 647 lb. of milk. She has a 31 lb. daughter with 1100 lb. in a year.

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Where Do We Go from Here in Dairying?

(Continued from Page 5)

disparity between the returns of agriculture and other organizations, I should make my decision based on that investigation and my desire to live in the country; but as between dairying and other branches of agriculture, dairying has every evidence of being more stable in the future than it has in the past, and in relation to other branches of agriculture, more profitable.

Is There Danger of Western Milk?

Regarding increased transportation facilities and refrigeration, these are always going to bring larger areas into competition for local markets with nearby areas. That these are not extended and used to a greater extent than the market needs is one of the problems which face farmer organizations, and the fact that these facilities have not been used to their fullest extent is, I believe, due to the efforts of organized farmers to educate those interested in the industry to the necessity and value of providing a constant remunerative market to the men who over a period of years have supplied that market.

If the dairy industry in this country is in better shape than other branches of agriculture, whether due to more extensive use of the product, whether due to protection of tariff laws, whether due to other factors, I believe that the reason for that centers about the fact that dairy farmers throughout the United States are better organized, both locally and nationally than are any other commodity group of farmers.

On your last question regarding the attitude of the consuming public toward the cooperation with producers in fighting such diseases as bovine tuberculosis and whether the public is willing to pay the extra costs necessary, it is my opinion that the consuming public desires a healthy, disease free, highly safe-guarded food product. Particularly is this true when the food product under consideration forms a large part of the food of the children. For that reason I believe their cooperation will be continued.

When the movement has gone so far as to make available a sufficient quantity of that type of milk so that its diseased free character can be added to the limitations under which milk can come into the market, the consumer will have no choice but to pay such additional cost, for in the final analysis those costs will be reflected in the cost of producing milk. With sufficient organization so that the producer has a voice in the sale of his milk, those costs can be taken into consideration. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the additional cost to the individual cannot be considered until a sufficient number have met the conditions to meet that diseased free character the market requires.

* * *

Equalize Milk Production

By CLARK W. HALLIDAY

Secretary Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association

I AM rather optimistic about the future of the dairy industry. If I were a young man well trained in the science of agriculture, dairying as a long time occupation would look good to me.

The market for dairy products, especially for fluid milk, is getting better. The rapid growth of the cities and also the greater use of milk per capita can hardly fail to continue to strengthen and stabilize the market. I believe that the average of prices will slowly continue to rise. The per capita consumption of both fluid milk and cheese is still far below what it should be. It is the duty of dealers, producers and health officials to see that the milk supply is kept pure and wholesome and that consumers are made aware of the fact and educated to more fully appreciate its real food value. Much progress has already been made but we are still a long way from the goal.

One of the greatest needs at the present time is to make the production

of milk more nearly equal to the demand. Everybody knows that there is a heavy surplus in the late spring and early summer and a scramble for more milk in November and December. Propaganda will not correct this condition. Price alone can do it. The consumer must be taught that it costs much more to make milk when the cows have to be stabled, fed and manicured than when they can be in the pastures and gather their own feed. The consumer must be educated to pay a considerably higher price for milk in winter than in summer. He will soon have to do it if he has all the milk he needs in November and December.

I am not much of a believer in trying to help the farmer by any kind of legislation—especially the kind that results in upsetting economic laws. Regardless of all other factors, the supply of milk and the demand for it will eventually determine the price.

Increased transportation facilities and refrigeration will not tend to lessen prices to producers. There is very little danger from "western milk." There seems to be no desire on the part of city health officers to widen the milk shed and there are economic reasons for not doing it. Further than that, as has been so clearly pointed out by Professor Ross of Cornell, the freight differential is too great to allow western milk in fluid form to come into the eastern markets, so long as western markets are relatively as good as now—and they are getting better all the time.

I do not believe that dairying has ever had better prospects than right now although no branch of agriculture is yet receiving its fair share of national prosperity.

* * *

Need Better Control of Markets

By PETER G. TEN EYCK

Former Chairman Producers Program Committee

IT is my impression that we have not over-produced in our dairy products any more than any other line of business has over-produced at the present time, and therefore, a slackening of the consumption would not affect us to any greater extent than any other line.

There is a difference between dairy products which are perishable and non-perishable. I mean by that, that the falling off of the use of milk would have an effect upon the dairy industry as it would take longer to adjust itself than any other line of industry.

It is true that prices follow in cycles in all lines of business and the dairy industry is no different from any other line. I feel, however, that the prices of our dairy products have not been exceedingly high and if the industry were properly organized, there should be no fear that the prices would become lower. I feel they are more stable today than in the past. Looking at the future of the dairy business as a whole, I think any young man with proper knowledge and with the proper financial backing can make no mistake in going into it.

A higher tariff will help some but what we need is better organization and a better control of marketing conditions. If milk is bought at the by-ways and hedges, it will create a surplus in the consuming centers and will hurt the dairymen located within the various milk sheds because the dairies which are located beyond the control of these local ordinances will be placed at an advantage as they cannot be inspected and made to live up to the expensive requirements that local ordinances have placed upon the dairy industry within their jurisdiction.

If milk is brought in from localities outside of local ordinances where it is consumed, the consumers will not get as good a commodity and the dairies producing a 100 per cent commodity will be unable to compete successfully with this outside competition.

I feel that the public must be educated to the fact that if they demand

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a sufficient supply of good, clean, wholesome, and healthy milk produced under city ordinances, with a low bacteria count in some instances under uneconomic requirements, they should pay enough so that the producer can afford to produce milk to meet their requirements.

I feel that the milk industry is no different from any other industry and should be paid a price commensurate with the cost. One of the ways to allow the producer more would be to cut the cost of distribution. If this is impossible, a higher price will have to be paid by the public but surely the farmer deserves a fair return on money invested and labor performed and should be allowed a fair profit the same as all other business enjoys today.

* * *

Milk Needs More Advertising

By PROFESSOR E. S. SAVAGE

New York State College of Agriculture

FIRST in answer to your letter I will give you my opinion on the questions involved.

1. I am not familiar with the stock of butter, cheese and condensed milk on hand, but I believe there is a considerable stock of these products on hand all the time, so that the product is really ahead of the consumption, and I believe that the manufacture of dairy products is such that there is some leeway there.

Of course, so far as fluid milk is concerned this is difficult of control and any letup in consumption will produce considerable surplus, although surplus cream stored does help out some in the slump and low places.

2. I believe that the price of dairy commodities will not go down very much. I think that they will stay where they are for some time.

3. The thing that indicates to me the stability for at least a short period of time is the elimination of disease. I think for a few years we can look for prosperity in the dairy business for two reasons, (a) there is a real shortage of dairy cattle, (b) as long as the price of meat animals stays up there will be less tendency to go into milk production. If I were a young man and desired to farm instead of going into the mercantile business I would certainly look to dairying to help.

I think that one of the things which will help more than anything else is money spent by co-operative milk producing associations for publicity and advertising. Then I think that a large organization could make some attempt at controlling production by areas. I think it can be done. For example, there is an increasing demand in the New York Milk Shed. Therefore, it seems to me that an effort should be made for uniform and controlled production by plants. Without being very familiar with the tariff I am in favor of higher tariff on agricultural products as a general thing.

4. I do not think of any particular legislation that will help at the present time. Instead of more legislation we should have the courage to support our co-operative organizations that already exist, give them all the support there is and if there is trouble in the organization try to correct that, but do not hold back support of large co-operatives simply because there is some detail in the management with which we do not agree.

5. The attitude of the public in my mind is controlled by education and advertising. I think the problem of tuberculosis, abortion and such diseases is the problem of the producer and he should get the public on his side by cleaning up these diseases and advertising that he has pure milk, then they will buy it.

I have always regretted that the Dairymen's League did not go clear through into the retail distribution of milk. I suppose that it is too late now, but when it was young and smaller I think that it might perhaps have done it.

(To Be Continued)

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairyman's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairyman's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese...	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Regains Lost Ground

CREAMERY	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 2, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	49 1/2-50	48 -48 1/2	48 1/2-49
Extra (92s).....	49 -	47 1/2-48 -	48 -
84-91 score.....	43 1/2-48 1/2	42 1/2-47	39 1/2-47
Lower Grades.....	42 -43	41 1/2-42	38 1/2-39

The butter market has regained all of the ground it lost during the recent depression. All of those factors which served to depress the market have disappeared. The reverse conditions have replaced them almost entirely. First

the weather has swung around to sharp and clear with lower temperatures. This has had a stimulating effect on consumption. Advices show sharp shrinkage in the make with the advent of colder weather. The more limited receipts have enabled a satisfactory reduction of street stocks and heavier withdrawals from cold storage. Out of town buyers are more active, absorbing very closely fresh receipts and cutting into reserves. Furthermore, the upward turn of prices has resulted in a renewal of speculative activity. Regular buyers show a disposition to go somewhat beyond their usual complements, resulting in a satisfactory and healthy tone to the market.

Right now the situation looks quite bullish. Production has shrunk to a marked degree and will continue to do so until all of the cows are housed and on full winter feed. Of course, we are talking now of all of the large butter producing areas throughout the country. Advices indicate that the shrinkage is going to continue also until cows begin to freshen. A number of sections are turning out less butter than they did a year ago at this time and buyers are looking with much concern at the 12,000,000 pound shortage of reserves. Many are inclined to buy ahead. All this goes to substantiate our statements of several weeks ago that the outlook is good. We can expect brief fluctuations in the market; but basically the situation is satisfactory.

Fresh Cheese Firmer in the West

STATE	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 2, 1927
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy			27 1/2-29
Fresh Average.....	-25 1/2		-25 1/2
Held Fancy	28 -28 1/2	28 -28 1/2	27 1/2-29
Held Average			

The weakness in the fresh cheese market, reported in these columns last week has been somewhat dissipated. The situation in the cheese market is a little more touchy than in the butter market. Held cheese has been firm right along. Grinders have been heavy users of well cured stock in the manufacture of various forms of cheese. However, our cold storage holdings have been steadily increasing, the into-storage movement exceeding that of a year ago. Naturally, this is bound to react on the fresh market for with large supplies buyers have been reluctant to take on added stocks except at concession. There is not enough business in strictly fancy marks to warrant quotations. There has been some trading at 25 1/2 cents for fairly good cheese, and a few lots have been available at 24 1/2 cents.

The cheese market, however, is not free of some rather disturbing elements. On October 25 last year we had approximately fourteen and a half million pounds of cheese in storage in the ten cities making daily reports. This year those same cities report 19,843,000 pounds; quite an appreciable increase, practically 33 1/3%. Furthermore, from October 18 to October 25 a year ago there were withdrawn from cold storage 545,000 pounds, while this year during the same period withdrawals amounted to only 47,000 pounds (about the same amount as went into storage). These figures are from the ten cities making daily reports.

Eggs Meeting Slightly Better Demand

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 2, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	64-68	64-68	72-76
Average Extras ..	60-64	55-63	68-71
Extra Firsts	40-56	40-50	58-65
Firsts	33-40	33-38	49-55
Gathered	31-45	31-45	38-62
Pullets	33-38	33-38	36-43
Pewees	29-30	29-30	
BROWNS			
Hennery	51-60	49-58	59-63
Gathered	33-50	33-48	40-58

A slightly better demand prevailing in the egg market is keeping stocks moving. We can get some consolation from that fact for a few weeks ago trade was quite sluggish. Street stocks were accumulating, storage eggs were not moving freely, and the market as a whole seemed stagnant. Fresh goods were not clearing well and the cold storage deal was causing a headache to many. Although prices are not

what they should be, the tone of the market is a lot better.

Top quality nearbys are not moving over freely. The price to the consumer is quite high considering the entire range of values and Mrs. John H. Housewife is beginning to call a halt. She finds that she can get very good eggs of a grade slightly below tops which accounts for the fact that average extras have improved materially in price. Few eggs arriving are good enough to be classed as closely selected extras. In fact the bulk of the arrivals show a large proportion of eggs that indicate the effect of holdings and most of these can not be sold at other than a considerable concession. That is why the lower grades show no improvement over a week ago.

Edge Off Live Poultry Market

	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 2, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	30-33	-35	20-26
Leghorn	25-27	-30	15-17
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-28	35-36	17-25
Leghorn	22-26	-30	13-26
BROILERS			
Colored	31-42	36-40	-35
Leghorn	26-38	-38	25-
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	45-50	40-50	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	24-28	25-30	20-27

The edge is off the live poultry market compared with a week ago. Although at this writing the strike is still in effect there is talk of an early settlement, which will undoubtedly mean that values will reduce further. Much stock is being forced out at concessions, particularly the less desirables.

The slaughter houses did not effect a clearance over the last week end of October and with a possible settlement of the strike in the offing the situation is not over strong. Under the circumstances any one shipping express poultry should hesitate about putting in a few poor quality birds to fill up the crate.

The Thanksgiving holiday falls on November 29th and undoubtedly the best market days will be the 26th and 27th. Last year poultry showed the best prices on Monday previous to Thanksgiving when colored fowls sold from 24 to 28 cents and leghorns sold from 16 to 21 cents. Colored chickens sold from 26 to 30 cents, with small birds getting the preference. Plymouth Rock broilers brought from 37 to 40 cents. Turkeys brought 45 to 50 cents. Ducks varied from 23 to 28 cents and geese from nearby points brought 30 cents. If the market holds its present level we will certainly be a whole lot better off this year than last. Time your shipments to arrive in the New York market early on the 26th, and not later than the morning of the 27th. By the 28th most of the buying will have been completed. It will be more of a retailer's day.

Potato Trade Still Slow

STATE	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 2, 1927
150 lb. sack....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.	1.75-1.85		
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.65-1.90	1.50-1.75	2.75-3.10
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.00-2.25		3.25-3.75
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack....			-3.10
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	1.75-2.10		3.50-3.75
No. 1		1.75-2.00	
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50	4.15-4.40
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack....	1.60-1.75	1.50-1.75	

Trading in the potato market is still a slow and very discouraging affair. Maines in sacks are just a shade better than last week, but as a whole the market is still very sick. There are some facts that we can not readily correlate. Last year Long Islands brought practically twice what they are bringing this year. Certainly we haven't got twice as many potatoes. At the same time Maine potatoes do not show a similar difference. Just now we can expect rather low prices for potatoes when digging is being completed and surplus over storage facilities is being moved into market. However, the market isn't working right when such wide differences prevail.

There is a question in the minds of many whether it is going to pay to hold potatoes this year. Certainly it

seems almost impossible that values could go any lower, and we do not believe that they will. At the same time we do not expect any sky-rocketing except on a few brief occasions when the elements may conjure. However, we do believe that wise storing and business like merchandising is going to pay. If everybody holds back, the price is sure to go up and perhaps soar high. Then undoubtedly everybody will ship, and the bottom will go out of the bucket. That is not wise merchandising. A steady paying-out of stocks during the late fall and winter as the market needs the goods without over supplying is going to mean more money in the end for the growers. There are always a few bitter enders who some years make and some years lose on the long hold. It is too early to talk about that, at least until we get the "intention to plant" report from the early southern states.

Meats and Live Stock

	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 2, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	16.50-17.00	15.75-16.00	16.00-16.50
Medium	11.50-16.25	11.00-15.50	11.00-15.75
Culls	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.00	5.50-9.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.75-14.25	13.25-14.00	15.00-15.50
Medium	11.75-13.50	11.75-13.00	12.00-14.75
Common	8.50-11.50	8.50-11.50	8.75-11.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.75-9.00	8.50-8.75	6.50-7.00
Medium	6.50-8.50	6.50-8.25	4.50-6.25
Cutters	4.50-6.75	4.00-6.00	2.50-4.50
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.75	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.75-14.25	13.00-13.35	13.25-13.50
Medium	12.00-13.50	12.00-12.50	10.00-13.00
Culls	9.00-10.00	6.00-7.50	8.00-9.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	9.50-10.00	9.75-10.25	9.25-9.75
130-160 lbs.....	10.00-10.25	10.25-10.50	9.75-10.50
Av. 200 lbs.....	10.25-	10.25-10.60	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20-.25	.20-.25	.25-.28
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.13-.23	.12-.22	.10-.22

It looks as though the strike on the local butchers has fallen a little flat, veal being up to 17 cents again.

Lambs have also recovered about \$1.50 a hundred on the best marks. Steers are two shilling higher.

Bulls and cows are unchanged. The outlet for country dressed veal is better. The supply is fair but receivers are looking for increased receipts and consequently are keeping stock moving. A few exceptionally fine marks have brought premiums over the quotation above.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.16 1/8	1.12 7/8	1.25 1/8
Corn (Dec.) .....	.82	.80 1/2	.82 3/4
Oats (Dec.) .....	.43 1/2	.43	.48 1/8
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.57 1/8	1.60	1.51 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.....	1.05 3/8	1.22	.99 3/8
Oats, No. 2 .....	.54	.54	.60 3/4
FEEDS			Oct. 29,
(At Buffalo)			1927
Grade Oats	35.00	35.50	36.00
Spring Bran	32.50	32.00	28.50
Hard Bran	34.75	34.00	31.75
Standard Mids	33.00	32.50	29.50
Soft W. Mids	41.00	40.00	40.00
Flour Mids	40.00	39.00	35.00
Red Dog	45.00	45.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	36.50	37.00	36.00
Yel. Hominy	36.00	36.50	35.00
Corn Meal	38.00	43.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	53.50	53.50	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	47.00	48.00	40.50
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	51.00	43.50
43% C. S. Meal	54.00	54.00	45.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	57.00	55.00	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Briefs About Fruits and Vegetables

There has been no material change in the APPLE market since last week. Prices are practically identical, with the exception of Baldwins, the fanciest of which have advanced 50 cents a bushel basket and 50 cents a barrel.

CABBAGE has been moving only (Continued on Page 20)

WANTED: Competent married farmer to take charge of 350 acre farm near Stamford, Conn. Furnish references, state experience and salary expected in first letter. BOX 350 care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

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Due to our enormous outlet we have opened another house in West Washington Market where we handle live poultry exclusively and our present house calves, lambs, eggs and dressed poultry. These houses are operated by the same experienced salesmen, under the supervision of Mr. Berman who has satisfied thousands of shippers for twenty five years. Daily returns at top market. Write for market information, tags, coops, etc. This arrangement enables shippers to send their various products to one firm conveniently. Compare our sales with others. JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC., West Washington Market, New York City. References: Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., and all agencies.

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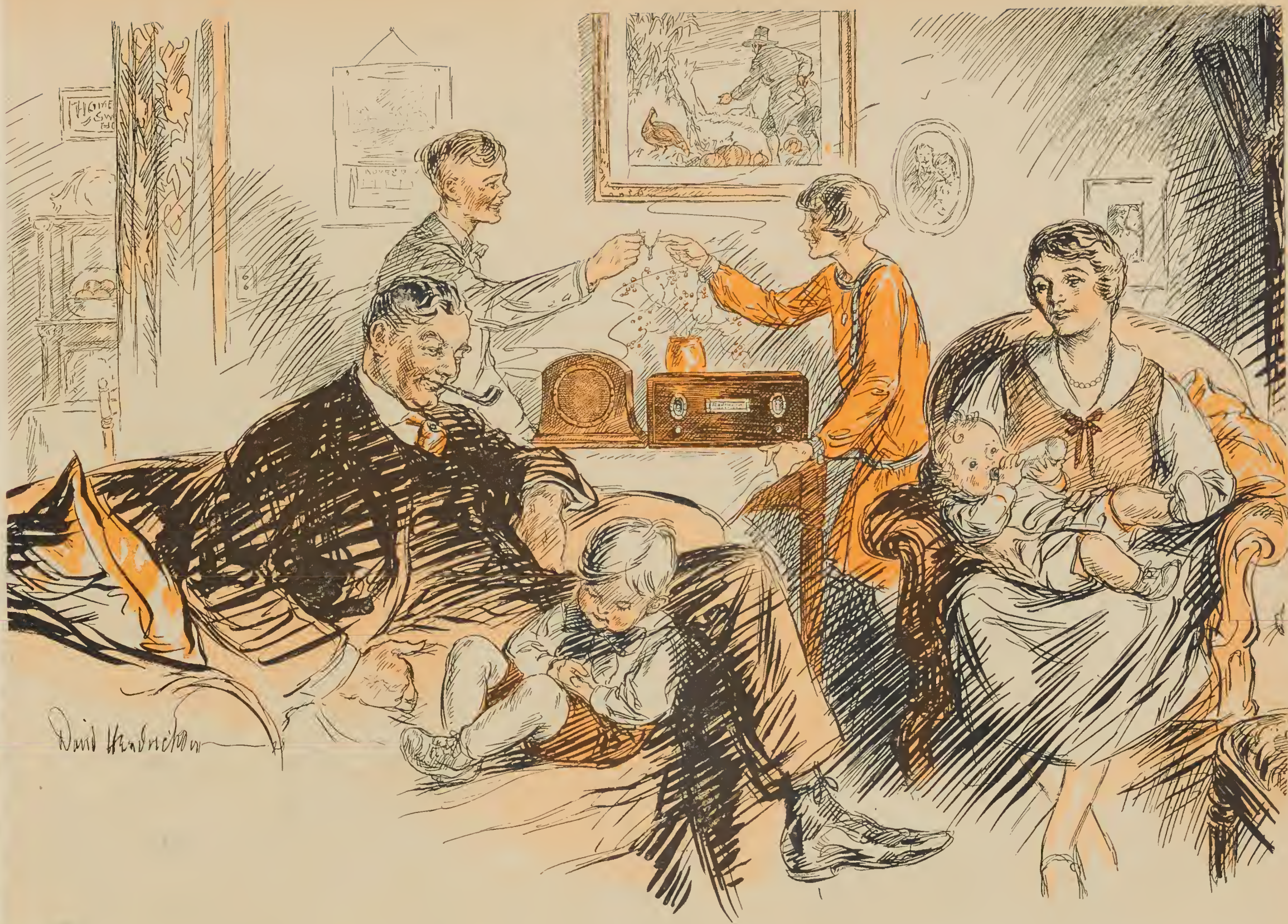
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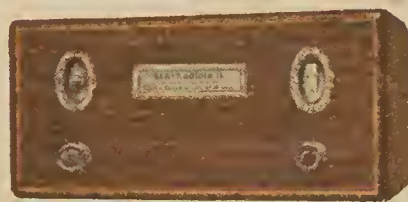
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Radiola 16 is specially designed for fine broadcast reception in homes that do not have central station electric service. For the "wired home," the most popular receiver is the Radiola 18

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RCA RADIOLA 16—Very compact, sturdy, battery-operated 6-tube receiver. Single dial control. Perfected RCA tuned-radio-frequency circuit. Mahogany finished cabinet. \$82.75 (with Radiotrons).

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RCA sets may readily be purchased from RCA Radiola Dealers on the RCA Time Payment Plan.

The New RCA EDUCATIONAL HOUR

Season of 1928-29

From October 26 to May 10 Walter Damrosch will conduct a series of educational concerts for schools, Friday mornings at 11 (Eastern Standard Time) through 27 broadcasting stations.

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Red Tread Boots

This Red Tread short is built especially for reasonable service and for those who do not want to tie up more money in a longer-wearing boot.

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"Red Treads" are not to be confused with "cheap" or "price" boots because Hood is proud of the wear records these boots are showing and puts the Hood name prominently across the red rubber strip on the sole. Look for this Hood name and the red tread identifying strip—it's Hood's protection for you. Red Treads are also made in hip, sporting and Storm King tops.

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Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

Prominent North Country Dairyman Passes Away--County Notes

WITH the passing of C. Fred Boshart of Lowville, the North Country has lost another of its outstanding men in the agricultural field. A graduate of Cornell College of Agriculture and the owner of several farms in Lewis County, Mr. Boshart has had a personal interest in farming, and has always stood for what he has thought was right, and the best for the North Country farmers. The writer has had the privilege of many years' acquaintance with Mr. Boshart, and it has always been a pleasure to visit with him.



W. I. Roe

Farmers' Week At Canton

Farmers' Week at Canton State School of Agriculture will be held November 21, 22, and 23. Wednesday, the 21st, will be Grange day, Thursday will be Farm and Home Bureau day, and Friday will be Dairy and Poultry day. Banquets for the Pomona Grange and for the Farm and Home Bureau will be held on the evenings of their respective days, while the St. Lawrence County Breeders' Association will have their annual banquet on Friday night, the 23d.

Among the speakers will be: Commissioner of Agriculture Berne A. Perke; Jared Van Wagenen of Lawyersville, well known to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers through his whimsical, honest and human writings; E. S. Savage, of the Cornell Department of Animal Husbandry; Fred Sexauer of Auburn, president of the Dairymen's League Inc.; Miss Beulah Blackmore, clothing specialist of Cornell; Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, of the State Home Bureau organization; and E. F. Gustafson of the Cornell Department of Agronomy. This program sounds very interesting indeed, and brings together speakers on a variety of subjects that are well worth anyone's time to take in.

Youngsters Score At Dairy Show

North Country 4-H Club workers scored heavily at the National Dairy Show again this year. Clyde Kirk of Adams won first with his Brown Swiss heifer, the first year he has been in 4-H work. Wendell Wicks of Oxbow; Loretta Clark of Potsdam; George Clark of Potsdam and Herbert Putnam of Gouverneur; all won first prizes in their classes, leaving only one out of the six firsts won by New York to go elsewhere than to the Northern New York workers. Out of three championship showman awards Northern New York boys secured two, Herbert Putnam of Gouverneur winning the Ayrshire and Barton Armstrong of Ogdensburg winning the Jersey prizes. These young people certainly did well, and in addition to doing credit to the organization with which they work, have gained a wonderful experience.

Ditching With Dynamite

Up in St. Lawrence County they are doing a lot of ditch work with dynamite. Leon Claus, the county agricultural agent,

is planning the events from time to time during the summer, and getting a lot of people interested in this easier method of ditching. John Harrington of Canton, a dynamite expert, is the man who actually carries out the program, and astonishes the crowds by the amount of work he is able to accomplish. It reminds us of the time just after the war when Zebel Barrington came down from the north end of the county to see E. D. Ransom shoot some ditches by way of showing how much elbow grease could be saved. Zebel allowed that the old fashioned method was the best, by gosh. When Ransom yelled for everyone to get out of the way, he only walked a little way, and then started back just as the whole countryside rose up in the famous lateral spread. When Zebel had finished picking the mud out of his ears and nose, he looked himself over, then stalked away to the old fiver muttering—"it would have took me all day to dig up mud enough to make me look like this. Dynamite for me next time."

The Lewis County Farm Bureau is planning to increase their membership in a membership campaign which is now under way. With 406 members last year, prizes are being offered to those who secure the most new members this year.

Trespass Problem to be Discussed by E. R. Eastman Over WGY

ONE of the great problems of modern farm life is that of trespassing. The automobile and other means of rapid transportation, make it possible for thousands of city folks to get out quickly into the open country. Most of these people appreciate their privileges but a small minority are having so little regard for the farmer's property that he is beginning to feel antagonistic to all trespassers on his land. What is the solution? E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will discuss this important and interesting subject during the farm program of WGY from 7.30 to 8 P. M., Thursday, November 8.

New York County Notes

Steuben County—After a few cold disagreeable days in late September we have had a remarkable warm fall; a fine time to do fall work. The potato harvest is nearly completed. The result is very discouraging as we doubt if the yield is over 50 percent of normal but the quality is good. There is scarcely anything raised here that is up to normal in yield this year. Much high winds have blown fruit off from the trees. The side hills are nearly all stripped of pine and hemlock timber and now much hardwood timber is being cut for lumber and railroad ties. Feed prices are going down and so is flour. Butter is 50 cents, eggs 45 cents in town but net 60 cents when shipped to the city.—C. H. E.

Cattaraugus County—Fine Fall weather has enabled farmers to get their fall work well in hand. The apple crop was short, many not having enough for home consumption. On some farms there

are cider apples but no market. The Farm Bureau is entering upon a campaign for renewal of membership. Regional suppers are being held with speakers in different parts of the county. A demonstration meeting on control of abortion in dairy cattle was held October 25th at the Pine Tree Farm of Jay Bonsteel near Franklinville. Cornell specialists were in attendance. Messrs. Abbey and Graham of the Farm Bureau are workers on the job every minute and deserve the best support of the farmers for their untiring efforts for Cattaraugus County agriculture. Many members of the grange are making plans to attend the National Grange Session at Washington, November 14-23 where President Coolidge is to make an address.—M. M. S.

Genesee County—Our cold rain terminated in a snow storm. Three Genesee County 4-H Club members will represent the county in a state wide poultry judging contest to be held at Ithaca on November 9th. J. D. Walker, county club agent is arranging the contest and R. L. Pixley, Farm Bureau poultry culler, will instruct the club members in judging and act as a judge over the contest.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Columbia County—We had quite a snow squall Friday. The ice froze on pans in the poultry yards, Thursday and Friday night. Concord grapes, 12 quart basket sell at 70 cents, Delaware Niagaras and Clintons 65 cents, Bartlett pears \$2.00 per basket, Kieffer \$1.50, Secel \$2.50, potatoes \$2.10 for 180 pounds, tomatoes, 12 quart basket, \$1.00, country dressed calves 21 cents per pound, turkeys 58 cents per pound, chickens 40 cents, broilers 49 cents, eggs 60 cents per dozen, small ones 50 cents. In Kinderhook school pupils who have an average of 90 per cent and over in studies have a half holiday the last Friday in every month. Rose Barrymore, chestnut filly owned by W. A. Harder of Valatie won 1st prize at Kentucky State Fair recently in American Saddle Horse Breeders Association futurity. A barn in the town of Livingston, another in North Chatham and one in Elizaville were destroyed by fire last week. A big forest fire in Jackson Corners and another in Elizaville is reported due to the carelessness of hunters.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

THE somewhat thread worn subject of taxation has again become of special importance in the agricultural districts, because of the trend leading to a gradual but positive increased taxation of farm properties, regardless of the statement that Pennsylvania does not levy a state tax upon general property. The method of collecting local general property taxes depends largely upon the municipal dis-

tricts and tax collectors are usually paid a commission. A statement showing the relation of compensations to taxes collected in 29 specified counties of Pennsylvania indicated from .02 percent to 6.9 percent. The average of the entire group is 2.99 percent. So far as a proper equalization of values and just and fair assessments of property are concerned there appears to be no material improvement to be reported.

State College Needs Financial Support

Unlike unfortunate conditions only too prevalent throughout the State a score or more years ago, Governor Fisher has declared emphatically that the State College "must be recognized as a State institution." He also added: "A direct obligation rests on the commonwealth to provide it with proper buildings and equipment." He favors the proposed bond issue for the college.

The city of Reading, Berks County, with a population of over 100,000 was threatened with a milk famine because the city officials issued a demand for only milk produced by tuberculin tested and healthy cows. Many of the dairymen in the district regard the decree as issued too rigid and demanded a modification of the order. Unless a concession is made the producers threaten to seek another channel for the sale of their products.

Resent Killing of Dogs

Eastern Pennsylvania farmers have expressed in unmistakable language their strong opposition to the action of the State Game Commission in permitting the hunting of doe deer by properly licensed hunters, even for a brief period by posting legal notices upon their farms and land generally, forbidding entirely all manner of trespassing under penalty of law. In Berks County entire townships are being advertised as closed against trespassers.

Radios Increasing on Farms

Pennsylvania farmers bear full witness to the fact that prosperity and progress do not remain in status quo so far as the radio and telephone are concerned. In 1924 the triennial census stated that 10,378 radios were in service, while by the end of the present year, fully 30,000 radios will contribute to our welfare and happiness in so many numerous ways. The studies of replacement of the blight-killed American chestnut have not as yet been successful regardless of money spent in discovering a chestnut that is proof against this deadly fungus, which fortunate to relate, is only a host of the chestnut tree family and has not attacked other species of our timber growth.—OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

Farm Notes from Along the Southern Tier

THE grangers of Tioga County entertained those of Tompkins County on Saturday, October 27th at Spencer when Tompkins County presented to Tioga County the "Magic gavel" which Tioga County is to hold for "one month." The different granges of the county will entertain their compatriots and this "gavel" will rest in several different grange homes before being passed out of the county.

The Owego chapter of the Red Cross exceeded its quota of \$500 by over \$250 in the relief for the Florida and Porto Rico sufferers. The Owego chapter included Berkshire, Newark Valley, Candor and Nichols. It is stated that the \$5,000,000 for the West Indies hurricane relief has been successfully terminated by our American people, who have responded so nobly to the Red Cross appeal.

Some Wells Are Dry

There have been several quite piercing snow squalls on October 26th and several heavy downpours of rain previously during the first of the week and rain was badly needed. It is hoped that the ground will be thoroughly soaked and wells and springs filled before winter sets in as it is so very dry in about all parts of the county. Potato digging has been very hard as the ground was so solid and baked.

Special meetings of community committees of Tioga County Farm Bureau Association are being held throughout the county this week and next to work out definite local programmes for farm bureau work for 1929 also to make final plans for the annual membership drive in November. Interest in these meetings is greater than ever before and a much larger program of work is expected.

Around 75 committeemen will take active part in these meetings. These sessions are held yearly for the working out of the general program for the coming year and are considered from a local angle and special community needs provided for. Therefore, a large share of the direction of farm bureau work is done by the farmers themselves.

Some of the principal and most important projects participated in by farm bureau members (of whom there are now over 400 in this county and more expected) are clover-alfalfa work, pasture improvement, feeding the dairy cows, management of farm poultry, tractor school, barn ventilation, meetings, etc. Following these meetings will come a series of regional suppers for the committeemen and their wives, an annual event which takes place preceeding the membership drive. At these meetings, campaign plans will be fully outlined.

Tioga County nurses will hold conferences in Owego, Apalachin and Nichols. These nurses are doing an untold amount of good work, throughout the county. Not only in advising but in actual labor among many who are unable to pay the nurse price.

A piece of hemlock tie was unearthed recently in Owego which was a part of the first railroad construction in these parts and was built in 1833. This wood was in a perfect state of preservation.

Decision is made to include Owego in the Orange County Circuit Race Meet which will gratify all the lovers of horses and horse races. School teaching is far different than in the old days. Now the teachers in high and grade schools are showing "slides" to the pupils of the planting, raising and manufacturing and marketing of cane, maple and beet sugars to their classes.—MRS. D. D. B.

Central New York Notes

THE frost is on the pumpkin and corn is in the shock" or silo; or most of it is. The frost is also on the buckwheat shocks for most all the buckwheat around here is still in the field. It snowed last night and the buckwheat shocks, brown on one side and white on the other, resemble the tents of a huge army encampment. These shocks are full of potential pancakes. What a pity our last spring's run of maple syrup is all gone, now that we have immediate prospects of pancakes and sausage.

Farmers around here have been trying to get some fall plowing done. First it was too dry to plow and the World Series was on the air, and now it is either rainy or cold and the air is charged with election news and political speeches. With the low prices for fruit, potatoes, grain and hay, there is more inspiration in hearing how each party will furnish farm relief than

there is in plowing for another crop next year.

During the past thirty-five years, thousands of farmers in Central New York have been to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca to take the Short Courses. More than usual are going this year. The Short Courses start November 7 and run until Farmers' Week, which is the second week in February.

Farm Bureau membership campaigns are on in most of the counties and the old stand-byes in the Farm Bureaus are renewing as usual, with a good percentage of new members joining in most communities.

Willis Arnold, over south of Auburn, only cut half his hay this year. He said he wanted to wait another year and if the price gets better he will cut it then. Some of the neighbors think his meadows have joined the four and a half million acres of deserted land in New York State.—C. T.

Automobile Licenses At Reduced Cost

JANUARY 1st, 1929

ON the first of the New Year, when they renew their licenses, many thousands of New York State motorists will be getting them at reduced cost, having saved from \$4.00 to \$10.00 by buying their Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance in the



**MERCHANTS MUTUAL
CASUALTY COMPANY**

Head Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

If you do not know our agent in your town, write our home office. Do it now, so you will be prepared to save money when License Day comes.

A New World's Record for Egg Production

(Continued from Page 3)

was a flock of birds that would approach the 300 egg mark and finish the year in such a condition as to make them useful as breeders.

Striving continually towards the goal that he had set, Lowry finally realized part of his ambition this year at the Storrs International Egg Laying Contest. His flock consisting of 2,000 birds does not average 300 eggs, but according to the Connecticut Record of Performance Association records, his average production will approach the mark with an unusually high number of 300 egg hens and many others that will approach the goal with a very creditable record of performance.

Starting with the best of cross bred Hollywood hens that had been bred and trapped for several years by himself, Lowry mated the highest producing vigorous individuals to pure high grade Tancred cockerels. It was this re-combination of well bred, record making, vigorous individuals that is at the present time responsible for what stock he has, and the records that he has broken.

Wins Second as Well as First

To George Lowry goes the greatest honor as a breeder of poultry that has ever been bestowed upon an individual. Not only has his pen No. 66 broken the Storrs competition and the world's record for egg production, but pen No. 65 also entered by Lowry, placed second in the Storrs contest. This is the first time that one breeder has captured the two top honors. Lowry's pen that placed second in the Storrs egg laying contest produced 2,573 eggs in 51 weeks. This second place record while 396 eggs less than the first place pen for the same period of 51 weeks, is 31 eggs higher than the third place record made by Charlescote Farms of Sherborn, Mass., with their Rhode Island Reds.

The Record of the Race

Starting November 1 of last year the entry of White Leghorns by Broadview Farm of Winsted, Conn., placed first for the month. George Lowry's pen was third. For December Broadview still set the pace for the contestants while Lowry was second. This same situation continued during January with Broadview in the lead by 67 eggs and Lowry fourth with his second place winning pen. For the month of February the contestants kept their places with Lowry only 62 eggs behind the leader. Broadview led in March with eight eggs while Lowry captured second and third place in the contest for the period. First place went to Lowry in April leading Broadview with 38 eggs. Lowry's second place pen was third at the time. Positions were held by the leading contestants during the months of May and June. In July the two Lowry pens picked up the lead and carried it to the finish of the contest.

Producers of 300 eggs were more common this year than ever before in the egg laying contest. The number of birds averaging 300 eggs or better for this season at Storrs numbers 10. This is seven more record producers than last year, and far more than for the past sixteen years. Record revised to date indicate that one such bird should appear in every 1100 pullets put through the trapnests.

The High Individual Record

The highest individual record ever made by a bird at the Storrs contest since it began in 1911 was made this year by a Rhode Island Red No. 436 owned by George B. Treadwell of Spencer, Mass. This hen produced 334 eggs in 51 weeks. George Lowry's bird No. 665 placed second with a production of 321 eggs. Third high individual was owned by Charlescote Farm of Sherborn, Mass., with a lay of 2,543 eggs. Not only is this the highest egg record for a pen of Rhode Island Reds in the Storrs contest, but it is believed that it is the highest in the world for the breed. The second best pen in the Red class was owned by Clarence E. Lee,

of Auburn, N. Y. This pen has been setting a rapid pace for the past six months and produced 2,536 eggs for 51 weeks.

In the White Wyandotte class Fisher Poultry Farm of Ontario, Canada, was first with a production of 2,270 eggs. Second honors in the breed went to The Locusts of West Cornwall, Conn., with a lay of 2,215 eggs. In the Barred Rock class R. W. Davis and Sons of Rockland, Maine, had the best pen with 2,087 eggs. Second went to Kerr Chickeries of Frenchtown, N. J. In the White Rock class Granite Springs Farm of Granite Springs, N. Y., was first with a production of 2,138 eggs and E. A. Hirt of South Weymouth, Mass., placed second.

The Twenty Best Pens

Among the twenty best pens of the contest Connecticut had four; Massachusetts, four; Washington state, two; New York, two; Michigan, two; Oregon, Maine, England, New Jersey, Ontario, and Ohio one each.

Pen	Breed and Owner	Eggs
66	George Lowry, W. Leghorns West Willington, Conn.	2969
65	George Lowry, W. Leghorn West Willington, Conn.	2573
54	Charlescote Farm, R. I. Reds Sherborn, Mass.	2543
77	Hollywood Pity. Farm, W. Leg. Woodinville, Wash.	2542
39	Clarence E. Lee, R. I. Reds Auburn, N. Y.	2536
64	Broadview Farm, W. Leghorns Winsted, Conn.	2510
84	George B. Ferris, W. Leghorns Grand Rapids, Mich.	2428
83	Geo. B. Ferris, W. Leghorns Grand Rapids, Mich.	2388
69	Hanson's Leg. Farm, W. Leg. Corvallis, Ore.	2380
51	Globus Pity. Farm, R. I. Reds Attleboro, Mass.	2345
41	Red Mount Farm, R. I. Reds Franklin, Mass.	2345
73	Tip Top Farms, W. Leghorns Waldoboro, Maine	2343
78	State College, W. Leghorns Pullman, Wash.	2296
32	West Neck Farm, R. I. Reds Huntington, N. Y.	2279
76	Tom Baron, W. Leghorns Catforth, Eng.	2268
43	George B. Treadwell, R. I. Reds Spencer, Mass.	2281
24	Fisher Pity. Farm, W. Wyands. Aytton, Ont.	2270
104	Henry Rapp, Jr., W. Leghorns Farmingdale, N. J.	2255
127	Wm. L. Gilbert Home, W. Leg. Winsted, Conn.	2226
33	F. E. Freeman, R. I. Reds Middletown, Ohio	2220

Farms Are Changing Hands

(Continued from Page 6)

older conservative families feel are unnecessary or that they cannot afford such as electric lines and modern schools. They come without some inherited habits and customs which prevent some of us older farmers from doing our best. If they are only open-minded and respect an experienced farmer's knowledge, they may succeed better than we.

At any rate these changes are taking place—for better or for worse—and as well as the basic situation and movements that underlie them are having and will continue to have a profound influence on farm production and country living.—Hilton, N. Y., October 28, 1928.

Baby CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. S.C. White Leghorns \$14.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds \$16.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers \$12.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$10.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings \$35.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
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—\$10 per 100 up. C. O. D. Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.



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“It’s toasted”

No Throat Irritation-No Cough.

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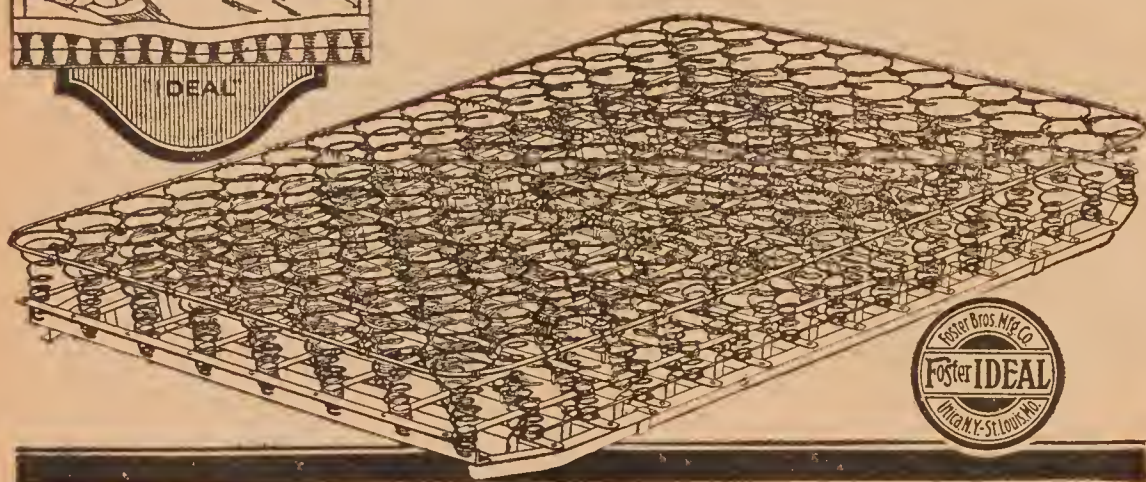
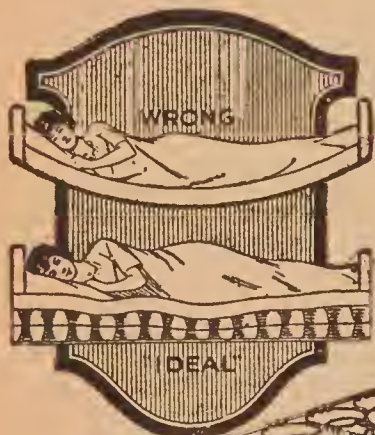
A Bank Surplus Will Not Meet a Body Deficit

MONEY may do many things but only sleep will nourish your nerves and sound nerves need regular nightly deposits of sleep. Regardless of what you may be willing to invest in efficient rest the IDEAL SPRING is within your easy reach—waiting to give you, at little cost, finer spine support and better nerve nourishment than the most costly of bedsprings. There's a very logical reason why. Our pamphlet, "The Common Sense of Sleep", explains it and if you are interested in better health you will write for your copy today.

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Sweet Potatoes

North and South They Are Now at Their Best

SWEET potatoes are now at their best and from Maine to Florida new ways of serving them are being tested and approved. Among these the following deserve places of honor.

Sweet Potato and Apple Scallop

Pare and boil sweet potatoes, slice thin. Pare tart apples and slice. Put potatoes and apples in alternating layers in buttered baking dish, sprinkling each second layer with a little brown sugar, a dust of cinnamon and a few bits of butter. Pour in boiling water to nearly cover, use less if the apples

ter dust the apples very lightly with cinnamon.—L. M. T., New York.

If the apples are fresh enough the red skin may be left on, cutting the apples cross-wise. In this way they serve as an attractive garnish.

With Oilcloth

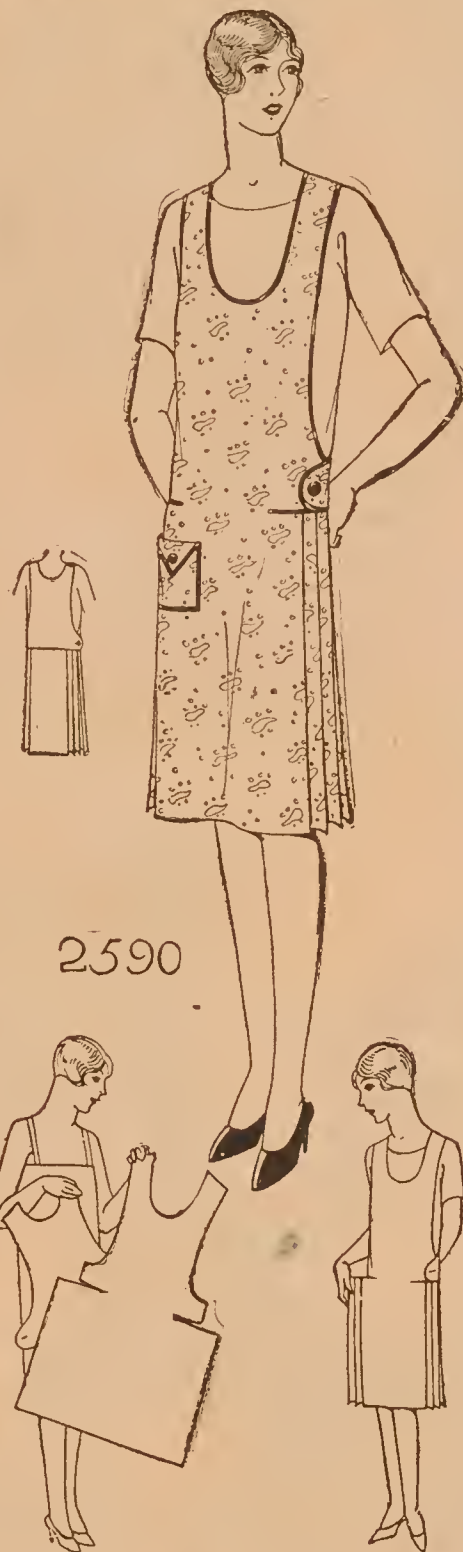
SOMETHING different for Sally's Christmas, and not much money or time either! But from a piece of oilcloth, a lovely jade green color, I cut collar, cuffs, and belt to go with a green house dress she wore. The edges of the collar and cuffs were pinked, and an inexpensive buckle completed the belt.

On a card I wrote:

"We're humble oilcloth, we confess,
But let us brighten up your dress!"

The oilcloth was only fifteen cents for a half yard piece, and it took very little for the gift. I had the pleasure of seeing Sally wear the set often, and she said they gave a very "exclusive" touch to her green print dress.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

A Good Apron Pattern



PATTERN 2590 with its non-skid shoulder straps and ample protection for "good" clothes is practical as well as attractive. Made up of pretty print or gingham, you have a gift suitable for any of your women relatives or friends. It cuts in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material and 5 1/2 yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

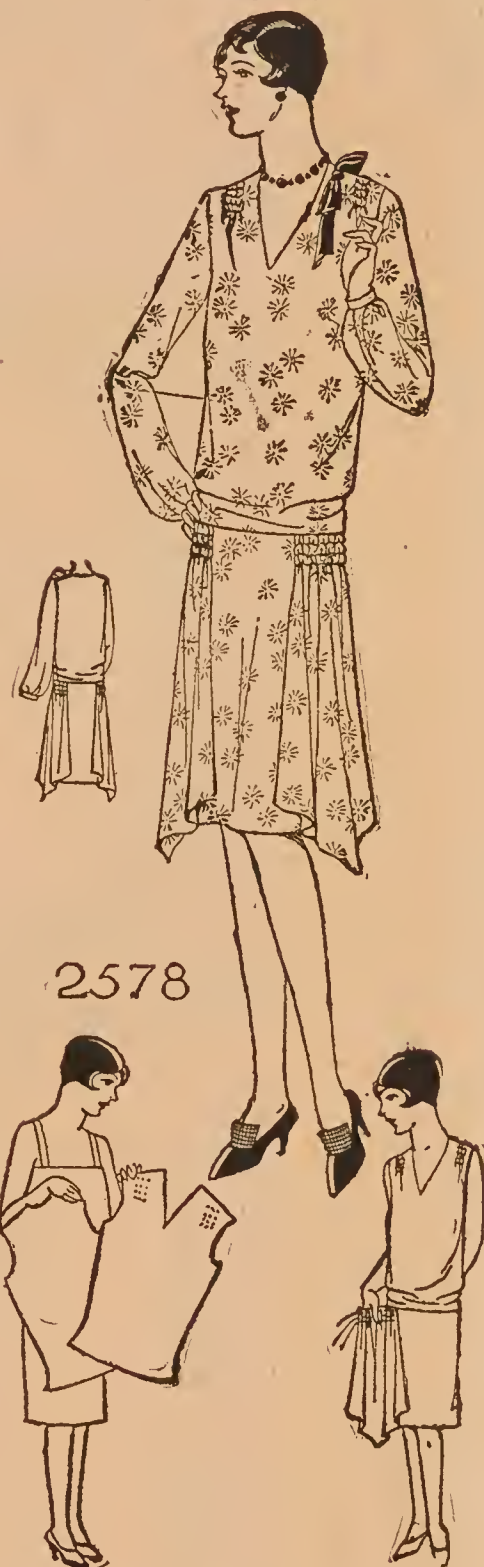
are very juicy. Cover and bake forty-five minutes.—L. M. T., New York.

This potato and apple combination is a delightful variation from the plain potato. Somehow apples seem to be just the right texture and flavor to offset the sweet solidity of the sweet potato. Do not overfill the baking dish as it may overflow during the baking.

Pork Chops with Sweet Potatoes

Put six small lean chops in pan, dust with salt and pepper and cover with sliced tart apples. Peel and parboil three sweet potatoes and cut in halves. Put these around the chops, dot with butter and bake forty-five minutes in moderate oven, basting the potato with the juice from the meat and apples. After removing to serving plat-

Fashionable Neckline



The softening effect of the shirring in PATTERN 2578 is very lovely for most figures. The uneven hem line is quite the vogue while the snug hip is achieved by the fitted long tunic. The printed silks or sheer velvet, and the flat crepes lend themselves exceptionally well to such treatment. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3/8 yards of 40-inch material and 7/8 yard of ribbon. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Life is Brighter if We Are Grateful for Good Things We Do Have

THANKSGIVING is slowly but surely approaching. Will it be simply a day set aside for Mother to prepare a big dinner and all sit down and gorge until there is no room left for being thankful? The day originally began as a religious occasion but too often has lost all such significance. We have so much to be thankful for, life itself, health, the blue sky above, the beauties of the seasons, the kindly neighbors, the loved ones, a free country, and peace. If we just stop and think the list would grow and grow. True, everyone of us has responsibilities—or ought to have, if we are worth our salt. But the best life reflects the good and the beautiful instead of dwelling on the dark and gloomy.

Sometimes when I almost let my sympathies run away with me because

deaths from cancer occurred in the United States alone, which means an economic loss of approximately eight hundred millions of dollars.

The sale of Christmas labels by the society is intended to help in carrying on this educational war against cancer. The labels are in cheerful colors and add a bright note to the Christmas parcel. Send a dollar or two for labels to the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 34 East 75th Street, New York City.

Revive from Electric Shock

THE prevailing idea that nothing can be done to revive a person suffering from electric shock is a mistaken one. The very same method of artificial respiration is used as for drowning and

agent and find how successful it is. Use it to rub off discolorations on china and crockeryware—the most obstinate marks will disappear.

Mix with fine salt and use for the teeth to preserve and whiten. Then ashes make ideal dust baths for the

To Make Doll Furniture



Settee: Cut a piece of cardboard, the required length, and slope the top to form a back. Cut two smaller pieces with curved top for the sides. Sew together. Now take a long narrow strip of cardboard and measuring off the width of settee, bend the ends and insert, sewing at the sides and bottom to chair sides. Cut two pieces of prettily colored oilcloth by your pattern one for the inside and one outside and sew over the cardboard, binding with bias binding in contrasting color. Long running stitches in colored threads help to decorate the finish.

Chairs: Same as settee.

Table: Take a small cardboard box, cut out the sides as in the illustration and cover the whole with oilcloth. The furniture illustrated has a scalloped finish to the oilcloth valance. Make a scarf and cushions from any scraps on hand.—FLOYD WEST.

of some very sad case brought to my attention, some one very dear to me is prone to remark, "Tell him to look around and see how much worse off the other fellow is"! This simple remedy helped this dear one over some extremely trying places during the World War, experiences that would have broken the spirit of many others. So if you are about to forget to be thankful, practice that homely bit of philosophy on yourself and see if it works.—AUNT JANET.

Help to Control Cancer



THE dread disease, cancer, has shown an increase during recent years in spite of the fact that if taken in time it is a curable disease. One of the chief reasons why it is so often neglected is because people do not realize how important it is to get early treatment. The American Society for the Control of Cancer is making great efforts to educate the public to the danger of the disease and the necessity for prompt treatment. Last year 110,000

gas shock. Every minute is precious and the sooner the artificial breathing is started the better are the patient's chances for recovery. They should not be given up as hopeless under 4 hours of treatment.

The prone-pressure method of resuscitation can be executed by any adult or half grown person; the chief thing is to keep one's head and to work with absolute regularity as in natural breathing. Many organizations have printed illustrated directions for this first aid and have distributed copies for free distribution to their local offices. The gas or electric company's office and the local agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Association are supposed to have such booklets. If you can not obtain one there, write the Household Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City for a copy of First Aid and Resuscitation in Gas Poisoning, Electric Shock and Drowning. Enclose two cents for postage. One never knows when an accident may happen and now that farms have so much machinery using electricity or gas, simple first aid measures should be understood by all the family.

Wood Ashes

WOOD ashes are a precious asset to the farmwife. Dip a damp cloth in the soft powdery ash and clean the stains off knives and forks and spoons. Clean aluminum, tin, granite, enamel, nickel and iron ware with the same

Simply Perfect



PATTERN 2581 with its trim, slender lines and smartly scalloped closing of surplice bodice is the sports dress par excellence. The scalloped treatment is repeated in the sleeves to give a fitted cuff effect. In patterned jersey, tweed, wool crepe or the heavier silks this design would make an attractive and useful garment. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

poultry. Sprinkled over the icy surfaces round the house they give a sure footing in winter and prevent sprained or broken limbs.—H. Mc.F.

Helps With Whooping Cough

WITH three small folks "whooping it up" a mother's task is by no means an easy one. I did help matters somewhat at night by spreading several thicknesses of newspaper beside each crib, on the floor to catch what invariably followed the whoops. The newspapers were easily gathered up and burned, and were more satisfactory than basins. Each child also had a Turkish towel at hand. The rough feel of the towel made it easy for the small hand to find, and a smooth piece of rag could not have been readily distinguished from sheet or pillow case. This does not mean that I did not give them attention at night, but with three going at once, it simplified matters.—MRS. A. B. S., Cal.



The Stork Brings Washing, Too!

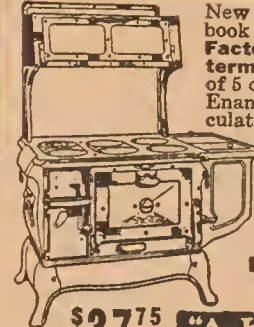
Baby's many garments must be kept sweet, fluffy and clean. Fels-Naptha washes them safely and more easily. Plenty of naptha to loosen clinging dirt and good golden soap to wash the dirt away, blended into one golden bar by the exclusive Fels-Naptha process. Two effective cleaners instead of one! *Extra help* that you should have, whether for a handful of baby clothes or the whole wash. Try it and prove for yourself that...

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Send for one or more of the following mock trial outlines. They will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program. Send 6 cents to cover mailing costs.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461-4th Ave., New York City

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

"You got a bite," said Dan, but Chad did not move.

"You got a bite, I tell you," he said, in almost the tone he had used to Snowball, but Chad, when the small aristocrat looked sharply around, dropped his elbows to his knees and his chin into his hand—taking no notice. Once he spat dexterously into the creek. Dan's own cork was going under:

"Snowball!" he cried—"jerk!" A fish flew over Chad's head. Snowball had run for the other pole at command and jerked, too, but the fish was gone and with it the bait.

"You lost that fish!" said the boy, hotly, but Chad sat silent—still. If he would only say something! Dan began to think that the stranger was a coward. So presently to show what a great little man he was, he began to tease Snowball, who was up on the bank unhooking the fish, of which Chad had taken no notice.

"What's your name?"

"Snowball!" shouted the black little henchman, obediently.

"Louder!"

"S-n-o-w-b-a-l-l!"

"Louder!" The little black fellow opened his mouth wide.

"S-N-O-W-B-A-L-L!" he shrieked.

At last Chad spoke—quietly.

"He can't holler no louder."

"What do you know about it? Louder!" and Dan started menacingly after the little darky but Chad stepped between.

"Don't hit him!"

Now Dan had never struck Snowball in his life, and he would as soon have struck his own brother—but he must not be told that he couldn't. His face flamed and little Hotspur that he was, he drew his fist back and hit Chad full in the chest. Chad leaped back to avoid the blow, tumbling Snowball down the bank; the two clinched, and, while they tussled, Chad heard the other brother clambering over the rocks, the beat of hoofs coming toward him on the turf, and the little girl's cry:

"Don't you dare touch my brother!"

Both went down side by side with their heads just hanging over the bank, where both could see Snowball's black wool coming to the surface in the deep hole, and both heard his terrified shriek as he went under again. Chad was first to his feet.

"Git a rail!" he shouted and plunged in, but Dan sprang in after him. In three strokes, for the current was rather strong, Chad had the kinky wool in his hand, and, in a few strokes more, the two boys had Snowball gasping on the bank. Harry, the taller brother, ran forward to help them carry him up the bank, and they laid him, choking and bawling, on the grass. Whip in one hand and with the skirt of her long black riding-habit in the other, the little girl stood above, looking on—white and frightened. The hullabaloo had reached the house and General Dean was walking swiftly down the hill, with Snowball's mammy, topped by a red bandanna handkerchief, rushing after him and the kitchen servants following.

"What does this mean?" he said, sternly, and Chad was in a strange awe at once—he was so tall, and he stood so straight, and his eye was so piercing. Few people could lie into that eye. The little girl spoke first—usually she does speak first, as well as last.

"Dan and—and—that boy were fighting and they pushed Snowball into the creek."

"Dan was teasin' Snowball," said Harry the just.

"And that boy meddled," said Dan.

"Who struck first?" asked the Gen-

eral, looking from one boy to the other. Dan dropped his eyes sullenly and Chad did not answer.

"I wasn't goin' to hit Snowball," said Dan.

"I thought you wus," said Chad.

"Who struck first?" repeated the General, looking at Dan now.

"That boy meddled and I hit him."

Chad turned and answered the General's eyes steadily.

"I reckon I had no business meddlin'!"

"He tried to give sister a fish."

That was unwise in Dan—Margaret's chin lifted.

"Oh," she said, "that was it, too, was it? Well——"

"I didn't see no harm givin' the little

practically given him the old mare, interrupted, sturdily,

"No, sir, I can't go—not while he's a-feelin' hard at me."

"Very well," said the General gravely. Chad started off on a trot and stopped suddenly.

"I wish you'd please tell that little gurl"—Chad pronounced the word with some difficulty—"that I didn't mean nothin' callin' her a little gal. Ever'-body calls gurls gals whar I come from."

"All right," laughed the General. Chad trotted all the way home and there Miss Lucy made him take off his wet clothes at once, though the boy had to go to bed while they were drying, for he had no other clothes, and

"Well, you won't see any more people like him up there again."

"Why, papa?"

"Because you aren't going to Uncle Brutus's any more."

"Why, papa?"

The mother put her hand on her husband's knee.

"Never mind, son," she said.

* * *

X

THE BLUEGRASS

GOD'S Country!

No humor in that phrase to the Bluegrass Kentuckian! There never was—there is none now. To him, the land seems in all the New World, to have been the pet shrine of the Great Mother herself. She fashioned it with loving hands. She shut it in with a mighty barrier of mighty mountains to keep the mob out. She gave it the loving clasp of a mighty river, and spread broad, level prairies beyond that the mob might glide by, or be tempted to the other side, where the earth was level and there was no need to climb: that she might send priests from her shrine to reclaim Western wastes or let the weak or the unloving—if such could be—have easy access to another land.

In the beginning, such was her clear purpose to the Kentuckian's eye, she filled it with flowers and grass and trees, and fish and bird and wild beast, just as she made Eden for Adam and Eve. The red men fought for the Paradise—fought till it was drenched with blood, but no tribe, without a mortal challenge from another straightway, could ever call a rood its own. Boone loved the land from the moment the eagle eye in his head swept its shaking wilderness from a mountain-top, and every man who followed him loved the land no less. And when the chosen came, they found the earth ready to receive them—lifted above the baneful breath of river-bottom and marshland, drained by rivers full of fish, filled with woods full of game, and underlaid—all—with thick, blue, limestone strata that, like some divine agent working in the dark, kept crumbling—ever crumbling—to enrich the soil and give bone-building virtue to every drop of water and every blade of grass. For those chosen people—such, too, seemed her purpose—the Mother went to the race upon whom she had smiled a benediction for a thousand years—the race that obstacle but strengthens, that thrives best under an alien effort to kill, that has ever conquered its conquerors, and that seems bent on the task of carrying the best ideals any age has ever known back to the Old World from which it sprang. The Great Mother knows! Knows that her children must suffer, if they stray too far from her great teeming breasts. And how she has followed close when this Saxon race—her youngest born—seemed likely to stray too far—gathering its sons to her arms in virgin lands that they might suckle again and keep the old blood fresh and strong. Who could know what danger threatened it when she sent her blue-eyed men and women to people the wilderness of the New World? To climb the Alleghanies, spread through the wastes beyond, and plant their kind across a continent from sea to sea. Who knows what dangers threaten now, when, this task done, she seems to be opening the eastern gates of the earth with a gesture that seems to say—"Enter, reclaim, and dwell therein!"

One little race of that race in the New World, and one only, has she kept flesh of her flesh, bone of her bone—to that race only did she give no out-

(Continued on Page 20)

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He meets some of the neighbor's children and suffers humiliation.

gal a fish," said Chad. "Little gal," indeed! Chad lost the ground he might have gained. Margaret's eyes looked all at once like her father's.

"I'm a little gurl, thank you."

Chad turned to her father now, looking him in the face straight and steadily.

"I reckon I had no business meddlin', but I didn't think hit was fa'r fer him to hit the nigger; the nigger was littler, an' I didn't think hit was right."

"I didn't mean to hit him—I was only playin'!"

"But I thought you was goin' to hit him," said Chad. He looked at the General again. "But I had no business meddlin'." And he picked up his old coonskin cap from the grass to start away.

"Hold on, little man," said the General.

"Dan, haven't I told you not to tease Snowball?" Dan dropped his eyes again.

"Yes, sir."

"You struck first, and this boy says he oughtn't to have meddled, but I think he did just right. Have you anything to say to him?" Dan worked the toe of his left boot into the turf for a moment.

"No, sir."

"Well, go up to your room and think about it awhile and see if you don't owe somebody an apology. Hurry up now an' change your clothes. You'd better come up to the house and get some dry clothes for yourself, my boy," he added to Chad. "You'll catch cold."

"Much obleeged," said Chad. "But I don't ketch cold."

He put on his old coonskin cap, and then the General recognized him.

"Why, aren't you the little boy who bought a horse from me in town the other day?" And then Chad recognized him as the tall man who had cried out:

"Let him have her."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I know all about you," said the General, kindly. "You are staying with Major Buford. He's a great friend and neighbor of mine. Now you must come up and get some clothes, Harry!"

—But Chad, though he hesitated, for he knew now that the gentleman had

while he lay in bed the Major came up and listened to Chad's story of the afternoon, which Chad told him word for word just as it had all happened.

"You did just right, Chad," said the Major, and he went down the stairs, chuckling:

"Wouldn't go in and get dry clothes because Dan wouldn't apologize. Dear me! I reckon they'll have it out when they see each other again. I'd like to be on hand, and I'd bet my bottom dollar on Chad." But they did not have it out. Half an hour after supper somebody shouted "Hello!" at the gate, and the Major went out and came back smiling.

"Somebody wants to see you, Chad," he said. And Chad went out and found Dan there on the black pony with Snowball behind him.

"I've come over to say that I had no business hittin' you down at the creek, and—" Chad interrupted him:

"That's all right," he said, and Dan stopped and thrust out his hand. The two boys shook hands gravely.

"An' my papa says you are a man an' he wants you to come over and see us and I want you—and Harry and Margaret. We all want you."

"All right," said Chad. Dan turned his black pony and galloped off.

"An' come soon!" he shouted back.

Out in the quarters Mammy Ailsie, old Tom's wife, was having her own say that night.

"Ole Marse Cal Buford 'pickin' a piece o' white trash out de gutter an' not sayin' whar he come from an' nuttin' 'bout him. An' old Mars Henry takin' him jus' like he was quality. My Tom say dat boy don' know who is his mammy ner his daddy. I ain' gwine to let my little mistis play wid no sech trash, I tell you—'deed I ain't!" And this talk would reach the drawing-room by and by, where the General was telling the family, at just about the same hour, the story of the horse sale and Chad's purchase of the old brood mare.

"I knew where he was from right away," said Harry. "I've seen mountain-people wearing caps like his up at Uncle Brutus's, when they come down to go to Richmond."

The General frowned.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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WELSH SHEPHERDS PUPS and dogs, natural heel drivers. Shipped on approval. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

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T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE—20 very large registered cows. 20 high grade cows fresh and close springers also several registered bulls and heifers. SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

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BRED TOGGENBURGS, NUBIANS, Saanans, world's best milkers. Benefit invalids and sick babies. Heavy milk doe. Big bred springers. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

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FOR SALE—Grade Shropshire, Delaine-Lincoln, Rambouillet, Delaine and Cotswold one and two year old ewes. Moderate price, good quality. J. B. ABBOTT, South Dayton, N. Y.

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REGISTERED O.I.C. BOARS, sows and pigs. Prices right. Dairymen's League certificates accepted. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

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TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE free range birds, highest quality, no diseases. KATHERINE AIKENS, Hamden, N. Y.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT HOME—Every student successful. SCHOOL, Box 707, Davenport, Iowa.

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MAKE \$50 to \$75 WEEKLY this winter taking or-ders for our quality nursery stock in your vicinity. Free replacements. No investment or experience neces-sary. Free outfit. Pay weekly. KNIGHT & BOST-WICK, Newark, N. Y.

Female

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED LADY to do house work and cooking. Please state age and wages wanted in first letter. A steady position for the right party. JAMES FARRELL, R.2, Box 48, Bradford, Pa.

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ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofcoating, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

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"DEPEW'S HONEY"—White Clover 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; Buckwheat \$1.00; \$1.75 prepaid, 12-51 lb. pails delivered. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y., Rt. 6.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY—60 lb. can here, Clover \$7.20, buckwheat \$5.70; 40 lbs. delivered with in 3rd zone \$6.75; buckwheat \$5.75. Ten lb. pail \$2. Buck-wheat \$1.75. Satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

100 COLONIES ITALIAN BEES in standard hives. Spaniel dogs \$10 each. HERBERT TODD, DePeyster, N. Y.

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LADIES' RAYON AND WOOL STOCKINGS, 2 pair \$1.00. Colors: atmosphere, black, grain, grey, gun-metal, sandust. Sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, orna-mental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

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TOBACCO

GUARANTEED CHEWING or SMOKING tobacco—5 lbs. \$1.25, 10-\$2.00; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10-\$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

GINSENG SEED FOR SALE—Raw furs, calf, deer-skins, hides and wool wanted. Write. R. J. FELT-HAM, Olean, N. Y.

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For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

Fall Plowing Needs

By Ray Inman

fall plowing

IS THE FIRST STEP TO CHECK WILD ONION AND GARLIC

HOW DO YOU CHECK YOUR ONION AND GARLIC, ZEPH?

A NICKEL'S WORTH O' PEPPERMINT CANDY AINT SO BAD—BUT FER ME THEY AINT NOTHIN' LIKE A GOOD STRONG CHEW O' TERBACCY

LEAVE THE LAND ROUGH OVER WINTER

plow AGAIN

in the spring and plant corn, potatoes, cow-peas, or soybeans.

CULTIVATE THOROUGHLY WITH GOPHER BLADES

FINLY FLOOPER IS A LAZY CUSS—HE NEVER DOES NOTHIN' ABOUT HIS GARLIC—IT'S GETTIN' T'B E TERRIBLE

I KNOW IT, HE YELLED "WHOOPIE" AT A FOOTBALL GAME YESTIDY—AN' FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HAD T'B CARRIED OUT

REPEAT

entire process two more years. If corn was planted first year, plant soybeans or cowpeas second year.

WHAT DID THAT HOTEL DO WITH ALL THEM COWS YOU HAD BEEN PASTURIN' ON YOUR WILD ONIONS?

SERVED 'EM AS BEEFSTEAK SMOTHERED IN ONIONS

Destroy

FENCE ROW GARLIC BY SPRAYING IT WITH WASTE AUTOMOBILE OIL LATE IN APRIL

repeat it 3 years in SUCCESSION

HEY! IS THAT THE WAY T'TREAT A HONORED GUEST?

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 18)

side aid. She shut it in with gray hill and shining river. She shut it off from the mother state and the mother nation and left it to fight its own fight with savage nature, savage beast, and savage man. And thus she gave the little race strength of heart and body and brain, and taught it to stand together as she taught each man of the race to stand alone, protect his women, mind his own business, and meddle not at all; to think his own thoughts and die for them if need be, though he divided his own house against itself; taught the man to cleave to one woman, with the penalty of death if he strayed elsewhere; to keep her—and even himself—in dark ignorance of the sins against Herself for which she has slain other nations, and in that happy ignorance keeps them today, even while she is slaying elsewhere still.

And Nature holds the Kentuckians close even today—suckling at her breasts and living after her simple laws. What further use she may have for them is hid by the darkness of tomorrow, but before the Great War came she could look upon her work and say with a smile that it was good. The land was a great series of wooded parks such as one might have found in Merry England, except that worm fence and stone wall took the place of hedge along the highways. It was a land of peace and of plenty that was close to easy luxury—for all. Poor whites were few, the beggar was unknown, and throughout the region there was no man, woman, or child, perhaps, who did not have enough to eat and to wear and a roof to cover his head, whether it was his own roof or not. If slavery had to be—then the fetters were forged light and hung loosely. And, broadcast, through the people, was the upright sturdiness of the Scotch-Irishman, without his narrowness and bigotry; the grace and chivalry of the Cavalier without his Quixotic sentiment and his weakness; the jovial good-nature of the English squire and the leavening spirit of a simple yeomanry that bore itself with unconscious tenacity to traditions that seeped from the very earth. And the wings of the eagle hovered over all.

For that land it was the flowering time of the age and the people; and the bud that was about to open into the perfect flower had its living symbol in the little creature racing over the bluegrass fields on a black pony, with a black velvet cap and a white nodding plume above her shaking curls, just as the little stranger who had floated down into those Elysian fields—with better blood in his veins than he new—was a reincarnation perhaps of the spirit of the old race that had lain dormant in the hills. The long way from log-cabin to Greek portico had marked the progress of the generations before her; and, on this same way, the boy had set his sturdy feet.

* * *
XI

A TOURNAMENT

ON Sunday, the Major and Miss Lucy took Chad to church—a country church built of red brick and overgrown with ivy—and the sermon was very short, Chad thought, for, down in the mountains, the circuit-rider would preach for hours—and the deacons passed around velvet pouches for the people to drop money in, and they passed around bread, of which nearly everybody took a pinch, and a silver goblet with wine, from which the same people took a sip—all of which Chad did not understand. Usually the Deans went to Lexington to church, for they

were Episcopalians, but they were all at the country church that day, and with them was Richard Hunt, who smiled at Chad and waved his riding-whip. After church Dan came to him and shook hands. Harry nodded to him gravely, the mother smiled kindly, and the General put his hand on the boy's head. Margaret looked at him furtively, but passed him by. Perhaps she was still "mad" at him, Chad thought, and he was much worried. Margaret was not shy like Melissa, but her face was kind. The General asked them all over to take dinner, but Miss Lucy declined—she had asked people to take dinner with her. And Chad, with keen disappointment, saw them drive away.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Is the "Log-Rule" a Robber?

(Continued from Page 3)

different log rules and that the Doyle shows the least on small logs of any of them.

If a standard log rule is to be adopted of course the question would arise as to the most fair rule to adopt. From the information at hand it would seem that the International rule is one of the most accurate. Professor H. H. Chapman of the Yale School of Forestry stated:

"The International Rule is probably as perfect a rule as will ever be required in commerce. This rule is especially valuable for logs below 12 inches and above 28 inches in which classes the Scribner rule is defective."

At the 1928 New York State Conference on Weights and Measures held at Rochester, a resolution was adopted favoring the adoption of a standard log rule for this state and recommending the International as being one of the most accurate.

Some of the agricultural organizations of the State have taken an interest in the matter and it is understood will use their influence to secure the adoption of an honest log rule.

The adoption of a standard log rule to be the rule used where no other rule is especially agreed upon would not mean any gain or advantage to any public official, but it would mean something to those who sell logs by log scale measurement.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

(Continued from Page 10)

fairly well, State Danish bringing from \$33.00 to \$37.00 a ton.

CAULIFLOWER from Long Island has turned easier on heavier arrivals, \$2.25 generally ruling top with an occasional lot bringing two shillings more.

CARROTS and **CELERY** hold steady.

MARROW SQUASH from nearby advanced two shillings over last week and is now bringing \$1.75 to \$2.25 a barrel.

NEARBY HUBBARDS are also firmer bringing \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel.

PUMPKINS are also selling well, and promise to go higher for the supply is said to be limited.

Hay Still Holds Steady

The hay market still holds unchanged levels with No. 1 Timothy at \$26.00 to \$27.00; No. 2, \$23.00 to \$25.00; No. 3, \$20.00 to \$22.00; Sample \$16.00 to \$17.00. Timothy containing light mixtures of grass or clover bringing from \$19.00 to \$26.00 depending on grade. Rye straw is still \$22.00 to \$24.00; oats straw \$14.00 to \$15.00.

Bean Market Quiet

The dry bean market is very quiet on practically all varieties. Marrows sell from \$8.75 to \$9.25, with choice as high as \$9.50. Pea beans are selling anywhere from \$8.25 to \$9.00. Red kidneys generally bring from \$8.00 to \$8.75. There are not enough white kidneys entering the trade to warrant quotations.



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Offers you 400 comfortable rooms, most of them with bath or shower, electric fan, circulating ice-water and everything you expect in a really fine hotel.

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Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. **EDWARD COLLINS**, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM**, W. J. Talbot, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE


Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

TAXIDERMY and HEAD MOUNTING FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED.

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and all other furs in big demand. We pay express and parcel post charges. Be sure of highest prices; write for price list now.

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50
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Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX**, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.



Dog-Owner Liable for Damage

"Does one have to pay for the sheep that his dog kills or does the dog tax pay it. The dog was killed."

THIS inquiry is completely covered by Section 119 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, reading as follows:

"The owner of a dog which shall attack, chase, worry, injure or kill domestic animals or fowls shall be liable for double the damages caused thereby to the owner of such domestic animals or fowls."

As a further plain indication that primary liability for damage done to domestic animals by a dog is upon the owner, Section 120 of the Agriculture and Markets Law provides that when payment is made by the county treasurer to the person sustaining the damage, the person receiving the money shall execute "an assignment to the county of the claim for damages against the owner or owners of the dog or dogs causing such damages"; and Section 123 of the same statute authorizes the county treasurer to cause an action to be brought in the name of the county against the proper parties upon a claim for damages assigned to the county. It is further the duty of the district attorney, or, in counties having a county attorney, of such county attorney to prosecute such actions.

Our Letters Not Answered

"Can you help us out through your Service Bureau? On December 13th and 17th, 1927, we took a truck to W. H. Wells of Philadelphia and delivered 90 bags No. 1 Red Skin potatoes for which we have received no returns."

THE Service Bureau has endeavored to get some word from Mr. Wells, but so far our letters remain unanswered. This firm is not listed in our marketing credit guide.

Avoid Home Work Schemes

"I am writing you in the hope that you may be able to give me some information or assurance regarding the attached firms which have offered me various kinds of home work. I want to make sure of their reliability for one of my neighbors recently sent \$1.45 to the Bell Manufacturing Company for a sample smock to see if she would like the work. She made

their smocks and sent them to the company for approval. They were sent back to her with the request that she look them over for mistakes, without any other information. She has the smocks on hand and hasn't heard from the Company since."

THIS only proves again that practically all companies offering home work are more interested in selling supplies and instruction than in actually furnishing work to respondents to their advertising.

A Chance to Start a Fight

"Can you tell me anything about the American Detective Training School? I am thinking about taking up their course by mail. I don't want to send them any money until I know if they are doing good business."

IF you want to start a fight call a good "plain clothes" man a "correspondence School Detective." We assure you he will not regard it as a compliment. As a farmer, would you not laugh at the city-bred man who fell for a correspondence course in farming?

Investigation of this concern by the National Better Business Bureau does not show that the American Detective Training School has any employment to offer their students. Those replying to the advertisement are offered a "complete detective course of sixteen lessons" for \$15 cash, or \$5 as first payment and \$1 a week for fifteen weeks, making a total of \$20.

"MY wife is a trained nurse, but also an excellent housekeeper, cook, nurse, and loves chickens, the garden, sewing, etc. I am a college graduate, a former teacher and am willing to put my hand at anything. We want to go to some elderly couple who have a chicken farm. We could both make ourselves very useful.

"Of course if my wife could use her training and experience as nurse and I could be a tutor to some children, all the better."

If any of our readers have an offer for the writer of the above inquiry, will you please communicate with our Service Bureau?

Orange County Man Wins Chicken Thief Reward

MYLES Brown of Firthcliff, N. Y., won the \$25.00 reward paid by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for Brown's part in arresting, convicting and sentencing Frank Newman of Newark, N. J., and John Mann of Goshen, N. Y., for stealing chickens. Mr. Brown in going past the home of Justice of the Peace, George S. Bull of Monroe, N. Y. saw a Ford truck standing beside the road. Suspecting chicken thieves, he drove past the house, faced his car about, turned off the lights and drove back to the farm. At the truck he caught Newman who afterwards confessed to the troopers that during the past two years he had stolen over two thousand chickens from various sections of Orange, Rockland and Sullivan

counties. Mann, one of his confederates, was caught later and both men were sentenced by Judge Wiggins of Newburgh to a term of from two to five years at Sing Sing.

In Newman's confession to the troopers he said that this gang for two years had stolen chickens upon order from headquarters in Newark. They were told to get so many chickens a day and he was paid 19½ cents a pound for all he turned in. After the usual check to see that all the rules of the reward had been met, Mr. Brown's check for \$25.00 was mailed to him.

In passing, we mention that the best insurance against theft is to have your hens marked with the A.A. Poultry Marker. No thief will knowingly steal indelibly marked birds.



Winter Comforts

Preparations for your winter comfort should not be delayed a single day more. You can never tell how quickly the cold chill of autumn days will bring the urgent necessity for ample heating equipment. Both common sense and good health demand that your home be adequately supplied with plenty of heat to offset the chill and cold of winter.

To be sure of this protection, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and let us help you solve your heating problems, especially if you need new equipment. You will find our conscientious, personal and friendly service a tremendous benefit to you. In "tag" stores you are sure of dependable merchandise, money-saving prices and a personal interest in your welfare that helps you make the selections that will really give you lasting satisfaction. Come here for all kinds of heating equipment, for repair parts, portable heaters, weather stripping and other winter comfort necessities.



NUMBER 19220 NEW YORK, N. Y. August 12, 1928

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PAY Twenty Five Dollars

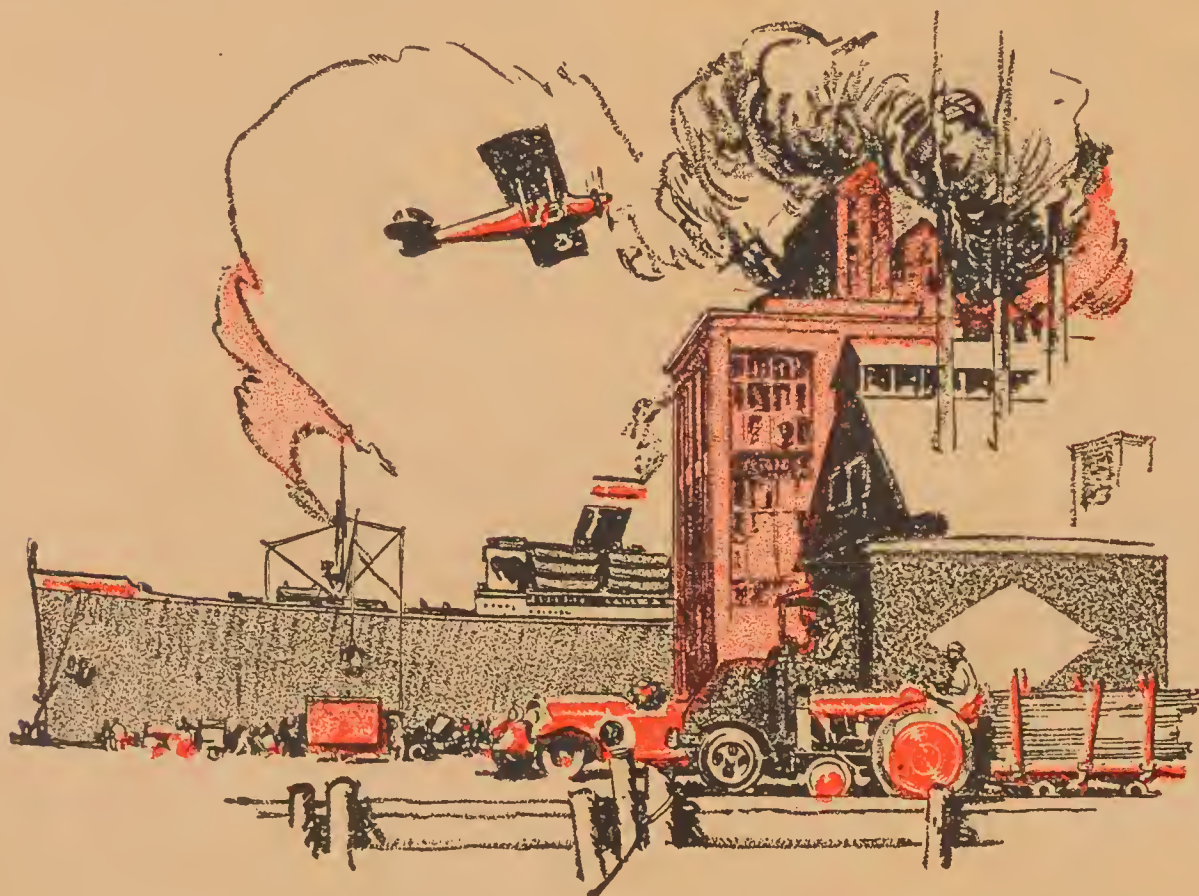
TO THE ORDER OF Myles Brown \$ 25.00
Firthcliff, N.Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 8)

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2—31 farm tractor manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

3—Mobiloil is used by more automobile engineers than any other oil.

4—Mobiloil has proved its superiority through the hard test of aviation use—lubricating Col. Lindbergh's engine for over 42,000 miles, and protecting the engines of countless other fliers who have made aviation history.

5—The Leviathan, the Majestic, the Mauretania and many of the other great ocean liners are lubricated with Gargoyle Marine Oils, sister products to Gargoyle Mobiloil.

6—Leading manufacturing plants throughout the country use our oils.

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How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucets. On these containers your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount*.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart which tells the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with

Make this chart your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks and tractors are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
X2, T6W, T6B	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
T & TT	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S-25W6, 25-W6	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 4 cyl. 6 cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC", or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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November 17, 1928

Published Weekly

A Plan For Better City Markets

Both Producers and Consumers to be Helped by New Facilities

A GOOD deal of printers' ink and oratory have been used during the past twenty years in discussing the wide spread between the price the producer receives for farm products and that which the consumer pays. Little, however, has been done to reduce this spread. Much might be done. Finding out what to do about this problem has been one of the main projects of the Bureau of Markets of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets for some time, with the result that we now have a pretty well defined plan for the solution of at least one phase of this problem.

It is quite generally known that with few exceptions the produce business in our New York State cities is being handled on the same spot with about the same facilities as were in use twenty, forty, and in some instances eighty years ago, and that these facilities not only fail to meet the present needs of our cities, but fall far short of meeting the needs of both the nearby producer and shipper from distant points. Few realize, however, that such improvements as have been made during recent years, while they have facilitated to some extent the handling of produce, have not been made with a full knowledge of the city marketing problem. As a matter of fact, the problem in all our up-State cities is yet to be solved. New York State cities need a new city marketing system. (EDITOR'S NOTE: This is true of practically all American cities).

The state road and the motor truck have made it possible for the New York State farmer to take advantage, as never before, of his location near the large consuming centers, insofar as transportation is concerned; but for the lack of city marketing facilities designed to meet this new condition, he finds himself seriously handicapped in his effort to supply the cities with fresh locally-grown produce. We have built a new transportation system but have not provided it with stations designed to make the system effective in the distribution of perishable produce. The New

By H. E. CROUCH
In Charge City Marketing Projects
N. Y. State Dept. Agriculture and Markets

York State Bureau of Markets has developed plans for a new type of market designed to meet this condition. This new type of market I would describe as a combined terminal and farmers' market, or we might call it a primary market. This primary market has facilities for marketing and handling the entire supply of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable produce both of local and distant origin used by a city and the surrounding territory that finds it advantageous to trade in it.

There are two distinct sections to this ideal primary market. One section is devoted to the receiving and sale of produce that originates at distant points and is shipped to the city by rail or

boat. The other section is devoted to the handling of produce which is raised within trucking distance of the market.

The business on this proposed market would be as is the case at present, largely of a wholesale nature. It is here that the chain stores, the groceries and other retail agencies, the hotels and restaurants would purchase most of their fruits and vegetables. The farmers' section of the market would furnish the bulk of the supply during the local growing season, and the shipped-in produce section would furnish most of the supply during the balance of the year, and also such commodities as are needed to supplement locally-grown produce in season.

Although the business on the farmers' section of the market would be mostly wholesale, the market would not be complete without some selling at retail. A certain amount of retailing is essential to the success of a market, and this method of sale has possibilities which should be developed. Retailing gives a needed opportunity for the farmer and the wholesale produce trade to dispose of their surpluses and of such produce as is not readily salable to the regular trade at wholesale, or is not suitable to ship because of slight deterioration or other minor defects. A great deal of the

(Continued on Page 15)

Small Cities Sometimes Best Large Markets

THE best market for thousands of farmers lies close at hand in the nearby small city. We have often wondered at the absurdity of the dealers in these cities, in bringing some of their food products from one hundred to one thousand miles when the same kind and better quality products were grown within twenty-five to fifty miles of their own city.

We are much interested in the plans of the New York State Bureau of Markets in developing better market facilities within the small cities. Mr. Crouch has been working on these plans for a long time and he was kind enough to comply with our request to write us an article, explaining these plans.—The Editor.



Assembling on the Albany market at 2 p. m. In order to accommodate the 600 farmers who use this market, it is operated 22 hours. The market is 40 years old.

Turn to Page 3 for Professor Blair's Article On Nitrogen

Make your cows pay their own board bill



Lock up the feed stall if they won't pay their board

Cull the boarders Now! Don't lose your profits by feeding cows that don't produce. One boarder can kill the profit of three good cows. Throw out the dead-heads—feed the rest of your herd a balanced ration—then watch your milk chart for a thirty-day period. F. Cracraft, Will County, Illinois, secured a 52% increase in returns by feeding his cows a balanced ration. Only by actual tests can you tell which cows pay a profit on their feed bill. Dairymen of the North and South have found the addition of *Cottonseed Meal* to their feed mixtures increases their profit per cow. Thousands of dairymen are getting better results from their cows by feeding rations suggested in our new folder, "*Profitable Milk Production*." Every farmer, dairyman and cattleman should have this folder on scientific feeding. Sign the coupon below, mail it in TODAY. We send the folder FREE.



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From the Editor's Mail

A Suggestion About Taxing Personal Property

IN a recent issue of your paper discussing taxation you say "Adjustments should be made by increasing the taxation of personal property." I, as an assessor, say why not make all personal property assessable the same as real estate. Our assessment and tax laws in the state of New York are very much against the real estate owner and put the owner of intangible personal property such as money, deposits in banks, shares of stocks, bonds, notes, credits, etc. (See article 1, Section 4A of tax law) on the tax exempt list.

I think the owners of real estate must have been asleep when these bills were passed by the Legislature and allowed to become law. Visible personal property is assessable such as farmers' horses, cows, tools, etc. merchandise and the like. It ought to be a crime to assess these and let intangible property be exempt. This amendment to the tax law was passed and became law in 1923 exempting intangible personal property as quoted above.

of every available day. He gets to his corn, his wheat, or his hay at the proper moment, giving his crop better cultivation and causing a quicker and better growth. His interest and his enthusiasm have not waned once throughout the year. He has reaped his few extra dollars by having produce to sell.

Then what farmer will for a few extra dollars through a crop season take his time, his labor, his interest from his own farm when his next door neighbor who has spent every moment to some advantage on his farm, brings in a greater profit and last but not least has his farm in better condition at the end of the year.—E. S. P., Kentucky.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We will be glad to have our readers give their views on the ideas advanced by E. S. P. Perhaps there is another side to the question.

* * *

Enjoys Travel Articles

WE enjoy your paper so much, its writings are always so splendid and so easy for tired and busy people to read. We do love those little trips around the country with the editors but I think the trips with Mr. Van Wagenen are delightful. I hope he can manage to keep getting those trips in. We farm people are apt to get into ruts and do need to come in contact with the rest of the world. Perhaps being a New York City woman I feel the change although I think I am by far more contented and my mind more open than any of my country bred neighbors. I am planning this year, after the work is done, to study as far as I can the countries as they lay on the map for I do feel pretty rusty after so much "just farming." With our best wishes for your future success.—J. D. F., New York.

When Taxes Come 'Round

"NO doubt you have heard the old saying—Taxes and death are sure. When the time came for paying taxes this spring we were unable to raise the money and wondered where in the world we could get it. We went to a party in the neighborhood who was in the habit of lending money, but were unable to borrow a cent, 'Hard Times' was the cry. Maybe we didn't feel the pressure of hard times too! We were much cast down, when one of our neighbors happened in and we began pouring out our tale of woe to him, for we knew he was poor like ourselves and could sympathize with us. Almost at once he said, 'I guess I can lend you money for taxes till you can get it.' Wasn't that a neighborly act? And he had to work hard for every cent too. People certainly do have kind hearts still, in this glorious land of ours."—MRS. C. A. L., Pa.

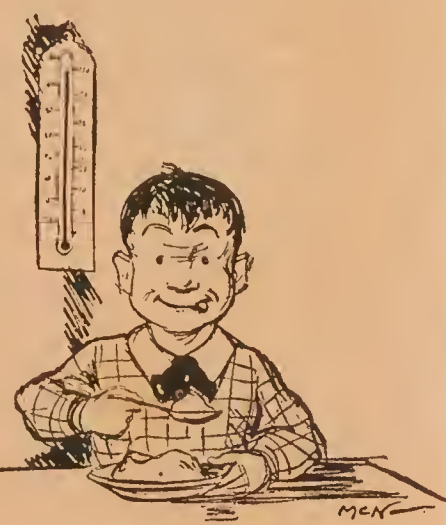
Leaving Crops to Work Out—Does It Pay?

DOES it pay a farmer to spend his time on his own farm rather than to get out and do work away from his farm? Throughout many communities some farmers get in the habit of leaving their crops, thinking they will make some extra money in spare moments and still have time to cultivate them.

But where does the profit come in? The farmer loses interest in his farm. The urge for another few dollars takes hold of his brain. He'll haul for a few more days thinking he will get back to his crops in time. A rainy season sets in. His crops are being smothered with grass and weeds or suffer from lack of cultivation at the proper time.

Doing the Work at the Right Time

On the other hand the farmer who stays on his farm, will naturally reap a better profit, for he takes advantage



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The Story of Nitrogen

Where It Comes From—What It Does

EDITOR'S NOTE—Here is the first of a series of little stories and articles, by Professor A. W. Blair, on fertilizer manufacture and practice. After you have read this story, of the sources of nitrogen and its uses and found how interesting it is, we know that you will look forward to the several more articles in the series that Professor Blair has promised to write for you.

If you save each of these articles you will have, after they are all published in *A.A.*, a rather complete set of interesting and very valuable material on the place of nitrogen in fertilizer practice which if purchased in book form, would cost you more than the whole subscription price of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

Professor Blair is one of the best known soil chemists and scientists in the field of agriculture. He was a farm reared boy with many years' experience as a teacher and research worker in soils and fertilizers in several leading experiment stations.

TODAY much is being said and written about synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers, and farmers are asking many questions about the use of these new materials. However, before referring to this question, it may be well to review briefly other sources of this important element. Nitrogen is one of the gases of the atmosphere and on its presence man's life depends. Likewise it is an important plant food constituent, and without it there could be no plant life. It is the element which especially stimulates leaf and stem growth and gives the plant a

By A. W. BLAIR

Soil Chemist—New Jersey Experiment Station

healthy green appearance and thus contributes very largely to the beauty of the world about us. With a deficient supply of nitrogen the growing plant loafs on the job and eventually the leaves begin to turn yellow and growth practically ceases. Nitrogen-starved corn may easily be detected by the small growth and yellow stunted appearance. Nitrogen-starved grain is thin and short with narrow leaves and small heads. For leafy plants much nitrogen is required, but for grains and certain fruits an overdose may result

in heavy leaf and stem growth at the sacrifice of grain or fruit.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are living in an ocean of nitrogen, it is the most expensive and at the same time the most elusive of the three plant food constituents furnished in fertilizers. This in part accounts for the great interest that farmers and students of soil problems are taking in this subject. As a major constituent of the air, about 36,000 tons of nitrogen gas rests over every acre of land whether it be farm land or city lot; but this nitrogen is free, at liberty to roam as it will, until some power harnesses it or "fixes" it so that the farmer can handle it and use it for his crop. Oxygen gas, the other important constituent of the air, is easily harnessed or made to unite with other elements to form chemical compounds. If one leaves a new knife lying on the ground overnight he will probably find the blade stained when he picks it up the next morning. The blade has rusted, we say. The oxygen of the air has united with the metal to form a new compound oxide of iron; the oxygen has been fixed.

Not so with nitrogen; it is an exceedingly obstinate element. It almost refuses to obey when the scientist undertakes to catch it and link it up with another element so that it may be handled. By using very drastic methods he has at last conquered the unruly element, but this is a later story. Through natural

(Continued on Page 6)



Plot 13A (left) shows the results from a deficient supply of nitrogen; 12A (right) from an abundant supply of nitrogen.

The Future of the Dairy Business

Leaders from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England Heard From

EDITOR'S NOTE—Last week we printed the first section of one of the most important reviews of the dairy situation that has been printed in any magazine. There follows on this page more letters on the future of the dairy industry from leaders and experts in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

* * *

Uniformity of Milk Ordinances Most Needed

By E. J. PERRY, Extension Specialist,
N. J. State Agricultural College

I DO not believe there is likely to be a sudden slowing up of consumption of dairy products in this country. It is probably well that there are not now large holdings of manufactured dairy products in storage. This condition tends

to encourage the producers to go ahead with confidence in the future. As to future prices for dairy products, it is my belief that prices near to those prevailing at present will obtain for the years immediately ahead, perhaps five years or even more. This is assuming of course that general economic conditions will continue to be fairly satisfactory, as they are today.

There seems to be evidence of increasing stability in the dairy business. The per capita consumption of milk and its products has increased

markedly in the past few years. Since 1917 milk consumption has jumped from 42.4 gallons to 55.3; butter from 14.6 lbs. to 17.8 lbs.; cheese from 2.89 lbs. to 4.36 lbs.; condensed and evaporated milk from 10.4 lbs. to 14.3 lbs. and since 1909 ice cream has risen from 1.04 gallons to 2.77 gallons per person. The schools and colleges, doctors and nurses are emphasizing anew the value of milk in the human dietary.

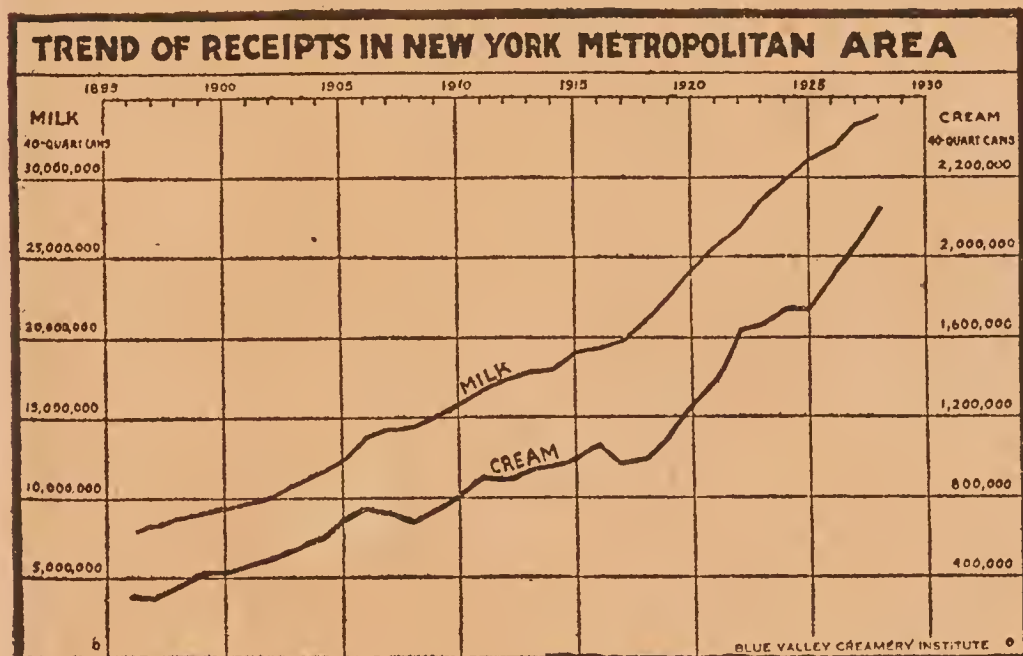
Prices have been encouraging for several years. The average yearly retail price for Grade B milk in New York



Delivering milk to a shipping station. At present a little over half of New York State's annual milk production is used as fluid milk and cream.

City has not dropped below 15c per qt since 1920. Rutter which dominates the dairy market has not had a lower yearly average to the producer than 25.1c since 1912. It reached its peak of 54.3c in 1920. The average wholesale price for 92 score butter in New York City in 1927 was 47c. Today the metropolis price is 49c. I believe that with our present federal reserve system, restricted immigration, prohibition, the present road building system and the construction of other public and private work, that the economic status of the country is fairly sound. This means that the city and town people composing two thirds of the entire population of the country will continue to buy considerable quantities of milk and its related products. Certainly there is a good future for the progressive young

(Continued on Page 8)



The whole milk and table cream requirements of New York City have been increasing at the rate of about 5 per cent annually. With no increase in the number of cows in the New York milk shed, less milk has been available locally for manufactured dairy products.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 122 November 17, 1928 No. 20

A Thought for the Week—

"He has achieved success who has lived long, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the trust of pure women, the respect of intelligent men, the love of little children; who has filled his niche, and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty nor failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."

Farm Prices This Year

IF you live here in the East and depend on potatoes, grain, or hay, for most of your living, you are certainly out of luck this year for these products are very cheap.

Hay is selling for a little more than usual, but do not let this lead you into believing that the hay market in the future holds out any hope.

The less said about potato prices the better. We cannot help recalling, however, that the Federal Government, all of the State Departments of Agriculture, the Agricultural Colleges and the farm press, warned farmers against overplanting of potatoes this year. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was very insistent on this point and emphasized it several times last winter and spring. We may as well conclude, also, that grain farming in the East is no longer a profitable enterprise and lay plans for changing our farm program to something else.

Now to look at the brighter side of the picture, if you depend upon chickens, butter, milk, cows, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs and wool, you have had a good season for all of these are selling at prices higher than the general index of the cost of living. Farmers who depend primarily on these products are prospering.

According to the Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture, farm prices in the United States, rose from 138 in February to 153 in May and then it slipped back to 146 for September. It is unfortunate that the index of farmers' prices almost always declines in the fall when the products are in the farmers' hands and then usually rises again in the winter after most of these products have passed from the farmers' to the dealers' hands.

Owing chiefly to the fact that the East is a great dairy, poultry and truck country, the farmer's index or average prices for his products is always higher here than the general level for the

whole United States. The index number for New York farm prices is 152 as compared with 146 for the nation.

It is encouraging to both dairymen and poultrymen that the prices of feeds in September are uniformly below those prevailing last spring. Since that time the index prices of cotton seed meal declined 69 points. Ground oats 52, standard middlings 51, wheat bran and white hominy 42. The index number of a dairy ration declined 35 points and the poultry ration 31 points. The September index number of the dairy ration of 138 is below the index number of the New York farm price of milk which is 177, or butter at 170, or veal calves at 166.

The September index number of the prices of poultry ration which is 135, is also below the index number of farm prices of chickens 171, and eggs 159.

Both dairymen and poultrymen who have the right kind of stock and who are efficient feeders should have a prosperous winter.

How a Gasoline Tax Reduces Road Taxes

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has constantly maintained that a gasoline tax with the proceeds appropriated properly back to the localities to build roads would be of great benefit to farmers in reducing their local road taxes. In proof of this, we have just had a statement showing that the taxpayers of Queen Anne's County in Maryland have just been saved the sum of \$31,000 in road building costs during 1928.

Heretofore, Queen Anne's County's annual appropriation for building hard surface highways has been \$88,000. Of this amount, \$44,000 was provided from state and federal funds and the remainder was paid one-half from the state and one-half by the sale of county road bonds. As a result, Queen Anne's County's annual sale of bonds has aggregated about \$22,000. This year the amount is entirely wiped out and instead of the \$44,000 raised from state and county sources, Queen Anne's will receive \$53,000 from the gasoline tax receipts.

Every farmer of New York, which, by the way, is about the only state left without a gasoline tax, should insist upon a tax law this year with the provision that the returns go back to the localities.

War Against Fake Advertising

REPRESENTATIVES of 6,000 American publications met with members of the Federal Trade Commission in New York City on October 9 to make war against fraudulent advertisers. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was represented.

A. A. has taken the lead for years in keeping all questionable advertising out of our columns. We are one of the few publications that guarantee their advertisements. If some advertising slips in in spite of our investigation, the subscriber is protected by our guarantee.

We are glad to see more and more magazines and newspapers go after the fake advertisers. Advertising has come to be one of the greatest businesses of the world. The keenest and ablest men and many of the best writers are engaged in the business, with the result that advertisements are very interestingly written and illustrated and are read for the information they contain. Advertising increases sales of good products and this increased volume makes it easier for the manufacturer to keep down prices to the consumer.

The only fly in the ointment of the reputable advertiser and of the consumer is the man or concern which puts the whole business into disrepute by misleading and false advertising in unworthy magazines and papers. There is less of this than there used to be and good publications are determined that there is going to be

less still, as evidenced by their united stand against such advertising at their recent meeting with the Federal Trade Commission.

Public Schools in Europe and America

AS our readers know who read Dr. C. E. Ladd's interesting story in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of farm people and farm life in Old England, he with his family has been living in Europe during the past summer and traveled extensively through several European countries. In a recent ride with him through two New York counties and through many small villages in these counties, Dr. Ladd made the statement that one of the chief outstanding differences between Europe and America is our schools. In Europe the public school is hard to find. When it exists at all, it is usually in some poor, dilapidated building on a back street. "But go into any American village or city," said Dr. Ladd, "and find the biggest, most modern and finest building in the whole town or city, and almost every time it will be the public school."

The free education of our people has always been a fundamental American principle. The early colonists first built roofs over their heads, then the church, and then the public school. Probably no other institution has done as much for democracy as the schools. Probably nothing else has been as much responsible for raising the great mass of our people above the levels of European peasantry.

To be sure, all of this education costs, and costs heavily. Its support is a heavy burden on the people and because of the inequalities and injustices in tax assessment and collection the burden of school taxes has been especially hard on farm people. Yet who would give them up? Who is there who does not realize that taxes for school purposes rightly spent are the greatest investment that we can make in the future of America?

What Is Ozone?

WHAT country dweller has not noticed the elusive but delicious and exhilarating odor in the air immediately following a thunder storm. It is caused by ozone, a gas of powerful odor when concentrated but pleasant and refreshing in great dilution. It is made by high tension electrical discharge on the oxygen of the air, and machines are now available which can manufacture ozone on a large commercial scale.

It is interesting to know that this gas is beginning to be used commercially to revitalize stale air and to make it fresh in such places as department stores, libraries, etc. In storage plants it can be used so to purify the air that the odor of bad eggs or fruit or other products cannot have an unfavorable influence on the surrounding good products.

Eastman's Chestnut

I'LL guarantee that it was a woman who said that "the way to a man's heart was through his stomach." Certainly the ladies have succeeded in getting the cruel and misleading impression around that the men are the ones who do all the heavy work at the table. Just between us men, I think such stories are the ladies' smoke screen to direct attention away from themselves when they go into action at the table. Here is one of these stories just received from a lady member of the A.A. family:

The party dinner was over and the hostess asked the smallest boy to say grace.

"What's that?" asked the little boy.

"Why, don't you know?" asked the surprised hostess.

"What does your father say when he has had a good dinner?"

The little boy scratched his head a moment and then answered, "He rubs his chest and tummy and says, 'Dad is himself again!'"

A Page From an Old Day Book

What Our Fathers Bought and Sold in "The Good Old Days"

"H I! Shibley, a gallon of rum and a half gallon of molasses, and charge 'em". "A'right George—and how's the loggin' comin' nigh Bear Swamp?"

Such an order and like answer was common in '35 when Shibley kept store on the turnpike in the village of Carlisle, in the County of Schoharie, and the State of New York.

At any odds we can say so; for Shibley is dead and George is dead; and the rum barrel is dry and the staves long since parted. The old store, built in 1797, still stands, now occupied by one of Scotch descent, Ralph Brown by name, who keeps no rum. The store bears no testimony and tells no tales but Shibley's daybook tells all and more than I shall here quote.

The first date is August 7, 1835. Jeremiah Carr is charged with one gallon of molasses—4 shillings, and 1¾ yds. tow cloth—2 shillings and 6 pence. Page after page of entries follow, every word and figure in ink. If the spelling is doubtful at times—as in the entry "Shingles to civer the school house"—the charges are clear. Practically all prices are expressed in shillings and pence. Twelve pence make a shilling and a shilling has the value of 12½ cents.

While the jolly old tar of the high seas sang "Heigho, and a bottle of rum", the land-lubber farmer took a gallon to the hay field and performed miracles of endurance. On Monday (there may be no significance in that day of the week) August 31, 1835, Shibley, the storekeeper aforesaid, had a goodly number of customers with charge accounts. No less than six of them on that day ran in debt for spirits to carry them over the week. Thus they bought: S.B., 1 gallon molasses, 3 pounds sugar and 1 gallon of whiskey; B.C., 1 gallon of brandy and 2 gallons of whiskey; G. H., ½ gallon tar and ⅝ gallon whiskey; P. J. C., 2 gallons whiskey; L. B., ½ gallon molasses and 1 gallon of rum; G. U., 1 pound cotton yarn and 3 gallons of rum.

Of the five varieties of spirituous liquors kept and dispensed by Shibley from his well stocked store, port wine was the aristocrat in price. This sold for 24 shillings per gallon. Rum was 4 shillings, gin 5 shillings, wine the same price, and brandy brought 10 shillings for four quarts.

Cigars and cigarettes were unknown but snuff was available at 3 shillings per pound. Plug tobacco could be had for 1:6 and a paper of "smoking" for 6 pence. Clay pipes (or might they have been cob?) were sold for 6 pence the dozen.

The store shelves were well filled with a reasonable variety of cloths which sold by the yard as follows: Tow 2:0; cambric 1:0; calico 1:0; bleached sheeting 1:2; mole-skin 4:6; velvet 5:0; linen 2:0; Sicilian 3:0; buckram 1:3; drilling 1:4; red flannel 1:9; green flannel 2:3; shirting 1:2; and blue broadcloth 26:0.

Items of groceries appear frequently. Some things were much higher and some much lower than those of today. Tea was 6 shillings and sugar 10 pence. Coffee was 1:3; molasses sold for 3:6 per gallon. Rice was 5 pence per pound, and codfish 4. Raisins could also be obtained for 4 pence a pound.

An elementary spelling book cost one shilling. A corn broom was charged at 2:6; and a grass scythe at 8:0. Epsom salts were to be had at a shilling a pound. Lamp oil was 5 shillings per gallon and candle wicking 2:0 per pound. A pair of galluses (visible suspenders) brought a shilling and were probably worth the price. Socks

By RAY F. POLLARD

County Agricultural Agent, Schoharie County, N. Y.

were 3:0. A pair of gloves could be had for 2:6. But a red silk handkerchief set its owner back 7 shillings.

A paper of pins (might have been safeties) cost 1:2 and a spool of Italian silk 5 pence.

Shibley took in some farm produce at these prices: Hay \$5.50 per ton, eggs 10 pence per dozen, butter 1 shilling per pound. And when a gin barrel was empty he sold it for 6 shillings.

A study of the names of the customers seems to indicate that the mothers of a century ago read the Bible and found the given names satisfactory for their sons. Jeremiah, Benjamin, Jacob and James; David, Peter, John and Daniel; Joseph, Andrew, Calvin and Martin; these are found most commonly on the many pages of the old daybook. Of surnames there are many, some German, some Dutch, and others of Scotch, English and Irish beginning. Many of the following are still in use in the neighborhood of Shibley's store: Bassett, Becker, Brown, Burnap,

Brumaghim, Carr, Chambers, Collins, Crosby, Freeman, Grosvenor, Hemstreet, Kniskern, McGee, McNeill, Mickle, Ottman, Osterhout, Ostrom, Safford, Snyder, Tillapaugh, Vedder, Wadsworth and Youngs.

The row of rum barrels has disappeared from the country store, and in many cases the store itself has given way. The turnpike tavern has played its act and the curtain has rolled down.

I have been talking with a man who once worked in a drug store and who dispensed liquor in wholesale quantities, particularly at hop picking time and during the County Fair. He remarked that in those days the drinkers' wives got little or none of the cash income for labor or produce. He further expressed a majority opinion that these present days of 1928 are much better than the "rum days" of the early times. Now children are better clothed, better fed, better educated.

The thrifty farmer no longer calls for "a gallon of rum". Instead, after trading, he is quite likely to add a sum to his bank account. And that is industrial progress.

The Farmer and the Trespass Problem

EDITORS' NOTE—The following address was broadcast by E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, from the General Electric station, WGY, at Schenectady on the farm program on the evening of November 8th. The subject of trespassing is becoming so great a problem with farmers that we thought you would be interested in reading this article also in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

IN the old days there was no trespass problem. Land was cheap and plentiful, almost to be had for the asking. Much of it was covered with virgin forests, stretching on and on to the horizon and these forests were filled with every kind and description of game. Every stream was a fisherman's paradise and wild nuts and berries were to be had in great quantities for the gathering. All of these bountiful supplies from nature's larder gave people the feeling of common ownership. Everybody helped themselves to the products of the land and the forests and no one objected.

But today we have come to the time when all of these early conditions have changed, while unfortunately, the feeling of common ownership of the products of the soil and of the forests still continues. We have always helped our-

selves to nature's plenty no matter where we found it and some still do not understand that they cannot continue to do so.

The automobile, that blessing of modern life which enables the cliff dwellers of the brick and mortar cities to get out so quickly into God's sunshine, has at the same time intensified and aggravated the trespass problem. Some of these folks fill their cars with any product that they can find. They steal in total every year, hundreds of bushels of fruit and vegetables of all kinds. They uproot and carry away fine shrubs and small trees, pick the blossoms from the fruit trees and add insult to injury by destroying the beauty of the landscape by scattering papers and picnic debris everywhere they go.

Then there is the trouble that has come from careless, irresponsible or reckless hunters and fishermen; sportsmen in name, but not in deed. Some of these carry pliers with which to clip the farmer's wire fences so that they can the more easily walk through. The fences are broken down, gates are left open for cattle to escape and paths are trampled through the growing crops. In many cases the farmer's stock is injured or killed by careless or malicious shooting.

Still another complication of the trespass or conservation problem is caused by the protection of wild game by the State. This policy increases the game which feeds on crops and vegetables. The farmer does not object to a few pheasants or rabbits in his fields, but there should be more regulation some way to keep them from becoming a real burden. Time was when the State paid a bounty for killing bears, but today the bear is protected by law, with the result that in the more mountainous sections, farmers are suffering losses from bears of their sheep and young cattle.

How long do you suppose that you who live in the city, would stand for it if the situation were reversed? Suppose for example, that some farmers came into the yards of city homes without bothering to ask permission and proceeded to camp there and to steal flowers and break off the

(Continued on Page 7)



This team is owned by Mr. Guy E. Hersey of New Hampshire, one of the few remaining farmers who still believes in the farm power of our grandfathers—Be sure to read "A Page from An Old Day-Book" on this page.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Will It Pay to Store Cabbage?

THE topic of most interest to those

By M. C. BURRITT

Greenings remain about steady at five

who have cabbage to sell is the market for this crop and its present behavior. From a high point of thirty-five dollars per ton in early October the market



has steadily sagged to less than twenty dollars per ton the first week in November. The principal reason for this falling price seems to be continued heavy loading—apparently a rush to get the high price. Warm weather has also contributed to the fall in price by limiting demand. Although good rains in late October have probably increased the yield slightly, the acreage and stand are so poor that it is hard to see how the total yield can have been materially increased. Cuttings so far substantiate previous estimates of low yields.

Shipments Light from New York

Wisconsin and Minnesota have both been very heavy shippers throughout October, sending out fifty per cent more cabbage to date than at the same time last year. Together they have shipped just 4500 cars against 3159 cars at the close of October 1927. On the other hand New York has shipped less than half as much as last year or 2483 compared with 5561 cars. The total weekly movement from all states has been practically the same as in 1927. The last week in October it was a little more than 1300 cars.

The question every cabbage grower will have to decide between now and November 15 is whether to sell at the present price or to store. Naturally this depends on the probable future price. Will it be lower or higher and how much. We can probably dismiss the suggestion that the price out of storage before the southern crop comes in will be materially less. It will probably rise again after the freeze, but it will have to go to nearly thirty dollars to equal the twenty dollar price from the field. Shrinkage will be 10 to 15 per cent even in December, storage three dollars and extra handling three to five dollars per ton. So thirty dollars out of storage would make no gain but merely cover additional costs.

The safest estimate is not to expect more than thirty dollars out of storage. But small crop years with high fall prices have been shown by Professor Misner of Cornell to be more likely to show "notable increases from November to January, (see Cornell Bulletin No. 443) than large crop years. Under present conditions it seems to be that the chances of a price of more than thirty dollars per ton for Danish cabbage before February first are at least 50-50. I therefore plan to store about fifty per cent of my crop.

Potato Prices Discouraging

The potato price is most depressing to potato growers. Many growers are not able to get more than forty cents per bushel from the field. Truckers are paying as high as 70 cents per bushel in some sections. I have purchased my winter's supply at 65 cents which is much cheaper than I can grow them. The outlook is none too good as the crop is apparently very large.

Apple prices are well maintained with a slight tendency to strengthen.

to five and a quarter per barrel. Baldwin's have increased from one dollar forty to one dollar fifty per bushel and four-fifty per barrel. Dry apples are generally bringing one dollar per hundred for good sound stock.

The social activities of farming communities held back for a month and more on account of the busy harvest season are now coming on in a rush as usual and almost every night in November is scheduled with something. It is unfortunate that farm work comes in such periods of rush that these social affairs cannot be better distributed. Every organization is trying to catch up all at once with the result that some of us get social indigestion.—November 3, 1928.

The Story of Nitrogen

(Continued from Page 3)

processes nitrogen becomes fixed in more or less limited amounts. When the lightning flashes, exceedingly small amounts are fixed and finally brought to the earth in the rain waters; it is fixed in nature when certain minute organisms choose to live in association with legume plants. This we call symbiotic fixation, living together with mutual benefit; it is also fixed to a limited extent by certain free-living organisms. Thus vast quantities of this elusive element, which man cannot easily capture, is fixed in the form of organic matter—plants and plant residues—and when these decay in the soil the nitrogen thus fixed or held becomes available for other plants.

Again through natural processes enormous quantities have been fixed and stored up in deposits of nitrate of soda in certain rainless regions of Chile. When this nitrate is mined and purified, it is suitable for use as a nitrogenous fertilizer. It is now nearly one hundred years since it was first used in this way. From a small shipload sent to England in 1830, the output has gradually increased until it now amounts to more than 2,000,000 tons annually. Scientists have offered theories to account for this vast deposit of nitrate but no single theory thus far advanced enables us to understand clearly how it all came about.

Another very large source of fixed nitrogen is the coal that is stored up in the earth. When coal is heated as in the manufacture of coke, nitrogen is liberated in the form of ammonia and this may be collected and easily converted into sulfate of ammonia, another valuable nitrogenous fertilizer.

Nitrogen in Waste Materials

There are also many waste and by-product materials which contain fixed nitrogen and which may be worked into fertilizers which supply nitrogen. Among these may be mentioned waste materials from the slaughter houses, oil cakes, fish and leather wastes, garbage tankage, etc.

Notwithstanding the fact that millions of tons of nitrogen are stored in the coal beds, nitrate beds, and in waste and by-product materials, the supply is not inexhaustible. For more than a quarter of a century scientists have been trying to find some economic method of doing what nature does so easily and so quietly, but on such a vast scale, that is, fix or catch the free nitrogen of the air so that it may become man's servant.

At last, however, the battle has been won and several artificial methods of fixing the nitrogen of the air have been worked out. In a later article these methods will be discussed in non-technical language.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farmer and the Trespass Problem

(Continued from Page 5)

branches of trees or uproot choice shrubs. How long would it be before the city man would call a policeman if country people entered his place of business and filled their pockets with his merchandise? Yet how does this differ from filling cars with the farmer's fruit or vegetables?

That the situation is serious and widespread is shown by the fact that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has received in the last few years more than twenty thousand letters from farmers citing definite losses and complaints against trespassers and asking that something be done.

Laws Alone Not a Remedy

What can be done? Will new or amended conservation and trespass laws help the situation? To some extent, yes. There should be laws for example, granting indemnities to farmers for proven losses caused by wild game. If the protected bears of the State kill the farmer's sheep, then the State should pay for the sheep. There are numerous other details where legislation would be of some help, but on the whole, it is doubtful if new laws would entirely solve the problem. What is most needed is better enforcement of the laws that we already have. In New York State there is now a good posting law, providing heavy and severe punishment or penalties for careless or malicious destruction of property on any land whether posted or not. Some farmers are suggesting that all trespassers should have a written permit from land owners. I doubt whether such a written permit law would be practical. It would be difficult to enforce because a man hunting on the back end of one farm is not going to stop to go back to the home of the owner of the next farm to get a permit before chasing his game across the line fence.

One of the things most needed to help the trespassing problem is to get the idea out of the sportsmen's heads that land and the fruits of the fields are common property. The right attitude is that trespassing on any man's land is a privilege, subject to be forfeited instantly at the first sign of lack of respect for property rights.

Now the great majority of sportsmen are decent, law-abiding citizens and good fellows. They would not be hunters and fishermen if they were not. All of the trouble is caused by the small minority and not all of these are from the city either, for there are many farmer hunters and fishermen who seem to forget the golden rule as soon as they get across the line fence on to the other fellow's property.

Best Help in Cooperation

The best solution of all of the whole perplexing trespass problem lies in co-operation. First, let us have cooperation of the sportsmen themselves to help catch and punish those bad actors who are making all of the trouble. And let these good sportsmen always courteously take the little extra time necessary to ask permission from farmers for the privilege of hunting, fishing or trespassing in any way upon the owner's property.

Then secondly, let us have more co-operation and more real effort on the part of local officers to enforce the trespass and conservation laws. There is quite a force of efficient game wardens. Why should these men not be encouraged by their superiors to deal promptly and severely, with every thief and every violator of the law. One of the first and most effective actions of these officers would be to annul the hunting or fishing licenses of the transgressors. And then when they are brought before the local courts for trial and sentence, instead of laughing it off or treating it too lightly as has been done in too many cases, the purposes of the law should be fulfilled by heavy fines and sentences.

And then lastly, let there be more co-operation from farmers themselves. Farmers should not blame all sportsmen and all people who love the outdoors for the transgressions of a few. Let us not deny the fine privileges of God's outdoors to decent, law-abiding folk. Where courtesy is shown by sportsmen or the automobilists asking for privileges, let farmers, graciously and cheerfully grant them and extend courtesy where courtesy is due.

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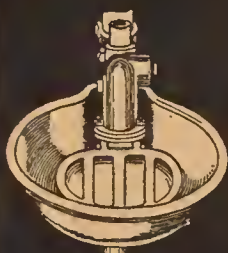
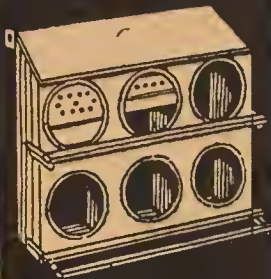
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The Future of the Dairy Business

(Continued from Page 3)

dairyman of today. But he must not have a self satisfied attitude. He must be as up-to-date in the best known methods of production and marketing as the milk distributor, buttermaker, or ice cream manufacturer are in their respective practices. Much time and attention must be given to cooperative effort by dairy farmers both in the production and marketing of the product of the cow. New facts are constantly being discovered that aid in more efficient production and disease control. Unless the individual producer does pay attention to these facts, industrialized dairying by the use of large units is bound to grow rapidly.

Almost every newspaper today contains daily health talks written by competent advisers. In these the value of pure milk as a food is frequently emphasized. In recent years the public has been demonstrating its belief in the necessity of buying clean, pure milk. The milk retailer whose delivery wagon contains the statement that his milk is from a tuberculosis-free herd is today enjoying a better demand than the distributor who does not or cannot practice such advertising.

To me the tariff has always been an enigma. It is largely a local issue with thousands of various classes to please. Our tariffs should not be so high as to greatly limit international trade because our ships cannot well afford to return empty after delivery to foreign ports. If we build high tariff walls then ostensibly other nations will enact retaliatory tariff laws. But our dairymen need tariff protection if other classes of business receive it. During the month of May, 1926 following an increase of the import duty on butter from 8 to 12 cents a pound, the imports of butter into the United States amounted to only 103,000 pounds, whereas in the same month of 1925, the imports were 331,000 pounds. During June, 1926, butter imports were 100,000 pounds as compared to 579,000 pounds in 1925.

More uniformity of milk ordinances is a real need in most states. The different grades of milk should mean the same or nearly the same in one city or town as in another. In New Jersey the State Department of Health and the Bureau of Markets have organized a Milk Marketing Council which is studying this important subject with a view to raising and standardizing quality throughout the entire state.

* * *

The Outlook in New England

By E. H. LOVELAND

Extension Dairy Specialist Vermont
State College of Agriculture

I CANNOT answer this question as well as one who is making a close study of the statistics as they are available on this question. It would appear that in New England that the supply of market milk was pretty close to consumption demand during the fall months. Our problem is to adjust production distribution to consumption distribution in order to supply all the milk to be needed as population increases in the next few years. While New England uses more cream and butter than New England can produce, we are more interested in holding the market milk trade as to go to new territory would add long distances for freight haul, inspection, etc.

I see no particular reason for drop in milk prices in New England. Cream and butter are more sensitive to business prosperity and thus may drop in price with a general price decline should such come in the next few years. Conditions are not such here as to expect an expansion of the dairy production to cause a surplus of milk.

Conditions look more favorable for a stable dairy industry in New England than ever before. Dairying does look good to me as a business occupation in Vermont at the present time. Its success however, will require the use of more brains and efficiency than in the past when the great bulk of milk was produced by low producing cows, inadequately fed, and handled by cheap

hand labor. Production of a high quality product, efficiently handled which will stimulate consumption, a realization of the value of better breeding and feeding for efficiency will help more than tariff or other artificial stimulus. We do need some tariff on milk to equalize costs against Canada and require of them equal supervision in inspection.

Education Better Than Legislation

Legislation does not appeal to me as being as necessary as education to both producer and consumer. Until bovine tuberculosis is wiped off the map, we need adequate appropriations to protect the farmer in his losses against bankruptcy and too severe discouragement. We need more study on the control of other diseases like abortion and udder troubles, breeding troubles, etc. We need more information on the principles of breeding. We need more help in working out an adequate marketing system, both as to needs of the market and coordination of present market agencies to eliminate duplication of plants, and inefficient sources of supply.

Transportation improvements will make butter and cream dairying unprofitable in many sections. I doubt if it can destroy our milk market provided we keep up with the times in improved methods of handling and production.

With proper education as to the value of clean, healthful milk, I see no reason why the public will not be willing to pay a reasonable cost of production. Milk is now sold at a price which makes it one of the cheapest sources of food materials especially when vitamins and health are taken into consideration. We must do nothing to damage the confidence the public has in our health agencies and the farmers cooperation in the production of clean healthful milk.

Dairying offers one of the best opportunities in farm occupations for a healthful sane life. To work with animals, is an education and an enjoyment, which does not come as readily with other agricultural products. The working out of a longtime breeding program for improvement is a life study worthy of the best minds. The product adds to the life and happiness of those who consume it. The market furnishes a steady income conducive to a high standard of living on the farm. I see no reason why dairying should not continue to be the principal occupation of our New England farmers and that with dairying, our New England farmers should not continue to rank high in their standards of life and influence on the country.

* * *

Do You "Just Keep Cows"?

By A. R. MERRILL

Dairy Specialist Connecticut State
College of Agriculture

I FEEL that the dairy industry is at present in a very good position. I believe we are producing approximately the right amount of milk for the present consumption. I do not believe that the present consumption of milk is going to slow up but do feel that there will be a tendency in the future to increase the consumption per capita. The work of the Dairy and Food Council for the United States and individual states is doing much to create an interest in the consumption of milk.

The dairy cow situation is a little critical just at present. Cows are high in price and this is going to stimulate the raising of more stock. In case this is carried too far it may mean an over production of milk. I believe that the Economic Departments and Dairy Departments of our agricultural colleges can do much to assist the dairymen in stabilizing their raising of stock so that extremes may not be reached.

I believe that it would be advisable for us to have a higher tariff on dairy products. It does not seem to me that the present tariff as in effect is sufficient.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)
ciently high to make it of uttermost importance.

I believe that the consuming public is going to cooperate with producers and with our legislative bodies in starting preparations for the cleaning up of contagious diseases such as bovine tuberculosis. I also am inclined to believe that as fast as educational work is carried on in relation to the value of pure milk that the consuming public will come along with an increased willingness to pay more for a good quality product.

As I look at the dairy industry as a whole it seems to me that if a young man is starting in with high ideals that the dairy business offers an excellent opportunity at the time being and I see no reason why it should not continue to be a reasonably profitable business if conducted under sound business principles. One of the greatest handicaps that we have in dairying at present is the fact that we have so many people who just keep cows regardless of whether they keep them for a profit or loss. These dairymen are not willing to adopt business principles to their dairy work and consequently are not making the profit that they could. On the other hand these same men have a tendency to produce milk uneconomically, which may create a surplus in some sections and consequently competes against milk produced under economical conditions making it harder for the good business dairymen to receive the profit that is due him.

Efficient Dairymen Have Nothing to Fear

By ROBERT W. BALDERSTON

Secretary Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

UNDOUBTEDLY the price of dairy products will follow that of commodities in general. Why not? A limiting factor in the price of butter has always been the price at which the consumer would shift to the margarines. The price of butter always dominates the market for dairy products in general. The tariff act of 1922 now in effect makes it possible for a large proportion of butter substitutes to be made from cheap oriental fats.

There are various factors in the dairy industry that may affect the relative prices of dairy products, as for instance, the rapidly increasing efficiency of dairy farmers; more favorable prices for competitive farm products, etc. The American dairyman as contrasted with a dairyman of Holland for instance, is very largely a general farmer. Large quantities of domestic butter is made from cream produced by farmers to whom the cream check is not a major item. On dairy farms in many areas potatoes, grain and live stock are always very large factors in the success of the farm as a whole and offer alternate opportunities to our producers if prices of dairy products are not profitable at any given time.

Labor, also, is a large factor in dairy farming. Future costs of labor will have a large bearing on the prosperity of the industry. With the increased demand and opportunity for higher education in the country, it would look as if in the future even more than in the past outside labor will have to be hired on farms. Hitherto, for the most part, farming has been a family's enterprise. In the future, if farms are to produce to capacity, a larger share of labor will undoubtedly be necessary from without the family.

The dairy industry can be expanded as a whole but slowly. It takes too long to grow dairy heifers and to train dairymen for sudden changes to take place over wide areas. However, the production of dairy products does increase rapidly up to a certain point in response to higher relative prices; first through a nearer approximation to maximum feeding, and, second, through stressing milk production in dual purpose herds. A large number of beef cows, which, when prices for cream are low are allowed to feed calves only, are apt to be milked when butter prices are sufficiently high to encourage farm separation of cream for centralizers.

Looking at the future from a long
(Continued on Page 20)

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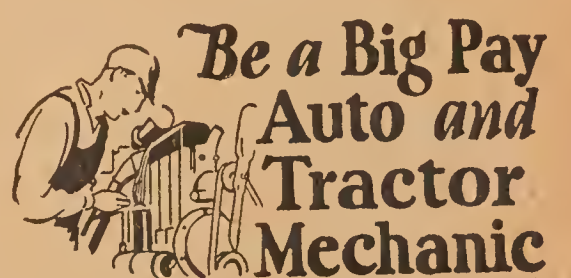
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Reviewing the Farmers' Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Makes Further Gains

CREAMERY	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	50 1/2-51	49 1/2-50	49 -49 1/2
Extra (92sc).....	50 -	49 -	48 1/2-
84-91 score.....	44 -49 1/2	43 1/2-48 1/2	40 -47
Lower Grades.....	42 1/2-43 1/2	42 -43	38 1/2-39 1/2

Controlling factors have been operating to the advantage of the butter market since our report of last week. Advices from the west consistently report further shrinkage in the make. In many localities the output of creameries is now reported to be slightly below last year. This added to the fact that cold storage holdings are short, is meat for the bulls.

Demand is showing more force, in fact a little more than was looked for. Some houses have been short of sufficient stocks to take care of any more than just their regular trade. Outside buyers have had to resort to storage goods. Of course, we must remember that production is lightest during November. Taking the country as a whole the trade looks for a firm situation to exist for the next couple of months. If the weather should turn unseasonably cold and stormy, heavy indoor feeding will be resorted to, and this is believed will have a tendency to check the growing shrinkage. However, the outlook is most encouraging. Right now we are not beginning to make enough butter to meet the demand, for fresh goods which means that we have got to make heavy inroads into our cold storage reserves. Of late there has been improved demand in some of the big chain stores that have until recently been operating on held goods. It looks as though they see something bright ahead.

A few statistics are not out of place here. From October 26 to November 2 our cold storage holdings were reduced over three million pounds, approximately 200,000 pounds more than during the same period a year ago. These figures are from the four cities making

daily reports. Furthermore, our cold storage holdings are approximately ten million pounds less than the holdings a year ago at this time in these same four cities.

Little Doing in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average.....	-25 1/2	-25 1/2	
Held Fancy	28 -28 1/2	28 -28 1/2	28 -29
Held Average			27 1/2-

There is not much of anything going on in the cheese market. It is holding steady on September and earlier makes. Most of the held cheese is in the hands of the large grinders. Our reserves are heavy for this season of the year, exceeding last year's supply by over 23,000,000 pounds taking the country as a whole. There has been a little weakness in evidence on cheese made since September, and here and there we hear of price concessions. There is very little fresh New York state cheese arriving, and the average run of that is bringing 25 1/2 cents. There is some held cheese in New York being offered at 28 and 28 1/2 cents. There seems to be a slightly weaker undertone in the Wisconsin market, even on some held goods. When we consider the heavy storage reserves it is not surprising to see slightly lower prices prevailing than a year ago.

Eggs Net a Gain

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	65-69	64-68	73-76
Average Extras	62-64	60-64	68-72
Extra Firsts	40-60	40-56	58-67
Firsts	34-45	33-40	50-56
Gathered	33-48	31-45	38-64
Pullets	33-39	33-38	37-43
Pewees	29-31	29-30	35-36
BROWNS			
Hennery	53-62	51-60	62-65
Gathered	33-52	33-50	43-61

The egg market according to the above figures shows a slightly better condition than it did a week ago. However, in the interim there was a period when the market was on a higher level. Some choice packings reaching as high as 72 cents a dozen over the week end. However, the day after election found the market in an over supplied condition, and concessions were made ranging from two to three cents. The great complaint of nearby eggs at the present time is that too many of them (particularly from small shippers) show unmistakable evidence of holding too long to prevent uniformly fine quality. We all know that small shippers have a hard time in getting a case of eggs together. They have got to wait until Biddy does her one day to make the even thirty dozen. Consequently the small shipper is at a distinct disadvantage. Right here a little local cooperative effort would net a neat return if shippers could get together and ship their eggs to the market before the defects caused by holding become apparent.

Advices from the west indicate further shrinkage in the lay. The central west reports lighter collections; there is further shrinkage in the Mississippi valley, and shipments from the Pacific coast to New York are lighter than they were a year ago. A few more reports of this kind would undoubtedly work to the advantage of everybody concerned.

Live Poultry Lower

FOWLS	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
Colored	25-28	30-33	26-30
Leghorn	20-22	25-27	21-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-25	25-28	28-32
Leghorn	20-22	22-26	22-30
BROILERS			
Colored	36-40	31-42	-40
Leghorn	-35	26-38	-35
CAPONS	40-50		
TURKEYS	50-55	45-50	33-40
DUCKS, Nearby	26-28	24-28	22-28

Readers will recall that it was stated in these columns that just as soon as the meat strike of the retail Kosher butchers was terminated, we would see prices take a drop. That is just exactly what happened. On November 7 and 8, supplies were beyond any possibility to consume and in the market there was a weak selling situation

throughout. Many receivers closed their car doors following their inability to turn stock. Price concessions were numerous. All of the factors combined served to create a very irregular market. Fortunately express shipments were not heavy and most of the grief was taken by the freight shippers. Express poultry has been rather light in supply, and the bulk of the business in both fowls and chickens has been on the basis of the freight market.

Some Potatoes a Shade Better

STATE	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
150 lb. sack....			2.75-2.90
Bulk, 180 lbs.		1.75-1.85	3.10-3.50
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.65-1.90	1.65-1.90	2.75-3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	3.35-3.90
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack....			3.10-3.25
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	1.75-2.25	1.75-2.10	3.25-3.75
No. 1			
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50	4.00-4.35
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack....	1.60-1.75	1.60-1.75	

The bulk of the potato market is practically the same as it was a week ago. There is a little better feeling in some of the better lines of Long Islands. The average of the market is around \$2.00, but a few sales have been made at \$2.50. Maines and Jerseys are only receiving fair call, and prices on those goods remain unchanged. With a little heavier weather we might see a shade improvement between now and the first or second week in December. However, there are so many potatoes available that any pronounced improvement would be cut short by proportionately heavy shipments.

Hay Prices a Little Lower

Hay prices have eased off a little since last week, and No. 1 Timothy is no better than \$26.00 a ton, just a dollar a ton below last week. Timothy containing mixtures of grass or clover and grading No. 1 sold at \$24.00 to \$26.00, while lower grades vary anywhere from \$24.00 down to \$16.00. The demand is still good for No. 1 Timothy which is scarce, and at the slightly lower prices practically all the grades are meeting a fair demand.

Rye straw and oats straw remain unchanged.

Slight Changes in Bean Prices

There has been one or two changes in the bean prices since last week's report. Marrow beans have shown a little more strength. Common to fair goods bringing \$8.75 to \$9.25 with anything grading as choice bringing \$9.50, with premiums for extra choice stock. Domestic pea beans are quoted at \$8.25 to \$9.00. Red kidney beans have weakened, and at this writing are quoted \$7.75 to \$8.50, with two shilling reduction from last week.

Briefs About the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

There have been a few changes in the APPLE market. Baldwins that pass as good to fancy have advanced 50 cents a barrel and are now \$4.50 to \$6.00. The best McIntosh have also advanced \$1.00 and anything grading good to fancy is selling from \$8.00 to \$12.00. The range of Greenings is narrower, now selling from \$5.50 to \$7.00 for good to fancy whereas the inside figure a week ago was \$4.75. Northern Spies have also advanced about 50 cents a barrel now standing at \$5.50 to \$8.00 for the better lines. Wolf Rivers have slipped two shilling on the best marks. Prices on basket goods are about the same as they were a week ago.

Bulk CABBAGE has weakened perceptibly. One car of bulk goods sold during the past week at \$26.00. A little corned beef and cabbage weather is going to help the market.

The CELERY market holds full steady. On fancy state rough the range of most of the sales being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 with some fancy going at \$3.25, with extra choice even going beyond that, said to have reached \$3.75. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that

on November 2 celery holdings in the principal storage houses in western New York total 345,189 crates in Wayne County and 52,821 crates outside of Wayne County; a total 389,010 crates. A year ago at the same time Wayne County reported 581,583 crates, while 102,441 crates were reported

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from outside of Wayne County; a total of 684,024 crates.

SQUASH has made no improvement during the past week, in fact Hubbards slipped to \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel, near-by Marrows are still \$2.00 and \$2.25 a barrel.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
Wheat (Dec.)	1.13 3/8	1.16 1/8	1.25 1/4
Corn (Dec.) .....	.82 1/4	.82	.84 1/2
Oats (Dec.) .....	.43 1/2	.43 1/2	.49 1/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.54 3/8	1.57 1/8	1.49 1/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.03 1/4	1.05 1/8	1.04 1/8
Oats, No. 2 .....	.54	.54	.61 1/2
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 3	Oct. 27	Nov. 5, 1927
Grade Oats	35.00	35.00	37.00
Spring Bran	32.00	32.50	30.00
Hard Bran	34.00	34.75	33.00
Standard Mids	32.50	33.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	40.00	41.00	41.00
Flour Mids	38.50	40.00	36.00
Red Dog	42.00	45.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	36.50	36.50	36.00
Yel. Hominy	36.00	36.00	35.00
Corn Meal	38.00	38.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	53.50	53.50	49.00
36% C. S. Meal	46.00	47.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	50.00	51.00	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	54.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	57.00	57.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov. 9, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	17.50-18.00	16.50-17.00	16.75-17.00
Medium	12.00-17.25	11.50-16.25	11.00-16.50
Culls	9.50-11.50	9.50-11.00	8.00-10.50
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.75-14.25	13.75-14.25	15.25-15.75
Medium	11.75-13.50	11.75-13.50	12.00-15.00
Common	8.50-11.50	8.50-11.50	8.75-11.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	7.25-7.50
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	-8.50	8.75-9.00	6.50-7.00
Medium	6.00-8.00	6.50-8.50	4.50-6.25
Cutters	3.00-6.00	4.50-6.75	2.50-4.50
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.25-14.00	13.75-14.25	14.50-15.00
Medium	11.75-13.00	12.00-13.50	11.50-14.25
Culls	8.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	8.00-10.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	9.75-10.20	9.50-10.00	9.25-9.75
130-160 lbs.....	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	9.75-10.50
Av. 200 lbs.....	10.25-10.50	10.25-	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb.)			
Prime .....	.20- .25	.20- .25	.27- .30
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.12- .23	.13- .23	.10- .22

With the lifting of the strike on the part of the retail Kosher butchers meat prices and trading have again assumed almost entirely their former levels.

Best nearby veals are easily bringing \$18.00, and holding firm.

Lambs took a drop since last week's report, but they appear to be picking up a little of the lost ground, the best of them reaching \$14.25. The demand is good.

Steers are meeting a somewhat irregular market, and the demand is none too good.

Cows are also irregular, and prices show shading to the extent of about two shillings.

The hog market holds steady with practically no change in values.

Country dressed suckling pigs are arriving and prices vary from 20c to 32c per lb. Weights from 10 to 12 lbs., 30c to 32c; 12 to 15 lb. 25c to 30c; 15 to 20 lb., 22c to 25c! 20 to 25 lb., 20c to 22c.

EGG PRODUCERS

Get Best Net Results

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality. **ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.** Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPERS

Why Wait Until Prices Drop?

Ship your LIVE POULTRY NOW, any day but Saturday. Ship RABBITS when weather is cold. Prompt returns on TOP prices and accurate weights. Write for information, tags, coops, etc. **BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.** W. Washington Market New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27. **Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc.** Bonded Commission Merchant West Washington Market, N. Y. City

EGG CASES

Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.

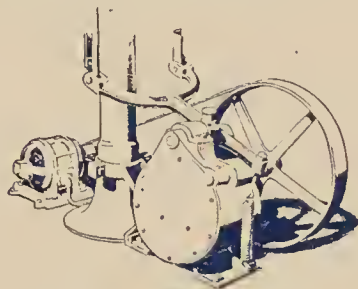
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Av., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



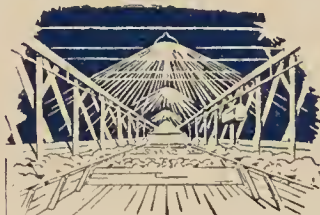
Filling the silo is an easier, quicker task with a General Electric portable farm motor.



A General Electric fractional horse-power motor provides reliable power for the small milking machine.



A General Electric motor applied to a pump jack saves the hard work of drawing water.



With properly placed MAZDA lamps, stock can be better cared for.



WATER . . . When and Where You Want It

IS IT water for the stock, or for the house? Here it is, right where you want it, when you want it, and plenty of it.

That is the value of electric pumping equipment. The extreme simplicity of electric motor operation with automatic control makes it almost anticipate your wants. There is no hand pumping and carrying, nothing to watch or supervise. Turn a faucet or press a switch and you get water—all you can use.

When farmers have worked with G-E electric equipment they realize what it was that they had always lacked on the farm—electricity.

Tune in on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland), for the General Electric Weekly Farm Program.

Ask your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

New help for 25-mile feet



Will your boots stand this?

Think of the punishment your boots must take—scuffing over concrete feeding floors, scraping through ice and mud!

In the Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour. No wonder they outwear others!

The 300-farmer test

All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make certain that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear this rubber stands up!



"U. S." Galosh

You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. It has a long-wearing gray or red sole and the finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- and 5-buckle heights.



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic)

Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles. The most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Made of the "U. S." Blue Ribbon rubber, it is built to give you the longest wear you ever got from an overshoe.

25 MILES—in a single day many a farmer averaged that in his daily work in a recent test made by the National Society for Foot Health. Whether you walk that much, or not, you know how you depend on your feet. That is why you will be glad to learn that you can now get better rubber boots and overshoes than you ever had before.

Anybody who has ever put a hog in a dipping vat, or cleaned out a barn, or watered the stock on a cold winter's night, knows a farmer can't have foot comfort without good boots to keep his feet warm and dry.

Today's "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots have no superior for fit. So naturally you don't feel nearly so tired at the end of the day.

But best of all, this new comfort is teamed up with longer wear. We make the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon merchandise to outwear any other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service. We force it to pass 12 separate tests before offering it to you—we know what it will do. There isn't any guesswork. When we say, "Wear today's 'U. S.' Blue Ribbon rubber boots and overshoes and you will get more wear"—we are telling the absolute truth—tested and proved.

Longer wear—this tells why

In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour. No wonder many farmers say these amazing Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

United States Rubber Company



"U. S." Gaytees

Gaytees is the trade-marked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. See them!

Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth-top, buckle galosh.



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots

Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. You'll notice the liveness of the uppers, the tough, oversize soles. And every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber.



"U. S." Rubbers

Whatever type you prefer—you'll find it in "U. S." Rubbers—a style for every shoe.

"U.S."



BLUE RIBBON

heavy footwear



FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those 25-miles-a-day feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet"—address United States Rubber Company, Dept. 111, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

Farm News from New York

North Country Takes Inventory of Season's Crops

WITH the mercury down to 16 degrees F. this week, most everything has finally ceased growing, and the season of 1928 finally passed into history as far as crop production is concerned. The final wind-up shows good fair crops taking the whole North country into consideration, enough so that most can see their way through in good shape.

Of course there are all variations from bumper yields down to those that were practically a failure; various conditions that always enter into the uncertainties of farming operations, influencing yields one way or the other.

Ultimate prices are the criterion of course, of the financial success of the year. Oats are selling at 45 to 50 cents per bushel depending upon quality, buckwheat is bringing \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds, re-cleaned for milling; spring wheat for milling is worth \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel; potatoes have been running 50c to \$1.00 per bushel, according to quantity, quality and who were buying and selling. As for hay and straw, we have not heard of enough definite sales to establish prices. The probable milk prices are vying for popularity with the daily debates on the respective merits of "Herb" and "Al."

Contrary to many years, there seems to be a general impression that election will make little difference with business in general, and winter prices. At the same time we find statisticians with long rows of figures to prove that election never has made any real difference with business. All of which recalls an article read last spring in a business magazine, that much of the success or failure in a year's business depended upon the attitude of that owner or manager at the beginning of the year, taking an average of everyone. If we make up our minds in advance that presidential election year is going to mean poor business for us, we will usually get poor business, and vice versa.

Celebrate Sixty Years of Married Life

Sixty years married is an event rarely achieved, so Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Ostrander of Perch River mark a unique milestone in North Country history by celebrating their 60th anniversary. Mr. Ostrander is one of the few remaining Civil War veterans, and although 85 years of age, still does a lot of farm work.

Plans for the annual banquet of the St. Lawrence Cooperative Cheese Producers Association, Inc., to be held on November 17 at Gouverneur, are well under way. C. E. Giffin of De Peyster, manager of the organization, is in charge of preparations.

Jersey Breeders Have Banquet

With the 4-H Club members who won honors at the National Dairy Show as their guests, St. Lawrence

Jersey breeders held a banquet and meeting in Potsdam this week. Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., was chairman of the gathering, which was large. L. W. Morley, secretary of the Jersey Cattle Club; Leon Claus, county agricultural agent; and Director V. C. Whittemore of the Canton School of Agriculture were among the speakers. James Armstrong is president and Walter G. Short secretary of the association.

College Will Hold Poultry Marketing School

DURING the week of November 19 the state College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. will have their Third Annual Poultry and Egg Marketing School. Out of town speakers are as follows: Dr. Buechel of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. F. A. Jones, Chief Inspector of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Mr. Leland Graham of Carl Ahlers, Inc., New York City; Mr. M. M. Griffiths of the Apex Egg Producers Cooperative, Inc. and Dr. C. K. Powell of the Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative Association.

Farm Bureau Federation Has 13th Annual Meeting

THE New York State Farm Bureau Federation had its 13th annual meeting at Hotel Onondaga at Syracuse on November 8 and 9. The morning session on Thursday was devoted to reports of the officers and the afternoon session was devoted primarily to a discussion of taxes in general, particularly the gas tax. In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Hotel Onondaga with Peter G. Ten Eyck as toastmaster. Speakers included Donald Armstrong of Union, N. Y. secretary of the Young Farmers' Clubs; Chester Gray, the American Farm Bureau Federation legislative representative at Washington and Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, president of the State Home Bureau Federation.

On Friday reports were given on the work done during the year. This included TB eradication, reforestation, marketing, transportation, the vigilance service, tariff and fruit growing.

Plans Going Ahead for Dramatics Contest

PLANS are going forward for the state dramatics contest which will finish at Farmers' Week next February. On November 16 casts of players from Chautauqua, Genesee, Erie and Wyoming counties will compete for the championship of the western district at Bethany. On November 17 Schuyler, Ontario and Steuben counties will compete for the central district championship at Penn Yan.

In the western district contest, Williamsburg will represent Erie county with "Between the Soup and the Savory"; Pike community will present "The Neighbors" by Zona Gale for

Wyoming county; and Bethany will give "One Hundred Dollars" for Genesee county. Chautauqua county will select its representative next week. Professor G. Eric Peabody of the extension teaching department at the state college will be the Cornell member of the judging team.

Steuben county of the central district contest will be represented by the Prattsburg home bureau with the play, "The Teeth of the Gift Horse"; Moreland home bureau of Schuyler county will present "Sparkling Lucia"; and the Cheshire Grange from Ontario county will give "One Hundred Dollars."

Cooperative Omits Membership Campaign

THE contracts between the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers and members will expire on December 31st. The association is announcing that they will spend no money on a sign-up campaign, that no solicitors will be put in the field and that no meetings will be held. The association recently released all members under contracts and told them to sell their eggs outside of the association if they wished. Only ten per cent of the members availed themselves of this privilege and the association believes that 90 per cent of the membership will sign the new marketing agreement without solicitation.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—Excessive rains have hindered potato digging. The leaf roll seems to be in a number of fields and potatoes are not as large as last year. Truckers are buying at farms for 55 to 80 cents per bushel. Cabbage is bringing from \$27 to \$32 a ton and beans are \$7.50 per cwt. Lamb feeders of Genesee and surrounding counties were entertained at a Farm Bureau banquet at Batavia. O. B. Parkam, head of the sheep department of the Bowes Livestock Commission, Union Stock Yards of Chicago, was the speaker.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Cayuga County—Several inches of snow and a drop in temperature to 10 degrees above zero on the 29th came as a surprise. Some damage resulted, potatoes, pumpkins and squashes not securely housed were frozen. Driving that night was dangerous, several cars being overturned in this vicinity, radiators were frozen the next morning. It is warmer again and very pleasant on November 1st. We expect several weeks of reasonable weather yet. Apple picking is about done. Wheat is looking good. Threshing about cleaned up. Pulletts are inside for winter. I haven't heard anyone bragging about the money he has made this year. The prices are fair at present.—A. D. B.

In the Hudson Valley

Columbia County—Tuesday morning we awoke to find our first real snow of the season. Everything was covered and some of the snow remained in northern exposures until Thursday. McIntosh apples \$3.50 per bushel, Seckel pears \$2.50 a bushel, other varieties from \$1.50 to \$3 per bushel. Tomatoes are \$3.50 per basket, eggs 62 cents a dozen, butter 51 cents per pound. Kinderhook garden club elected officers last week. Two farms are reported sold last week in Livingston. Diphtheria quarantine is lifted from the Ghent home. District No. 1 of Claverack favors plan to centralize the schools and build a new school house to take care of all the pupils in the town. There are seven districts now in Claverack. The Philmont Rod and Gun Club will hold a trapshoot November 24. The public is invited. Prizes of poultry will be given. The thousand small pine trees set out near Upper Twin Lake, Elizaville are growing fast and are in a thriving condition.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Sullivan County—There are many deer being caught in Sullivan County and all are beauties. The weather is ideal and now farmers are busy in their fields. Butter is 42 cents a pound, eggs vary in prices, mids \$2.10, corn meal \$2.45, sugar \$6 per hundred, buckwheat flour 4½ and 5 cents a pound, wheat flour \$8.50 to \$10

because of the fact that they cannot be without the services that the association is rendering.

New Ruling on Coops For Shipping Live Poultry

ON January 1, 1929 the American Railway Express Company will put into effect new specifications for coops used in shipment of live poultry. The specifications are as follows:

"Coops must be large enough to prevent overcrowding and top of coop must be covered by slats not more than one inch apart; by wire or screen containing meshes not to exceed one inch in size; or, may be constructed of hard wood frames covered with galvanized wire not less than 13½ gauge, such wires on top of coop to be spaced not more than one inch apart and with cross wires not more than three inches apart."

Pennsylvania County Notes

Potter County—Straw votes, Teacher's Institute Agricultural Exhibits, Woman's Club District meeting, Hoover and anti-Hoover meetings, the hunters and the hunted, plowing, potato-digging and salvaging the last of the garden truck have kept the rural population busy and free from the silence and loneliness that spellbinders paint as an adjunct of farming. Dairymen in the country report an exceptionally good season. Many 400-bushel acres of potatoes dug. A farmer in the county killed a very large black bear which had taken two of his sheep. More geese flying southward. Prices of poultry and dairy products advancing.—M. C. S.

barrel. Many are having their drop apples made up into cider. Most bridges have been repaired that were taken away by the recent flood and roads are being brought in very good condition again. Small fall pigs sell for \$3 apiece and they are very plentiful.—P. E.

Rensselaer County—The potato crop has been only about half a crop. Some farmers are cutting hay to make the land easier to plow. Many houses are being built within ten miles of Troy. City people like homes in the country and much farm land is gradually being sold for building lots.—Mrs. F. F.

In the North Country

Lewis County—These last days of the golden month of October are giving us a touch of real winter weather, with the ground white with the beautiful and the mercury hovering away down below the freezing point.

The last half of the month has given us a lot of rain, here in the Black River valley section, but even so the farmers are getting a nice lot of fall plowing done. As many of them have Fordson tractors, the work goes ahead much faster than in the old way and traveling along the highway, one notes the absence of sudden, or spasmodic outbursts of profanity far afield. Now and then you'll find a farmer that's rather tardy with his potato harvest and it surely looks now as if they'll be blowing on their finger tips some of these snappy days, but with the price at 75c per bu. they're not worrying very much about it.

Cows are fast going into winter quarters these days and it's not an uncommon sight, to see sizable droves of young cattle, being driven down off the hills into the valley, from what is known as the Tug Hill section of the county. Hundreds of cattle are pastured each season in this vast region of abandoned farms.

The excellent price paid for milk, for the months of September and October has again served as a lure to lull the farmers into that lethargic state and nothing much is being done in the way of organization.

This is again the time of year when farm tenants are on the move, but there doesn't seem to be the usual amount of changing this year, which would seem to indicate they're quite well satisfied with the present outlook and will hold down the present acres, for another year.

The price of good milch cows is soaring sky-ward and a young cow that is now fresh, or due to freshen between now and the new year will easily bring \$125 and in some cases, even above that figure, though I wouldn't say that sales are very brisk at these figures.

Central New York Notes

AS we drive around through the dairy sections, we notice that there are few farms on which corn fodder is shocked in the fields. Silos are in such general use that only the smaller farms and those in the most hilly sections are without them. The silo is a relatively new addition to the farm equipment even in this intensive dairy region. They came into general use about the beginning of this century. In Spain they were used two thousand years ago.

The more careful dairymen have their cows in the barn and are doing their best to get them in condition for winter and for next spring. The present price for milk and the relatively low prices for feed favor good feeding

and the flow of milk during the period of short supply will be better because of it.

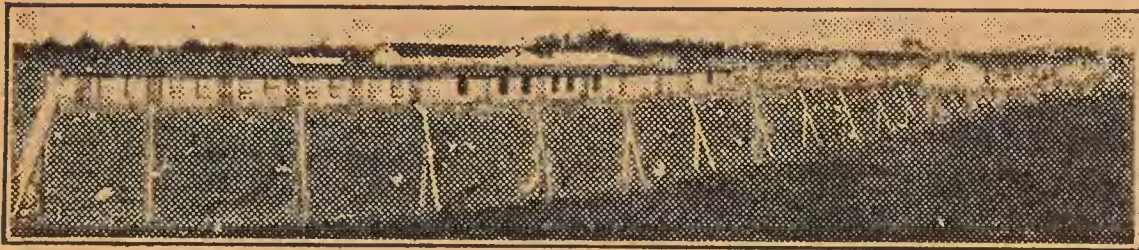
Wheat seeding was hindered considerably by the dry weather this fall but the stand is looking fine now. Not much damage was done to it by pheasants. Pheasant hunting has been unusually good this season. Thousands were killed but there are enough left.

When the chicken thieves, who have been active in the vicinity of Otsego Creek, carried off Allen Johnson's poultry last Friday night, they left a rooster and six selected pullets, and a note saying, "We have left some breeders so you can raise us a flock for next year, but give them more corn."—C. T.



W. I. Roe

31,000 eggs in December from 2200 pullets hatched in May



THE Howard Poultry Farm, Wichita, Kansas, made the record. The pullets received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in their feed from the start.

In November they laid 17,602 eggs. In December, 30,837. When only 7½ months old they had laid enough eggs to leave a fine profit over and above all their feed costs.

Pan-a-ce-a speeds pullets along to early maturity. Feeding Pan-a-ce-a, you get eggs when eggs bring high prices.

Remember, one egg laid in December is worth two laid in March. The 30,837 eggs received in December by the Howard Farm were equal in value to over 61,000 in March following.

The way to make your flock pay is to have them in full production early—ahead of the crowd, so you'll get the high winter prices.

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens and pullets in laying trim

Costs little to use. One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen consumes in six months.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS	S. C. R. I. REDS 20c	BARRED ROCKS 22c	PRICES for 100 or More
All breeders tested or New England Accredited. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.			
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm	Box 59	Wallingford, Conn.	

"HELP WANTED"

"POSITIONS WANTED"
and
"AGENTS WANTED"

reaches a large number

Advertising

of prospects when inserted
in the Classified Section of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guineas. Write your wants and for mailing list. **PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.**

Baby CHICKS

hatched by the best system of Incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. S.C. White Leghorns \$14.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds \$16.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers \$12.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$10.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings \$35.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

PULLETS

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Apr. hatched \$2, March hatch \$2.25, Breeding Cockerels \$4, White Leghorn Yearlings \$1.50. Ship any number C.O.D. Feeding pigs, White Chesters, Berkshire and Chester crossed, two months old, \$4.00 each. **DAILEY FARM, Lexington, Mass. Box 17**

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

\$10 per 100 up. C. O. D.
Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.**

With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer

Practical Illumination

IT seems as if this subject must be almost worn out, and yet it seems to be something that always comes up every fall and causes a certain amount of doubt. To some persons it has al-



L. H. Hiscock

ways been a source of interest, and the idea they have on the subject resolves itself into the plain question of whether we are still working the hens overtime by turning the lights on to get them up at all hours of the night.

As a matter of fact nothing could be farther from the truth, for, by the very use of light, we are really and truly giving the hen a great benefit. It is well known that a hen's crop is just so big, and that she cannot carry enough food to both nourish her body and lay eggs due to our long, dark winter nights. Hence by the use of light we prolong the day, and she eats more and lays more.

On the other hand the use of illumination may be very harmful when it is applied wrongly. Take the pullets as an example. I believe that lights should be used with the utmost caution on this class of birds. If you want to stunt and injure this group of your flock, turn the lights on them before they are mature! The best way to handle these birds is to pick them out and sort them for maturity, and when they have begun to lay in good fair shape, begin to use the lights on them, gradually increasing the length of the day until it reaches a maximum not to exceed fourteen hours of combined day and artificial light.

Generally speaking, a fourteen hour day is about all the hens should have. There are, of course, various times for increasing this daylight. Some use the artificial light in the morning, others at night, and still many combine illumination with morning and evening to reach the required number of hours.

A Conservative Plan
Frankly, in the last few years, my own use of light has been conservative, my total being a twelve hour day. The hen's day begins at five in the morning when the clocks are thrown on with an alarmclock. Then, in the afternoon, the lights are switched on according to the outside weather. Formerly, I had always used light in the morning, but I found that, although the birds got up at a regular time, they never went to bed on any sort of a regular schedule, and it seemed as if the uncertain dark, early winter afternoons were defeating the one thing I had started out to correct, namely, a uniform working day. Now, the birds go it from five to five and we do not care if a snow storm does make it dark before four o'clock. Incidentally, as the days lengthen along the end of January and continue to increase in length we are able to cut down on the cost of illumination.

There is one other class of birds that deserves mention before concluding this article, and that is the breeding hen. It is generally accepted that this bird should not be subjected to illumination. She has worked hard during the year, and what she needs above everything else is rest, and good feeding. To turn the light on might cause her to over work her system and lower

By L. H. HISCOCK

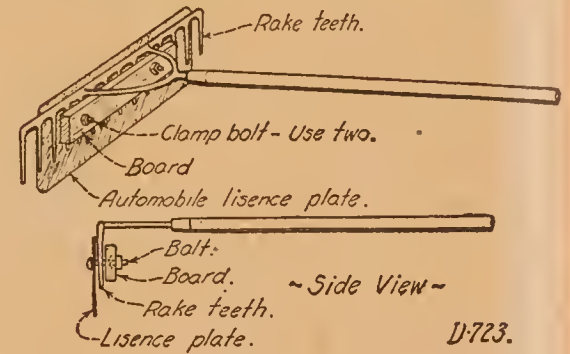
her vitality, making for poor hatchability and poor quality chicks. On the other hand, when these birds have fully recovered from the moult, and seem about ready to start in laying, a reasonable amount of light is just what they need. Certainly, twelve hours should be the outside limit, and ten would be better.

There is still one other class of birds that I want to speak about but I shall do that in the next issue.

A Handy Scraper for Cleaning Dropping Boards

A HANDY scraper for cleaning the droppings boards is the one tool that practically every poultry keeper needs but does not have. This tool, if not carried in stock by the local hardware store, can easily be made.

The scraper blade may be made of an old saw or a 4 by 10 inch piece of one-sixteenth inch steel. A strong,



-Handy Cleaner For Dropping Boards-

stiff hoe or rake handle fitted with an iron ferrule makes a good handle.

The blade is attached to the handle by a forked steel rod like that of a garden rake. The ends which go into the handle are tapered and welded so as to fit firmly when riveted in the ferrule of the handle. The parts may be readily fitted together in a local blacksmith or machine shop.

The lower edge of the scraper is turned in about one-half inch to make it cling to the boards. The scraper may be turned over so as to use the top edge in cleaning close up to the wall.

Early Laying Pullets Make Best Producers

THE trapnesting of many thousands of pullets at the New Jersey contests has demonstrated that the ability of a pullet to come to her first egg at a relatively early age is an almost sure indication of future capacity as a winter season layer and a persistent producer throughout the year.

The pullets should bear some mark which will indicate the date of hatch when they are handled prior to inclusion in the laying pens in the fall. Toe-punches serve this purpose admirably and cheaply.

When it comes time to divide the season's pullets crop into flocks for the winter houses, it is a good plan to place the pullets of the same age together, and within that group place the early starters in units by themselves, and the late starters together. It will be found that in the ensuing ten months, for instance, that the early starters will average something like 25 eggs per bird more than those of the same age which are only medium starters and as much as 40 to 50 eggs per bird more than the late starters. These figures have been secured in California as well as New Jersey.

Select breeders from amongst the early starters. Mark the early starters with a blue celluloid leg band this fall. It will point them out throughout the year. Watch out for the first layers in the pullet flock. Watch their performance. Value them.

A Plan for Better City Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

perishable produce that comes from the general and dairy farms and many odd lots of left-over or over-ripe but otherwise wholesome foods from the wholesale stores would be wasted were it not for the retail part of the market. This grade of produce attracts the poorer classes and serves them as well as the best grades which cost more.

The sale of the higher grades of produce at retail directly to the consumer should not be lost sight of either, as it has great possibilities. People love to see displays of produce such as are found on public markets and will go to them to gratify that desire.

In some cities, this condition is being met by setting aside Saturday afternoon and evening for a special retail market. Thus far, this plan has worked out very successfully. In fact, it appears that the time is not far distant when afternoon and evening markets will be established in most of our up-State cities.

The automobile has solved the problem of getting to and from the market. What needs to be done by the city is to provide a market with parking space and market hours designed to accommodate this class of trade.

Get Trade By Quality Products

When facilities and market hours attractive to the better class of buyers are provided, the producer who is interested in developing the better class of retail trade will cater to it by offering quality produce put up in gift packages, or in such form as will conveniently meet the needs of the family trade. He will also adjust his price, if necessary, so that it falls somewhere between the current wholesale and the retail prices. Freshness does not appear to be, in itself, sufficient inducement to build up a high class retail trade, but when suitable parking space, convenient market hours and attractive prices are offered also, there can be no doubt about the producer and consumer getting together.

This type of retail market which serves as an adjunct to a wholesale market is, in our estimation, the only type of retail market a city should maintain. We can see no place in our present distributing system for the elaborate covered retail markets such as have been in use for years in practically all of our older cities, and are still being built to some extent in New York State.

Where Such Markets Should Be Located

Results of comprehensive studies of the State with a view of determining the logical points for the location of the proposed markets, indicate that new primary markets such as have been described (modified to suit local conditions) should be established at Newburgh, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Elmira, Binghamton and Utica. (EDITOR'S NOTE: We would like to see such markets in every city of similar size). All of these cities, except Binghamton, have public markets, none of which are modern.

Within the natural demand areas of these cities, are a number of smaller cities for which secondary markets are being planned, the principal difference between the secondary and primary market being the extent of the business and the facilities provided to handle it.

In a few minutes this Goodrich Giant's stride measures months of hardest wear . . .

RUNNING and sliding, you would wear out your rubber boots and overshoes twice as fast as walking. Yet far severer than even months of running is the test given by a battery of machines in our factory.

R-r-rub! One machine takes a piece of the rubber that would be used for the sole and rubs it to and fro a hundred times a minute.

Str-r-retch! Another machine stretches the leg-rubber many times more than you could stretch it, to make sure it is elastic yet strong.

Twist-bend-twist! A third machine tests a piece of the special rubber that goes into the toe and instep in order to see that you get the greatest possible comfort out of the boot, in addition to its wearing quality.

You would be astonished at these tests. It's as if a giant farmer put on a pair of Goodrich boots and—like the giant who walked seven leagues at a step—strode through a whole year's wear in a single short afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

Goodrich

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY



A favorite with farmers—this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivalled for heavy wear.

Secondary markets of various kinds are now in operation in Niagara Falls, Olean, Auburn, Schenectady, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Oneonta, Johnson City, Endicott, Middletown and Jamestown. It appears that the time will soon come when there will be need for secondary markets at Oswego, Cortland, Geneva, Hornell, Ithaca, Kingston, Watertown, Hudson, and possibly in one or more of the smaller cities in the Mohawk Valley. Studies covering the needs of all of these smaller cities have not been completed.

Help for Both Farmers and Consumers

From the foregoing statement of the probable distribution of primary and secondary markets over the State, it will be seen that when such a system is established, a means of direct marketing would be available to all the highly-productive agricultural areas of the State, and the cities would be provided with an efficient means of securing their needed supply of both locally-grown and shipped-in farm produce.

The movement of farm produce under this system would be in all directions to and from both primary and secondary markets. Secondary markets in highly productive areas would result in assembling produce in such quantities and varieties as to attract

buyers operating now between the country and primary markets, and would greatly facilitate their operation by shortening the time required to secure loads and at the same time would assist both the buyer and the producer in arriving at a price based on demand and supply.

Supply Demand Locally

The demand of the smaller cities for produce of distant origin would be supplied by truckers operating between primary and secondary markets. It is probable that eventually a regular trucking system would become established, which would result in moving produce quickly from points of heavy supply to points of heavy demand, thus bringing about a much needed equalization of distribution of farm produce throughout the State, and the leveling of prices to a more uniform and profitable basis.

The assumptions in the previous paragraph are based on the movement of produce which is actually taking place at the present time in practically all sections of New York State. In other words, the plan proposed is merely facilitating the development of an economic trend which is already under way. This being true, there can be little doubt as to the success of the proposed plan.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

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Wife—It's no use hiding, dear. I can see you!—JUDGE.

He Fell and ran a Pitchfork into his Forehead

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A FARMER living near Clarion, Iowa, fell and ran a pitchfork tine through a part of his forehead, injuring an eye severely. He was rushed to a doctor in Clarion, but the case demanded the work of a specialist, who was in Des Moines. The doctor telephoned the specialist and found that he was just about to leave town. The specialist agreed to wait, the patient was rushed to Des Moines, and the needed surgical treatment was given that midnight.

In one such emergency, the telephone pays for itself many times over. It calls the doctor. Summons help in time of fire or accident. Calls the implement repair man. Runs errands to neighbors and to town.

The telephone enables you to find out where and when to sell. For example, a farmer near Silt, Colorado, had a car of cattle to sell and was offered a price on them. But he put in a long distance call to Denver and got a better price by \$300.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



Aunt Janet's Corner

Self-Pity Very Destructive to Good Morals

IS it true that we human beings are grateful only for small favors and totally ungrateful for large ones? Perhaps Shakespeare knew whereof he spoke when he wrote "How sharper than a serpent's tooth is a thankless child!" Sometimes it does seem that the feeling of gratitude is most unevenly distributed. Those who have the most to be thankful for are apt to think they did it all and fail to give others the credit for services rendered.

One of the marks of good breeding is the ability to say "Thank you" or its equivalent at the right time and place. But the thing that counts most after all, is that inner graciousness and sweetness which wells up outwardly in the form of gratefulness—to our Creator, to our parents, to friends, to all who in any way have smoothed the path for us and made life happier.

Nobody likes the whiner and complainer. When I hear anybody pitying himself I am reminded of the remark a good minister once made: "When

you get to feeling sorry for yourself, the old Devil has got you already."—AUNT JANET.

A Flower Monogram



No. 502. Twenty-four Transfers of any one letter, 30 cents.

EACH letter in the alphabet is combined with a flower beginning with that letter, swinging gracefully into a circle to make a most attractive and unusual monogram. They come in two sizes, 3 inches and 1 3/4 inches, on wax patterns that you can transfer to napkins, towels, etc., with a hot iron. A dozen of each size (24 complete) on a transfer sheet are 30 cents prepaid.

The flowers are as follows: A, apple blossom, B, buttercup, C, calla lily, D, daisy, E, eucharis lily, F, fuschia, G, geranium, H, honeysuckle, I, iris, J, jonquil, K, kentia palm, L, lily of the valley, M, moonflower, N, nasturtium, O, oak, P, pansy, Q, quince blossom, R, rose, S, shamrock, T, tulip, U, utricularia, V, violet, W, wild rose, Y, yucca, Z, zinnia. State letter you want. Enclose remittance and order from Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Pleasingly Draped



2577



PATTERN 2577 with the new handkerchief draped skirt shows one of the best styles and yet is simple enough for the home dressmaker. Crepe Elizabeth, crepe roma, sheer velvet or flat silk crepe would be very pleasing in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40 inch material with 1 yard of 40 inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

To Enliven the Thanksgiving Dinner

THESE verses may be written on the place cards, and the puzzle solved as dessert is enjoyed.

"When dinner's almost over and dessert has come at last,

A pretty silver dish that holds the queerest things is passed.

Lest haply by discouragement quick guessing may be halted,

You'll find the contents of the dish are very nicely salted."

It has (1) a piece of masonry, (2) a box that's strong and stout,

(3) a sandy strip beside the sea, you'll find it there no doubt,

(4) A dairy product bright as gold, (5) of brown, a pretty shade,

(6) A letter of the alphabet, is also there displayed.

(7) A country to the south of us, is in that silver dish,

(8) A letter, plus receptacle, just take some if you wish.

(9) To waste away is also there, among the goodly store,

(10) Take money, add a pronoun then, and you will have some more!

O turn not from the silver dish, in manner rather hasty,

The things may sound a trifle queer, but they are very tasty!"

Answers:

(1) Walnut (2) Chestnut (3) Beechnut (4) Butternut (5) Hazelnut (6) Peanut (7) Brazil Nut (8) Pecan (9) Pine Nut (10) Cashew.

Washing soda which has been allowed to dry and slack like lime is excellent for cleaning the enamel on sinks and bathtubs. It will not scratch and after its use grease disappears as though by magic.—L. M. T.



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Elastic Ribbed. Fleece-Lined

UNDERWEAR

For Every Member of the Family

There is health and comfort insurance for every member of the family in Vellastic Underwear. Fine cotton ribbed construction with soft inner fleece.

Warmth without bulk. In all styles and sizes for men, women and children.



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Modern Bathroom

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Heating Plant **Was \$175 NOW \$157.50**
Complete for 6 Rooms 6 Radiators, Large Steam Boiler, Pipe Fittings, Air Valves and Asbestos Cement.

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12 minutes from Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations, 5 minutes to theatres and Shopping District

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New York's most complete hotel. Everything for comfort and convenience of our guests.

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Stock Broker's Office

All in the Ansonia Hotel

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300 Rooms and Bath.....\$3.50 per day
Large double Rooms, twin beds, Bath.....\$6.00 per day
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, 2 persns.....\$7.00 per day
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

A restful hotel—away from all the noise and "dirt" of the "Roaring Forties." No coal smoke, our steam plant equipped with oil fuel. Coolest Hotel in New York in Summer.

Hotel Ansonia

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The Thanksgiving Dinner

Prepare Early and Save Last-moment Strain

PREPARE everything you can a few days before Thanksgiving so that you will not have to overwork on that day. Choose a menu which will give variety, suit the family palate and purse, and not leave the cook so thoroughly tired she cannot enjoy the occasion. Grace the feast with your best table service and spotless linen and have everything needful on the table or on a server near by. Make a centerpiece of a pumpkin shell, line with white paper and fill with fruit, nuts, etc. Around it bank autumn foliage and berries for decoration.

Here is a typical Thanksgiving menu which keeps all the traditions of the season.

Cream of Celery Soup
Roast Turkey Crackers
Stuffing
Cranberry Sauce
Irish Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes en Casserole
Creamed Onions Squash
Celery
Grape Fruit and Orange Salad
Mince and Pumpkin Pie
Nuts and Candy
Coffee

Roast Turkey

Select a plump turkey of ten or twelve pounds. Dress it the day before cooking and keep in a cold place as this helps to make it tender. Thoroughly wash and dry the bird, coat with butter, season with pepper and salt and dredge with flour. Place in the roaster, breast down and have sufficient water. Baste every fifteen

boil, add half the sugar, sprinkling over the berries without stirring. Boil up and add remainder of sugar. Boil again without stirring and cook slowly until thick.

Sweet Potato en Casserole

Boil sweet potatoes in their jackets. Remove skins and slice in pieces half an inch thick. Arrange in a casserole in a layer and sprinkle with sugar, dot with butter and dust with pepper and

Kitchen Contest Winners

THE winners of the Improved Kitchen Contest, conducted by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperating, were awarded their prizes at the annual meeting of the Federation in Syracuse, November 7-9th inclusive. To the winners of the essay-sketch contest the Household Editor presented the following prizes donated by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

\$50.00—Mrs. Frederick Lauer, Nine Mile Point, Monroe County.

\$25.00—Mrs. Frank Stanley, R.D. 1, Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

\$15.00—Mrs. Ore Daniels, S. New Berlin, Chenango County.

\$10.00—Mrs. Burr Hubbell, Kelly Corners, Delaware County.

The twenty-five dollar prize awarded by the Federation to the winner of the Completed Kitchen Contest was won by Mrs. George C. Sick, Arkport, Steuben Co.

salt. Repeat until dish is filled, then add sufficient water to cook nicely.

Grapefruit and Orange Salad

Arrange sections of each alternately with thin slices of pimento between. Surround with celery tips and pour over it a dressing made of four tablespoons of olive oil, two of grapefruit juice, one of powdered sugar, one half teaspoonful of salt and one fourth of paprika. Chill thoroughly.

Old Fashioned Stuffing

Cut stale bread into cubes and cover with rich sweet milk. Add chopped onion, butter, pepper and salt to taste, also a little sage if liked. As the bread soaks the milk, add more. When it has absorbed all it will, bake in a moderate oven until brown, using some to stuff the turkey.—MRS. G. G.

All these recipes have been tested in the A.A. Testing Kitchen and are approved for the use of our readers.

Help Prevent Tuberculosis



PATTERN 2587 with its soft, pretty neckline, snug hip and rippling skirt makes a charming dress when made up in sheer velvet, crepe satin or canton faille. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

minutes and allow fifteen minutes to a pound, turning the bird over the last half hour to brown evenly. Skim off the fat and use the liquid for gravy.

Cranberry Sauce

Use equal parts of sugar and berries. Wash, drain and put the berries in an enamel kettle with just enough water to start the juice. When the berries

upstairs . .
downstairs . .
.. and in
my lady's basement

there's many a task Fels-Naptha can lighten. It belongs on all three floors of your house. Try it for keeping bathroom tiles and fixtures bright and clean, for woodwork and kitchen floor—for windows and dishes. You'll find that it brings to every job the extra help of good golden soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together. This extra help is the reason why

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

BUY IT BY THE CARTON OF TEN BARS

Splendid Recipe To Stop A Cough That "Hangs On"

The best cough remedy that money could buy, can easily be made at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs and chest colds, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this home-made remedy loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which usually follow the "flu", are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles. Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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The Sanative, Antiseptic
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Unexcelled for fifty years

Soap • Ointment • Talcum • Shaving Stick

25c. each at all Druggists

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Write for 50 Sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. ST. NICHOLAS SEAL CO., Dept. 334-A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange

Send for one or more of the following mock trial outlines. They will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program. Send 6 cents to cover mailing costs.

1—The Mock Trial of Johnny Woodchuck.

2—Robbing the Soil.

3—Mock Trial of a farmer for failing to buy Labor Saving Devices for his wife.

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461-4th Ave., New York City

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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

It was a lonely day for him that Sunday. He got tired staying so long at the table, and he did not understand what the guests were talking about. The afternoon was long, and he wandered restlessly about the yard and the quarters. Jerome Conners, the overseer, tried to be friendly with him for the first time, but the boy did not like the overseer and turned away from him. He walked down to the pike gate and sat on it, looking over toward the Deans'. He wished that Dan would come over to see him or, better still, that he could go over to see Dan and Harry and—Margaret. But Dan did not come and Chad could not ask the Major to let him go—he was too shy about it—and Chad was glad when bed-time came.

Two days more and spring was come in earnest. It was in the softness of the air, the tenderness of cloud and sky, and the warmth of the sunlight. The grass was greener and the trees quivered happily. Hens scratched and cocks crowed more lustily. Insect life was busier. A stallion nickered in the barn, and from the fields came the mooing of cattle. Field-hands going to work chaffed the maids about the house and quarters. It stirred dreamy memories of his youth in the Major, and it brought a sad light into Miss Lucy's faded eyes. Would she ever see another spring? It brought tender memories to General Dean, and over at Woodlawn, after he and Mrs. Dean had watched the children off with happy cries and laughter to school, it led them back into the house hand in hand. And it set Chad's heart aglow as he walked through the dewy grass and amid the singing of many birds toward the pike gate. He, too, was on his way to school—in a brave new suit of clothes—and nobody smiled at him now, except admiringly, for the Major had taken him to town the preceding day and had got the boy clothes such as Dan and Harry wore. Chad was worried at first—he did not like to accept so much from the Major.

"I'll pay you back," said Chad. "I'll leave you my hoss when I go 'way, if I don't," and the Major laughingly said that was all right and he made Chad too, think that it was all right. And so spring took the shape of hope in Chad's breast, that morning, and a little later it took the shape of Margaret, for he soon saw the Dean children ahead of him in the road and he ran to catch up with them.

All looked at him with surprise—seeing his broad white collar with ruffles, his turned-back, ruffled cuffs, and his boots with red tops; but they were too polite to say anything. Still Chad felt Margaret taking them all in and he was proud and confident. And, when her eyes were lifted to the handsome face that rose from the collar and the thick yellow hair, he caught them with his own in an unconscious look of fealty, that made the little girl blush and hurry on and not look at him again until they were in school, when she turned her eyes, as did all the other boys and girls, to scan the new "scholar." Chad's work in the mountains came in well now. The teacher, a gray, sad-eyed, thin-faced man, was surprised at the boy's capacity, for he could read as well as Dan, and in mental arithmetic even Harry was no match for him; and when in the spelling class he went from the bottom to the head in a single lesson, the teacher looked as though he were going to give the boy a word of praise openly and Margaret was regarding him with a new light in her proud eyes. That was a happy day for Chad, but it passed after school when, as they went home together, Margaret looked at him no

more; else Chad would have gone by the Dean's house when Dan and Harry asked him to go and look at their ponies and the new sheep that their father had just bought; for Chad was puzzled and awed and shy of the little girl. It was strange—he had never felt that way about Melissa. But his shyness kept him away from her day after day until, one morning, he saw her ahead of him going to school alone, and his heart thumped as he quietly and swiftly overtook her without calling to her; but he stopped running that she might not know that he had been running, and for the first time she was shy with him. Harry and Dan were threatened with the measles, she said, and would say no more. When they

must be the "Queen of Love and Beauty" she blushed prettily and thought, after all, that it would be great fun. They would make lances of ash-wood and helmets of tin buckets, and perhaps Margaret would make red sashes for them. Indeed, she would, and the tournament would take place on the next Saturday. But, on Saturday, one of the sheep was taken over to Major Buford's and the other was turned loose in the Major's back pasture and the great day had to be postponed.

It was on the night of the reading from "Ivanhoe" that Harry and Dan found out how Chad could play the banjo. Passing old Mammy's cabin that night before supper, the three

"Not now, I reckon," he said, and the General laughed again.

Dan and Harry pressed their horses close to Chad, and all talked in low voices.

"Ain't it fun?" whispered Dan. Chad answered with a shiver of pure joy.

"He's making for the creek," said the Major, sharply, and he touched spurs to his horse. How they raced through the woods, cracking brush and whisking around trees, and how they thundered over the turf and clattered across the road and on! For a few moments, the Major kept close to Chad, watching him anxiously, but the boy stuck to the big bay like a jockey, and he left Dan and Harry on their ponies far behind. All night they rode under the starlit sky, and ten miles away they caught poor Reynard. Chad was in at the kill, with the Major and the General, and the General gave Chad the brush with his own hand.

"Where did you learn to ride, boy?"

"I never learned," said Chad, simply, whereat the Major winked at his friends and patted Chad on the shoulder.

"I've got to let my boys ride better horses, I suppose," said the General; "I can't have a boy who does not know how to ride beating them this way."

Day was breaking when the Major and Chad rode into the stable-yard. The boy's face was pale, his arms and legs ached, and he was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes open.

"How'd you like it, Chad?"

"I never knowed nothing like it in my life," said Chad.

"I'm going to teach you to shoot."

"Yes, sir," said Chad.

As they approached the house, a squirrel barked from the woods.

"Hear that, Chad?" said the Major. "We'll get him."

The following morning, Chad rose early and took his old rifle out into the woods, and when the Major came out on the porch before breakfast the boy was coming up the walk with six squirrels in his hand. The Major's eyes opened and he looked at the squirrels when Chad dropped them on the porch. Every one of them was shot through the head.

"Well, I'm damned! How many times did you shoot, Chad?"

"Seven."

"What—missed only once?"

"I took a knot fer a squirrel once," said Chad.

The Major roared aloud.

"Did I say I was going to teach you to shoot, Chad?"

"Yes, sir."

The Major chuckled and that day he told about those squirrels and that knot to everybody he saw. With every day the Major grew fonder and prouder of the boy and more convinced than ever that the lad was of his own blood.

"There's nothing that I like that that boy don't take to like a duck to water." And when he saw the boy take off his hat to Margaret and observed his manner with the little girl, he said to himself that if Chad wasn't a gentleman born, he ought to have been, and the Major believed that he must be.

Everywhere, at school, at the Deans' with the darkies—with everybody but Conners, the overseer—Chad became a favorite, but, as to Napoleon, so to Chad, came Waterloo—with the long deferred tournament came Waterloo to Chad.

And it came after a certain miracle on May-day. The Major had taken Chad to the festival where the dance was on sawdust in the woodland—in the bottom of a little hollow, around which the seats ran as in an amphitheater.

(Continued on Page 20)

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He meets some of the neighbor's children and suffers humiliation.

went through the fields toward the school-house, Chad stalked ahead as he had done in the mountains with Melissa, and, looking back, he saw that Margaret had stopped. He waited for her to come up, and she looked at him for a moment as though displeased. Puzzled, Chad gave back her look for a moment and turned without a word—still stalking ahead. He looked back presently and Margaret had stopped and was pouting.

"You aren't polite, little boy. My mamma says a nice little boy always lets a little girl go first." But Chad still walked ahead. He looked back presently and she had stopped again—whether angry or ready to cry, he could not make out—so he waited for her, and as she came slowly near he stepped gravely from the path, and Margaret went on like a queen.

In town, a few days later, he saw a little fellow take off his hat when a lady passed him, and it set Chad to thinking. He recalled asking the school-master once what was meant when the latter read about a knight doffing his plume, and the school-master had told him that men, in those days, took off their hats in the presence of ladies just as they did in the Bluegrass now; but Chad had forgotten. He understood it all then and he surprised Margaret, next morning, by taking off his cap gravely when he spoke to her; and the little lady was greatly pleased, for her own brothers did not do that, at least, not to her, though she had heard her mother tell them that they must. All this must be chivalry, Chad thought, and when Harry and Dan got well, he revived his old ideas, but Harry laughed at him and Dan did, too, until Chad, remembering Beelzebub, suggested that they should have a tournament with two rams that the General had tied up in the stable. They would make spears and each would get on a ram. Harry would let them out into the lot and they would have "a real charge—sure enough." But Margaret received the plan with disdain, until Dan, at Chad's suggestion, asked the General to read them the tournament scene in "Ivanhoe," which excited the little lady a great deal; and when Chad said that she

boys had stopped to listen to old Tom play, and after a few tunes, Chad could stand it no longer.

"I foller pickin' the banjer a leetle," he said shyly, and thereupon he had taken the rude instrument and made the old negro's eyes stretch with amazement, while Dan rolled in the grass with delight, and every negro who had heard ran toward the boy. After supper, Dan brought the banjo into the house and made Chad play on the porch, to the delight of them all. And there, too, the servants gathered, and even old Mammy was observed slyly shaking her foot—so that Margaret clapped her hands and laughed the old woman into great confusion. After that no Saturday came that Chad did not spend the night at the Deans', or Harry and Dan did not stay at Major Buford's. And not a Saturday passed that the three boys did not go coon-hunting with the darkies, or fox-hunting with the Major and the General. Chad never forgot that first starlit night when he was awakened by the near winding of a horn and heard the Major jump from bed. He jumped too, and when the Major reached the barn, a dark little figure was close at his heels.

"Can I go, too?" Chad asked, eagerly.

"Think you can stick on?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right. Get my bay horse. That old mare of yours is too slow."

The Major's big bay horse! Chad was dizzy with pride.

When they galloped out into the dark woods, there were the General and Harry and Dan and half a dozen neighbors, sitting silently on their horses and listening to the music of the hounds.

The General laughed.

"I thought you'd come," he said, and the Major laughed too, and cocked his ear. "Old Rock's ahead," he said, for he knew, as did everyone there, the old hound's tongue.

"He's been ahead for an hour," said the General with quiet satisfaction, "and I think he'll stay there."

Just then a dark object swept past them, and the Major with a low cry hied on his favorite hound.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

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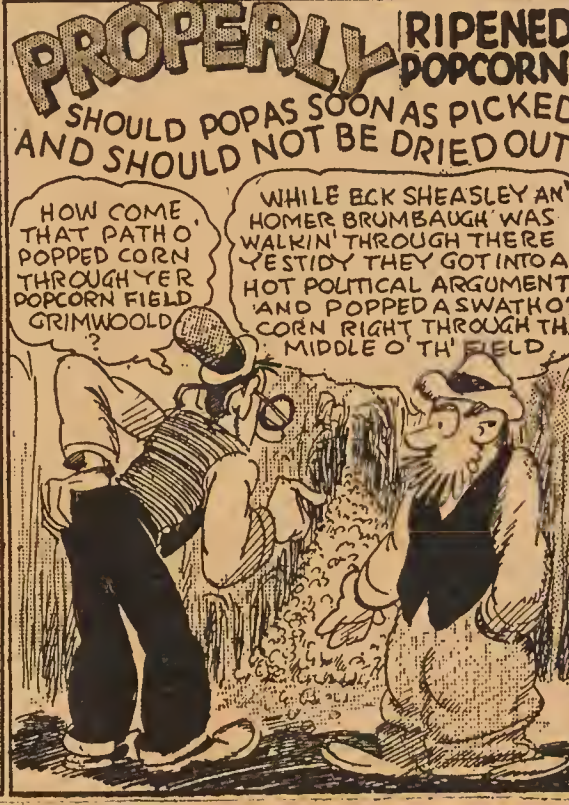
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The Question Box



A Question About Rights to a Spring

A and B bought adjoining farms. A's farm has a large spring which was at first used for both farm houses. Both A and B are dead now and A's daughter owns her father's farm while B's farm has been sold to C. There is no written contract about running a pipe through A's farm so what right has C to dig a ditch on A's farm?

A N OWNER of land who has had the benefit of his neighbor's spring for twenty years would gain a prescriptive right to take water from it although he paid nothing for this right in the first place. In such cases, however, the use cannot be permissive as it seems to have been in this case where A gave B the right as a matter of kindness. Of course, if the spring runs through A's land, she has a right to continue to take water from it, but if not and C has no other claim to share in the spring any attempt to dig a ditch on A's land would be a trespass for which B. would be answerable and liable. The best thing for C to do, it appears, is to purchase an easement or water right in this spring on terms satisfactory both to the owner of the spring and himself.

—M. S.

How to Trim English Box

What is the proper way to trim English box?

THE best time to trim the plants for their own good is early summer, doing it carefully and not too heavily. These cuttings might be disposed of to Dr. David Griffiths, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for propagation. But I think you mean to sell the clippings for Christmas greens. Here, if you want to save the trees, the work must be done with care and on not too extended a scale. I am unable to tell you just how to go about it, but thought must be given the plant. It is said that no amount of clippings should be taken from a tree less than twenty years old. For sale of such greens I would suggest that you write to the Kervan Company, 119 West 28th Street, New York City, asking what size sprays can be used. Doubtless large florists' shops in your nearest large city would be glad to buy it. It is rapidly becoming scarce and the price paid advancing, but I can not tell you just what. That being the case, it will probably be best to save your trees.

The New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law

"Will you kindly give me just what the workman's compensation law is in the State of New Jersey. I have been carrying this insurance for a number of years and can recall when the premium was \$13 per year not so very long ago and it has increased steadily until it now amounts to \$25 per year with an increase due January 1, 1929 of 10 per cent, making the total annual premium of \$27.50. The agent advises me if I discontinue my insurance the fact must be reported to the Banking Commission. I employ a man for general farm work for part time, not over six months per year, and of course, also employ pickers for peaches, cherries, apples and pears. Would you take a chance and drop the insurance."

SECTION 1 of the Public Laws of 1911, page 134, provides as follows: "When personal injury is caused to an employee by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, of which the actual or lawfully imputed negligence of the employer is the natural and proximate cause, he shall receive compensation therefor from his employer, provided the employee was himself not willfully negligent at the time of receiving such injury, and the question of whether the employee was willfully negligent shall be one of fact

to be submitted to the jury, subject to the usual superintending powers of a court to set aside a verdict rendered contrary to the evidence."

It seems from this that by employing a man for general farm work you have brought yourself under that provision and would be liable for any injuries he might sustain while working within the scope of his employment. You will undoubtedly be interested to learn that the workmen's law of your neighboring state, New York, specifically exempts farm laborers from the operation of the law and that the owner is not liable for injuries sustained by his farm hands. No such exception, however, is made in New Jersey, with the result that the owner of a farm has the same burdens as the owner of a factory or the employer in any other trades.

To Keep Down Soot

Common salt burned in a hot fire, a double handful at a time is a help in keeping down ordinary soot, but it seems to have little or no effect on this hard material. If the chimney has flue lining, it can sometimes be burned out with a quick fire of paper or excelsior, but this is not very safe if the chimney is old and not lined. The chief remedies seem to be to scratch it loose with heavy spikes set in a timber, or to tear the chimney

The Future of the Dairy Business

(Continued from Page 9)

time basis, I certainly believe that it holds opportunities for trained dairy farmers. Now is undoubtedly an expensive time to break into the business with the price of cows, feed and labor relatively high. A scientifically arranged, and well considered tariff will help in stabilizing the industry. For this purpose there are needed relatively high schedules on dairy products. A well coordinated tariff covering competing products such as vegetable oils and fats is also essential. The production and consumption of dairy products in the United States, are about balanced. Consequently, the dairy industry can look to the tariff perhaps more than any other branch of agriculture for adequate protection and stabilization.

Higher standards of all kinds impartially enforced will always prove of value to the dairymen who are able to keep above the minimum requirements. Progress in transportation accentuates what we have always recognized, the interrelationship of all dairy markets, both within the country and throughout the world. Since butter can be transported by water practically around the world for the same price as from Minneapolis to New York by rail, nothing further need be said with respect to this phase of the subject.

Fluid milk prices must always have, over a term of years, a direct relationship to the prices of butter, condensed milk, cheese and other dairy products. Efficient dairymen have nothing to fear from advanced legislation or new developments in the processing and transportation of their product.

I would not be willing to venture more than a guess in answer to this question. It would seem to many of us that if the consumers are assured of a fair supply of milk and other dairy products from cattle which have passed the T.B. test, they will lose interest in remunerating farmers for the destruction of animals killed in the eradication of disease. It will be pointed out, undoubtedly, that the healthy animal is the efficient animal.

Problem to Increase Consumption

In my mind the great problems ahead of the dairy industry are those of improving the product and of securing adequate consumption of milk and other kinds of dairy products on

down and rebuild it, using a larger chimney and putting in flue lining. Can any reader help us on this problem?—J. W. D.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 18)

theatre. Ready to fiddle for them stood none other than John Morgan himself, his gray eyes dancing and an arch smile on his handsome face; and, taking a place among the dancers, were Richard Hunt and—Margaret. The poised bow fell, a merry tune rang out and Richard Hunt bowed low to his little partner, who, smiling and blushing, dropped him the daintiest of graceful courtesies. Then the miracle came to pass. Rage straight way shook Chad's soul—shook it as a terrier shakes a rat—and the look on his face and in his eyes went back a thousand years. And Richard Hunt, looking up, saw the strange spectacle, understood, and did not even smile. On the contrary, he went at once after the dance to speak to the boy and got for his answer fierce, white, staring silence and a clinched fist, that was almost ready to strike. Something else that was strange happened then to Chad. He felt a very firm and a very gentle hand on his shoulder, his own eyes dropped before the piercing dark eyes and kindly smile above him, and, a moment later, he was shyly making his way with Richard Hunt toward Margaret.

the part of the people not only in the United States but throughout the world. It was evident to those of us attending the World's Dairy Congress that one subject which was of universal appeal was that of increasing consumption to that point which is recommended by nutritional authorities everywhere, namely, the consumption of one quart a day of milk, or its equivalent in dairy products on the part of each growing child, and from a pint to a quart by each adult. Milk is an indispensable food in the scheme of life. There is evidence that the public is more and more respondent to the educational work of health and educational organizations, including the Dairy Council movement, and that the generation now emerging from the public schools is going to use much greater quantities of dairy products during their lifetimes as a result of this educational effort. Fortunately for all concerned, the American dairyman is keeping pace with the increased consumption of his products through greater production per cow rather than by increasing sharply the number of dairy cows in the country. Further progress will undoubtedly be made.

Some European nations such as Holland with a relatively lower budget for food on the part of their urban populations use large quantities of dairy products such as cheese. The German government is starting on a comprehensive campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products by the working people of Germany. The Germans have become firmly convinced of the importance of dairy products in the diet as a result of child feeding operations of the American Relief after the World War, and also they have studied the importance to a permanent agricultural prosperity of the dairy industry as conducted in neighboring countries such as Holland, Switzerland and Denmark.

It would appear that the consumption of dairy products abroad is increasing as a result of this world-wide awakening to the importance of dairy products in the diet. A similar result has been apparent in this country during the last few years. With the demand for dairy products thus assured the future of the American dairyman is certainly as secure as that of other branches of agriculture.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Buying a Farm

BUYING a farm is such a serious step and a mistake is likely to result so disastrously that extreme caution should be used before closing a deal.

1. It is usually unwise to buy a farm in a locality with which you are unfamiliar or without the advice of one you can trust implicitly.

2. Poor buildings are an evidence of infertile soil especially if most of the buildings in the neighborhood are poor. Do not be misled by the idea that the soil can be improved and the buildings repaired. It is possible to do this but it is cheaper to buy buildings already in good repair and land naturally fertile. A possible exception is naturally fertile soil that has been badly neglected, but be positive that it is neglect and not poor soil that is responsible for the condition.

3. It is wise to see a farm at all seasons of the year before buying and wise, if possible, to rent it a year in order to know it thoroughly before buying.

4. Look into the history of owners before buying. Has the farm changed hands frequently? Have the former owners prospered? Why is it being sold now?

5. Do not be persuaded into buying hastily. It is an important step and deserves plenty of time for consideration.

United Kennel Club Registers Alleged Mongrel Dogs

PURE bred registration for dogs of any parentage whatsoever is easily obtainable through the United Kennel Club of Kalamazoo, Michigan, according to an investigation recently conducted by the National Better Business Bureau. In test cases conducted by the Bureau, two non-existent mutts which, because of their muddled ancestry can only be classed as Mongrels, were speedily granted "pure bred" registry by the Club with no questions asked.

The part played by a bona fide registered pedigree in the sale, transfer, and handling of pure bred dogs has led the National Better Business Bureau, to issue a bulletin on the facts given above to its forty-seven affiliated local Bureaus which points out that registry by the United Kennel Club is apparently worthless and probably fraudulent. The bulletin asks the local Bureaus to warn dog lovers to look with suspicion upon dogs offered for sale as registered pure breeds when such registry is attributed to the United Kennel Club. Local Bureaus are asked, also, to warn all those who are considering applying to the Club for registration that their dogs' registry under this method of operation will be deceptive and unauthentic.

A Correction Concerning Holstein Registry Ass'n.

IN the October 6th issue in commenting on the Holstein Friesian Registry Association, the following statement was made:

"Several states, including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, have ruled that certificates of registration with this association will not be accepted to certify that the animal is pure bred when paying TB indemnities."

We now learn that this statement contains inaccuracies and we are glad at this time to correct them.

The Pennsylvania ruling mentioned was set aside by the Pennsylvania courts on June 3, 1926. Shortly before the October 6th issue went to press, a court in Ohio confirmed a decision of Judge N. Craig McBride and an order was served upon the Ohio Commissioner of Agriculture with the direction to pay the full pure bred indemnity on

the Holstein animal concerned in this case.

At present the ruling in New York State still provides payment of pure bred indemnity on Holstein cows only where they are registered with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

We are glad to make this correction but we wish to repeat that in our opinion two registry associations are a detriment rather than a help to any breed. The development of the Holstein breed was seriously hampered 60 years ago by two associations but after much difficulty the two associations were united. We regard it as unfortunate that history seems about to repeat itself in this particular case.

Widow Gets \$1,000 from Travel Accident Insurance Policy

A TRAGIC accident occurred in Chenango County on October 3rd. Mr. A. F. Peckham, a farmer near Smyrna, together with his brother-in-law, Ralph Simons, had been working at silo filling and were returning to work, following the noon day meal. It is not known whether they did not see the train or whether they attempted to beat it at the crossing. At any rate the car was struck and reduced to kindling wood. Mr. Peckham was injured



The wreck of the car in which Mr. Peckham received injuries that resulted in his death.

so badly that he was unconscious. He was taken to the hospital but failed to recover. Mr. Simons was not seriously injured.

Mr. Peckham held a North American Travel Accident Insurance Policy and following the receipt of a check for \$1,000 from the company, we received the following letter from Mrs. Peckham:

"I wish to thank you for the check for \$1000 received from you last week.

You were certainly very prompt in attending to it as I received the check in about one week from the time the application was sent.

We have always enjoyed the paper very much. Thanking you again for your service, I remain,

Yours truly,
Louise B. Peckham,
Oct. 29, 1928 Smyrna, N. Y.

"Home Sewing" Swindle

EFFORTS of the Better Business Bureau have resulted in a fraud order being issued against the Art Dress Co., Stamford, Conn., which advertised in news classified columns for women to do home sewing. The promoters admitted they had no market for finished dresses or aprons sent them by their "workers." It was shown that they had taken in \$90,000 in the sale of sewing outfits and had paid out only \$150 for the finished product returned.

I have found this quite effective in taking the print out of bags. Soak over night, wash in the usual way and when ready for the line wet well with peroxide of hydrogen and hang facing the sun. It will also take out a scorched or yellow spot of a hot flat iron.—Ida Brown.



Jamesway
BARN
Equipment-
Ventilation-
for
Cow Barns
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Jamesway
POULTRY
Equipment-
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Don't start to build or remodel any cow barn, hog or poultry house until you send the coupon below for these two valuable Jamesway Books. Get these FREE Books and you'll get the benefit of our many years experience in planning and designing thousands of practical, convenient farm buildings. We'll show you how to save money on material, construction and equipment—how to plan every door, every window, every part of your barn, hog or poultry house to make it convenient and economical. We'll save you regrets and costly mistakes.

These 2 Books also tell all about Jamesway Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the barn; Pens, Troughs, Ventilation, etc., for hog houses; Feeders, Nests, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, for the poultryman—a complete line of labor-saving, cost-cutting equipment for the cow, sow or hen.





Jamesway

Mail Coupon Today

Just check on the coupon what you are interested in and mail to our office nearest you. We'll send you these 2 FREE Books by return mail and tell you all about Jamesway's complete service—"The Service that Saves You Money." Don't wait—mail the coupon today.

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Please send me your NEW Jamesway BOOK. I am interested in

☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating

☐ Cow Barn ☐ Horse Barn

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Name.....

Post Office

R. F. D..... State.....

The Joys of RADIO

The radio is a marvelous thing. If you have never had the thrill of just turning a little knob and bringing into your home, loudly and clearly, the wonderful music of a dance orchestra, the beautiful strains of the pipe organ or a helpful educational talk, all from some far-distant city, you are missing one of the greatest things of to-day. There are many joyful winter radio hours ahead — don't miss them!





If you do not own a radio set or the one you have is an early model, come to our "Farm Service" Hardware Store for information and a trial of the latest kind. They are dependable, easy to take care of and so simple that they can be operated by the youngsters. Prices are more reasonable than ever, too. At a "Farm Service" store you are sure of getting real radio satisfaction, both in complete outfits and supplies. Come in and ask us about them. Look for the "tag" sign on our window.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

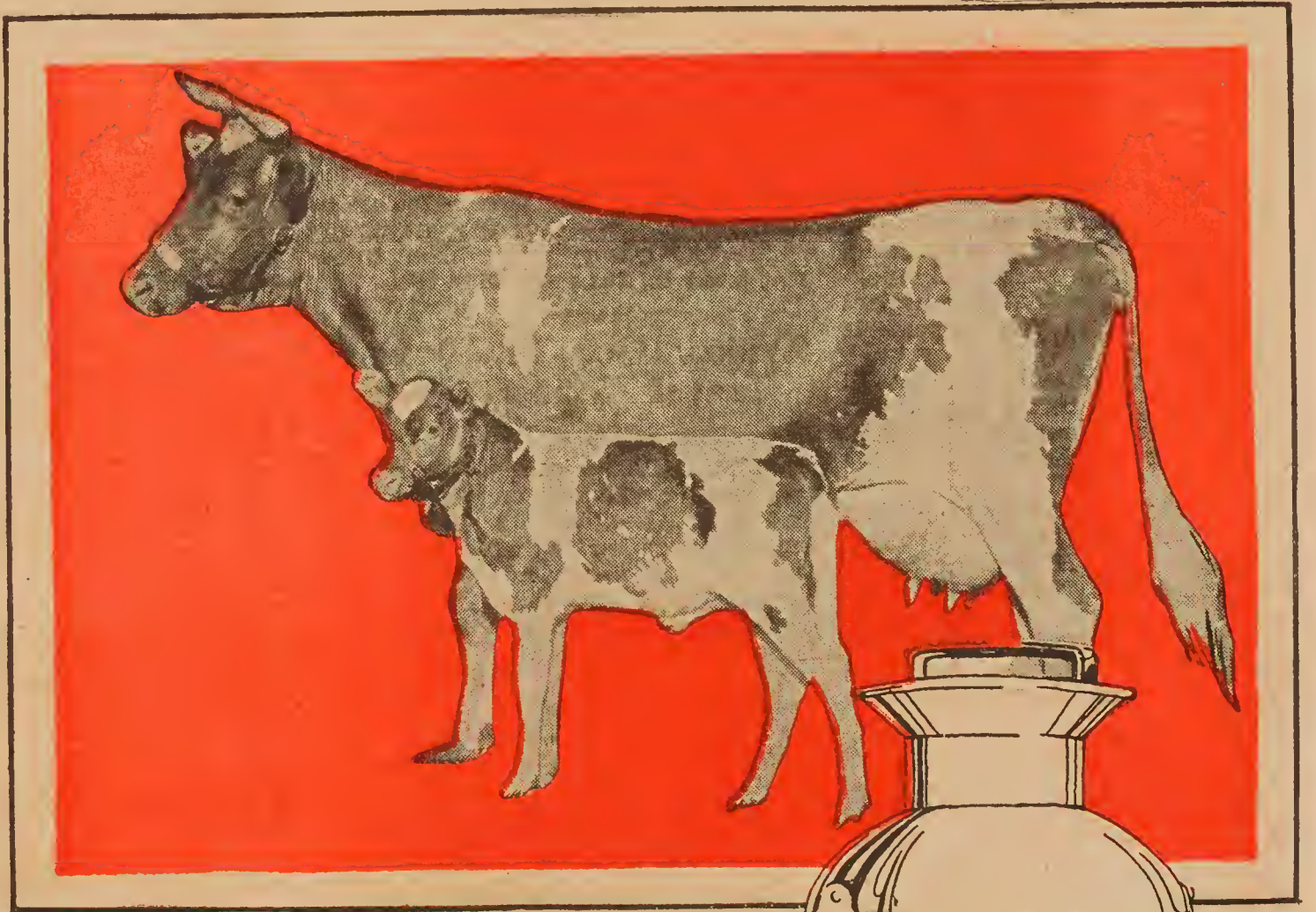
To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
 "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

2 out of 3 cows fail,



One pays
 One breaks
 even One is
 fed at a loss

Alarming! Yes—but true. Dairy authorities are agreed that on a national average of milk cows only *one cow in three* pays its owner a profit. What a burden must be borne by the profit-makers in the herd! What a chance for stepping up the figures on the monthly milk check! Even a small reduction in the number of cows that merely break even—or worse—may easily *double* the net dairy profit. In the average herd a ten per cent gain in the milk crop will actually double the profit . . . A goal worth working for.



FRED R. HANER, Valley Falls, N. Y. writes:—*I have used Kow-Kare for some time and always feed to my whole herd as soon as I change to barn feeding in the Fall. I find it pays to do so, as I never have a drop in milk as some of my neighbors do when making a change to barn feeding in the Fall of the year.*

Regular Kow-Kare conditioning absorbs the strain—makes forcing safer

WINTER . . . dry feeding . . . little exercise or fresh air . . . a complete change and re-burdening of the milk producing load—No wonder your cows break down, lag, get off feed, cost you actual money to keep through to Spring!

To maintain milk volume throughout the trying Fall, Winter, and Spring months, give Nature a chance. The same productive bodily vigor that successfully converted the succulent green summer foods into milk profits can fail utterly dur-

ing winter feeding—unless there is provided a systematic course of conditioning and regulating to help absorb the unnatural strain.

What Kow-Kare is —How it Works

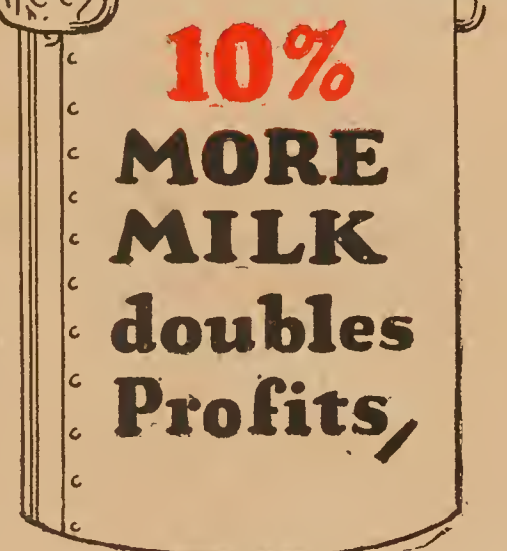
Kow-Kare is a scientific concentrated compound of elements best suited to tone up, invigorate and regulate the natural productive functions of milk cows. Iron, the great body builder and blood purifier, combined with potent medicinal herbs and

roots make up the Kow-Kare formula. Many veterinarians use it regularly in their practice. Dairymen who once test it on their backward, lagging milkers seldom get along without its proven benefits during the barn feeding period.

Do not confuse Kow-Kare with so-called stock foods. No food elements are included. The function of Kow-Kare is to aid your cows to a healthy appetite and a profitable converting of their natural diet. Conditioning with Kow-Kare—regular or periodical, as conditions demand—is decidedly moderate in cost. At an average of a few cents per month per cow you can present yourself with new profit records in your dairy this winter.

How to home-mix your own complete mineral

With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 20 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



FREE

Book on Dairying

Send today for free copy of our new, handsomely illustrated book of general dairy hints. Worth reading and preserving for the valuable hints for cow owners.

Freshening Cows Call for Aid

Some of your cows may come through calving without conditioning aid. But it is risky to let a cow shift for herself during this critical period. The use of Kow-Kare, before and after calving is standard practice in thousands of well conducted dairies where the watchword is "play safe."

The earlier you put Kow-Kare to the test in your own dairy, the sooner you will reap the benefits. Feed dealers, druggists, hardware and general stores have Kow-Kare in two sizes, large size \$1.25 (six cans for \$6.25) medium size 65c. If no dealer is near you, we will mail postpaid.

KOW-KARE

The Great Cow Invigorator

Bag Balm For Udder and Teats

—a wonderful healing ointment, soothing and penetrating. Clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. No equal for Caked Bag, scratches, cuts, chaps, etc. Big 10-ounce package, 60c.



DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.

Lyndonville, Vermont

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

November 24, 1928

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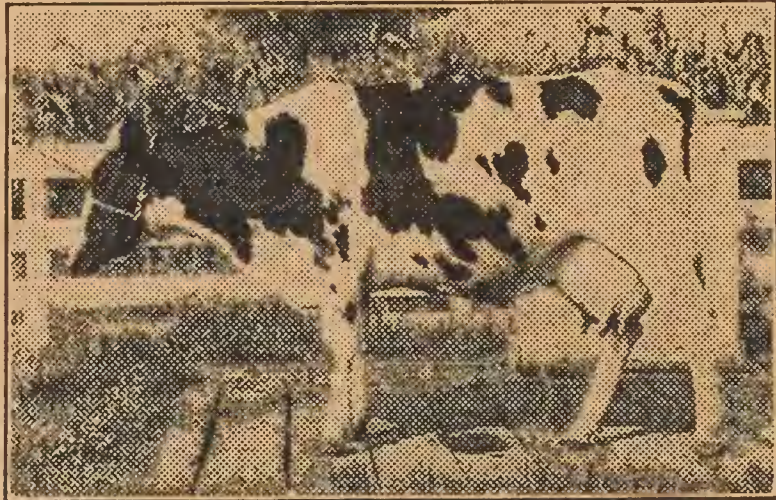
"It Won't Be Long Now"

Read Professor Hardenburg's Story on Marketing Potatoes—Page 3

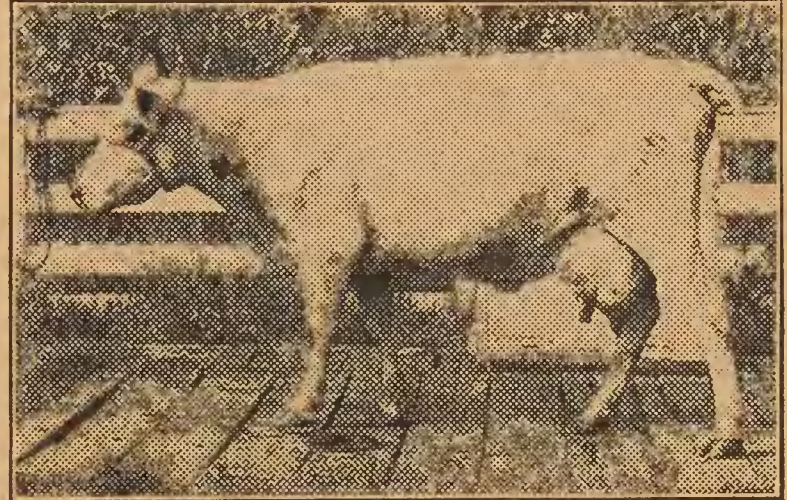
2 Cows on a two-year Milk Test

THE two cows shown below were started on a two-year milk test in the fall of 1926. The two cows were the same age, they calved at about the same time, each having her third calf. During the test both cows were fed a ration consisting of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran and

1 part oil meal. When off pasture the roughage consisted of corn silage, alfalfa and mixed hay. There was no difference in the feed and care of the two cows, at any time, except that the Spotted Cow had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic with her feed during the first year—the White Cow did not.



Spotted Cow—had Tonic both years



White Cow—no Tonic first year

The results of this test, with the monthly records of milk production and profits of the two cows, are given in the tables below:

FIRST YEAR—Only Spotted Cow had Tonic

Spotted Cow—Tonic			White Cow—No Tonic		
	Pounds of milk	Profit		Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month.....	1423	\$18.47	1st month.....	1535	\$19.29
2nd month.....	1234	15.31	2nd month.....	1105	12.88
3rd month.....	1217	16.63	3rd month.....	1157	12.19
4th month.....	1288	19.51	4th month.....	1058	11.30
5th month.....	1162	18.46	5th month.....	866	7.16
6th month.....	1024	12.99	6th month.....	721	7.91
7th month.....	1203	17.14	7th month.....	787	5.41
8th month.....	1144	15.94	8th month.....	702	4.16
9th month.....	1124	18.44	9th month.....	679	2.46
10th month.....	876	13.18	10th month.....	518	0.11
11th month.....	768	12.38	11th month.....	311	0.58
Profit \$178.45			Profit \$83.45		

During the first year of the test the Spotted Cow that received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic produced 3024 pounds more milk and made \$95 more profit than the White Cow, the one that did not receive any Tonic.

After the cows went dry the White Cow was then given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in preparation for the next year's lactation. The object was to have the cows start the second year on an equal basis.

SECOND YEAR—Both Cows get Tonic

Spotted Cow			White Cow		
	Pounds of milk	Profit		Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month.....	1643	\$26.80	1st month.....	2170	\$35.51
2nd month.....	1596	26.47	2nd month.....	2040	32.52
3rd month.....	1534	24.19	3rd month.....	2022	33.12
4th month.....	1544	25.17	4th month.....	1968	34.06
5th month.....	1391	21.36	5th month.....	1682	26.35
6th month.....	1148	14.36	6th month.....	1510	22.31
7th month.....	944	13.74	7th month.....	1329	28.07
8th month.....	924	14.39	8th month.....	1141	15.62
9th month.....	704	9.73	9th month.....	878	11.12
10th month.....	552	6.30	10th month.....	533	5.65
Profit \$182.51			Profit \$244.33		

Outstanding facts about this test are:

First—The White Cow produced 5834 lbs. more milk and made \$160.88 more profit the second year with Tonic than she made the first year without Tonic.

Second—The Spotted Cow made more profit the second year with Tonic than she did the first year with Tonic. This proves that the longer the Tonic is continued the more profitable will be the results obtained.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional salt or minerals are required for they are present in Stock Tonic in all sufficient quantities.

If your cows are not getting Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic you are losing money every day. Consult your own interests. You simply cannot afford not to feed it!

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—all combined in one product

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 lbs. for each cow.

Consumers Will Pay Big for Quality

Keen Competition Emphasizes the Need for Better Potato Marketing

By E. V. HARDENBURG,

Department of Vegetable Gardening, New York
State College of Agriculture

STANDARDIZATION has been of dominating importance in industry for many years. Effective standardization in the marketing of potatoes began with the seed certification project and the later development of U. S. grades about 15 years ago. Competition is today based on quality, this being true in agriculture as well as in industry. The same competition requires that all commodities, be they automobiles, shoes, potatoes or men, be marketed on the quality basis.

Potato price differentials vary with known differences in market quality as produced in various regions of the country. For many years Long Island Green Mountain potatoes have commanded 25 cents a bushel more than the same variety from Maine. Similarly, Maine Green Mountains have brought 25c a bushel more than upstate New York Rural potatoes in the terminal market. These differences are due almost entirely to differences in market quality. This year competition will be particularly keen in view of our record potato production of an estimated total of 463 million bushels. Although this year's 3.9 bushels per capita has been exceeded in other years, nevertheless it is so high as to insure comparatively low prices next spring.

Since it is largely on the basis of quality that we must look for improvement in potato marketing, it is well that we attempt to define the meaning of this term. Market quality is quite another thing than eating

quality and both are extremely important. As factors in the marketing program, almost no attention has been given to eating quality, while growers in general have only recently been forced to give attention to the meaning of market quality. Briefly, market quality involves all factors affecting appearance of the product, while eating quality is contingent upon the whims

of the individual palate and the method of preparation for the table. The first step necessary in any constructive program looking toward the improvement of market quality in potatoes is a study of our market requirements. More than ever potato growers, through organized summer tours, are informing themselves by a visit to the large terminals. In no other way can a potato grower come to appreciate his own responsibilities in a successful marketing program.

First of all, a standard product of high grade is essential. Second to this, an organization is

necessary to handle the standardized product. The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and that of the Eastern Shore of Virginia are among the few well-known examples of such organizations. The history of cooperative marketing would reveal a considerable list of unsuccessful attempts due mostly to poor management, lack of volume and low quality of the product handled. Today the need for such organizations to successfully grade, handle and market this year's crop in some of our large eastern states is startling.

It may truthfully be said that the most important elements contributing to good market quality are uniform grading, freedom from disease and blemishes, and bright-skinned tubers of desirable type. These factors may have little or no bearing on culinary quality, yet they certainly go a long way toward creating market demand. We have too long
(Continued on Page 7)



The development of potato growing machinery has brought about many changes in producing the crop. Perhaps it will be possible in coming years to bring about as great improvement in marketing.

Working Away From Cash Crops in Seneca County

Stealing a March on the Farmers' and Businessmen's Committee

By E. R. MINNS

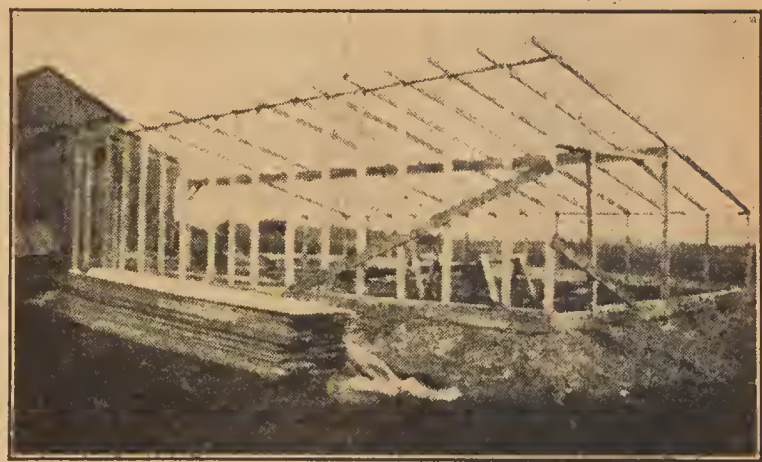
TWICE within a few weeks I have read in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of the plight of Seneca County agriculture. Our own local newspaper also summarized the report of the farmers' and business men's committee under the caption "King Timothy Dethroned." The discussion interested me because I settled down here four years ago to engage in practical farming and began formulating a program for the improvement of agriculture right at home. I believe this program has advanced far enough so that a comparison with the official recommendations is justifiable. On counting over the committee's recommendations I find that I have made progress on ten out of the fourteen, and feel constrained to offer the following explanations.

Our farm is smaller than many of those hereabouts, only sixty-three acres, but fifty of it was once owned by one man for a period of forty-

five years and he provided it with a substantial set of farm buildings and an extensive, though not complete system of tile drainage. Twenty-one years ago the place was owned for less than a year by a man who planted an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees adjoining the old apple orchard. None of the other owners since 1899 had contributed any significant improvements to the place, but it maintained the reputation of being a pleasant and comfortable farm home. The soil type prevailing over the fields shows a good mixture of glacial material including two kinds of limestone fragments. Our well water is hard but of excellent quality, and there are no brooks or springs on the place. The elevation here is between eleven and twelve hundred feet above sea level, which gives us a cooler season than some other parts of the county. Some of my neighbors have a better view of Cayuga Lake than I do but it can be seen from the second floor of our home.

Hay was a main crop in this neighborhood before I came here but although considerable red and alsike clover was grown with timothy the first year in a new meadow, little alfalfa could be seen, and our farm did not have a single plant that I could find. I determined to sow a bushel of alfalfa seed a year on those parts of the farm which seemed best adapted to it and reduce the acreage in timothy accordingly. Last year I mowed six acres of alfalfa and sold 3081 lbs. of the second crop baled, feeding the rest of the crop to three head of cattle and

over a hundred hens. The same season gave me sixteen tons of timothy with a light mixture of clover in it and the quality was prime, so it found a ready market. This year I already have five



Adding to the accommodations for the poultry flock

loads of beautiful second cut alfalfa stored for sale and only eight loads of timothy, five of it cut in the bloom and cured a pea green color. Three acres of new alfalfa meadow sown with peas, and ten acres of red clover sown on wheat with a light seeding of timothy indicate good prospects for the right kind of hay to sell next year. This year I grew peas on an alfalfa sod plowed last autumn, and next year I shall grow corn on another three acres of alfalfa sod that did not make an even stand all over the field when sown last year. I am beginning to get the soil improvement that accompanies alfalfa culture.

This farm supported two horses, one cow and two hundred chickens when sold. I acquired the live stock with the farm. Now we keep three horses, four cows and heifers, and will have three hundred hens and pullets to carry through

(Continued on Page 18)



A field of alfalfa on the Minns farm

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 122 November 24, 1928 No. 21

A Thought for the Week—

I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no "brief candle" for me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations.—George Bernard Shaw.

Milk Plant Duplication in Vermont

AN interesting situation is developing in the fluid milk shipping business in the state of Vermont. Vermont in the old days, like all other sections far distant from the cities, manufactured practically all of its milk chiefly into butter and cheese. But as the cities grew and kept reaching out more and more for their fluid milk supply, the cheese and butter factories began to disappear and to be replaced by modern shipping plants. This is what has happened in recent years in Vermont with the result that the increased demand for fluid milk and the resulting better prices are helping to bring better times to dairymen. Unfortunately, however, the competition between the large dealers in the New York and Boston markets is resulting in the building of duplicate plants in the same communities which will surely do much to offset the better prices farmers receive for their fluid milk.

The Milk Program Committee, which spent several months studying the milk marketing situation in the New York milk shed, found that the cost of operating country plants which handle a small volume of milk is very high. The cost of handling milk in a country plant averaging about 70 cans per day is 16.4 cents more per hundred pounds than in a plant handling 300 cans per day. Studies show that far too many plants are operating in most milk shipping territories with a resulting low volume per unit for all of them. It is estimated that 30 per cent of all plants in the New York milk shed could be eliminated with a unified organization.

Yet with the above facts known to both the Hood Company of Boston and the Borden's Farm Products of New York, the establishing of duplicate, expensive milk plants is going merrily on in Vermont. As one Vermont official, interested in the welfare of Vermont agriculture, put it, "The unfortunate part of this unnecessary duplication is that the dairymen themselves are the ones who will eventually pay for these extra plants, and they pay also for their inefficiencies due to a too small volume of milk delivered to the plants."

It would seem perfectly possible, and certainly

sound common sense, for those who have this important matter in hand to get their heads together in a little real cooperation.

"No Cause of Action"

WHEN the present administration first took over the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we found a company which called itself "The Standard Food and Fur Association" selling rabbits to farmers at high prices with the so-called guarantee to buy back at high prices all of the offspring. Letters began to pour in to our Service Bureau showing where hundreds of people were buying these rabbits from the Standard Food and Fur Association and that the company was not living up to its agreement.

In accordance with our policy of protecting our readers, we made an investigation of the situation and put the facts as we found them in the hands of the United States District Attorney. The officers of the company were arrested by the Federal authorities for using the mails to defraud, and one of the men, Nathan D. Hecht, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Three other men were acquitted on the particular indictments with which they were charged.

We had presented in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the facts and the news from time to time in order to protect the interests of our readers, but the three men who were acquitted sued the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Publisher and Editor for libel.

The suit was tried first in 1926 and owing to technicalities we were not allowed to present all of our evidence. So we lost the case, but on appeal a new trial was granted. This trial was completed on November 9th and the jury brought in a verdict of "no cause of action."

Thus after a five-year battle AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, fighting not for ourselves but for the right to protect our readers against fraud, won a complete victory. Naturally, we feel very happy over the matter and are sure you will rejoice with us. The mills of American justice sometimes grind slowly but they still grind fairly sure.

Line Fences and the Sheep Problem

In your September 15th issue there is an article on "A Suggestion for Turning Idle Land into Money." Being a reader of this paper and also having raised sheep, I would like to ask, how can a farmer use his idle land for raising sheep with the law that he has to do all the fencing? Why should not the owner of the adjoining land have to build his part of the fence the same as with cattle? There will never be an increase in sheep raising until this law is changed.—W. H., Chenango County, New York.

WHEN we received the above letter we sent it to the Honorable D. P. Witter, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the New York State Assembly. Mr. Witter and some of his legislative associates have been holding hearings on the sheep and dog situation in New York State during the past summer. Mr. Witter's reply to the letter follows:

The law governing line fences, in my judgment, is very faulty and I have thought many times of taking up that subject and trying to clarify it or make something that was more easily understood by farmers. This law is not a part of the agriculture and markets law but is found in the town law. It is, I am sure, the intent of the law that one farmer would be obliged to fence against sheep in the pasture of another farmer.

Whether the fence is a legal fence or not is left to the judgment of the fence viewers, that is, the assessors of the township. The fact of whether a fence between neighbors is a legal fence or not is left to a great extent to the judgment of the assessors and that is where the uncertainty comes in. In my judgment, the intent of the law is such that fence viewers should require a legal fence to be so built that it would be constructed as applied to sheep as well as to cows, horses, or any other stock. Unless I am very much mistaken there is no law designating the height of a fence or how near the ground it shall be placed.

These letters will show you one reason, pos-

sibly the chief reason, why the sheep industry does not come back more rapidly to the hill lands of the East. No other single factor has caused more bitter quarrels between neighbors and friends than line fences and one of the chief reasons for all of this trouble is the lack of clearness as to what the law really is and what each man's responsibility is in building and maintaining line fences.

Is it not about time that the State took hold of this proposition and clarified the law?

Jail the Thieves

SEVERAL complaints have been received lately from our readers who have had cattle stolen. We have reported several of the cases to the headquarters of the New York State Police and a notice was promptly sent by headquarters to all the troopers in the State warning them to be on the lookout for cattle thieves.

These thieves evidently first make a preliminary investigation to locate stock, particularly that which is young or dry, in pastures some distance from the buildings, then they come with trucks in the night and either load the cattle in the trucks and carry them away alive or butcher them on the spot. It is a touch of the old Wild West days made possible in our eastern communities by the modern automobile and motor truck. Cattle and horse stealing in the West was made a decidedly unhealthy business by vigilance committees who did not hesitate to hang the thieves when they were caught. We do not advise farmers to take the law too much in their own hands, but it is true that there would be much less stealing of farm property, including fruits, crops, cattle and poultry, if the thieves were more drastically and severely handled by the courts when they were captured.

Bears Are Killing Sheep

ONE dark night this fall one of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's field representatives was riding home over a Vermont mountain after a long day spent in calling on the good Vermont farmers. Suddenly as he rounded a bend along a lonesome wooded road he saw a great black object standing beside the road, taller and bigger than a man, with eyes shining like balls of fire.

"What did the bear do?" we asked.

"He turned and crashed through the bushes and went away from there fast, and I stepped on the gas and did the same!"

The next day we were over in the heart of the Adirondacks and heard some farmers bitterly complaining about the destruction of sheep by bears. Unfortunately, the State does not allow claims to sheep owners for bears the same as it does for dogs. The State also protects bears by the game laws. The result is that bears are increasing in numbers and are even beginning to be seen in the more thickly populated counties. It would seem that there ought to be a chance for hunters to reduce the number of bears, and also that the State should allow indemnities for sheep killed by bears as well as by dogs.

Eastman's Chestnut

SOMETIMES when you get a prescription from the doctor, have you not wondered why it would not be just as easy for the doctor to write it in plain English instead of the funny signs and hieroglyphics which the medical profession uses?

A small colored girl went to a drug store and said to the clerk:

"My mammy wants some o' de handsomest dye ye got."

"The handsomest?" repeated the clerk. "Well, I don't know—what does she want it for?"

"She done got de misery in her stummick, and de doctor say she must dye it (diet), and she say if she hab got ter dye it she want it a handsome color!"

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

NOW that election is over, I do not believe that I can be accused of partisanship if I say that in Franklin D. Roosevelt, governor-elect of New York State, the farmers will have a real friend. I think it was very significant that the day after election, notwithstanding hundreds of people wishing to congratulate and see Mr. Roosevelt in person, that he found time to set aside an hour and a half to join the Master Farmer board of judges. Several of the judges remarked after our meeting that they were astonished at the interest and quick grasp that Mr. Roosevelt showed in his remarks about the various candidates for Master Farmer.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

During the last few months we have come to the following decision on the farm that in our situation where it is necessary to hire all of our work done, unless we could find a certified milk or Grade A market for our milk, it would not pay us to continue in the dairy business any longer. With this in mind we made a systematic investigation of all the possible outlets for our milk within a 100 miles. We have found that the market for certified milk is very limited and that the demand for this kind of milk is on the decrease. On the other hand, we have found that the consuming public wants to buy more and more Grade A raw milk. Over in Connecticut the standard on which they buy, is 4% butter fat and they are willing to pay a good price for this milk. I believe that we have found a concern who can take our entire output beginning April first. I am delighted at the prospect of a new outlet for our milk as otherwise I would have very reluctantly gone out of the dairy business.

* * *

I DO not believe that I have told our readers before that we had over ten acres in Hubbard winter squash. This squash is now stored in the cellars of two of our farm houses. We built racks of 3x1 slats leaving a space of about two inches between each slat. These shelves are eighteen inches apart, making it possible to store one row of squash on each shelf. The cellars are dry and have no heat in them. We have placed a maximum and minimum thermometer in each cellar and the temperature does not vary more than five degrees in twenty-four hours. The mean temperature stays

in December provided that they continue to stand up well in storage. I have made a number of inquiries to find out where there are other farmers located who make a business of storing squash as I would like to exchange information with them. I have become quite an expert on so-called pumpkin pie and I have come to the conclusion that most of the pie sold in New York City is squash pie and not pumpkin pie. The harvesting of our apples has been com-

pleted. We have sent our last culls to the cider mill. The table will show you just how many apples we sold and what we received net for them on the farm. All these apples were shipped to Yonkers in bushel crates. The crates were furnished by the buyer. In 1927 we received \$7,685.44 and in 1928 \$7345.00 for our apple crop.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor A Trip To the "Green Mountain State"

*If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson, that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep
Go to the woods and hills!*

THIS little verse by Longfellow, that best of the New England poets, has been running through my mind for the last two or three days while on a trip through the woods, the hills, and among the farms of fine old Vermont. Curry Weatherby, the A.A. cir-

A.A., are extending our services to Vermont farmers. In the evening, we were guests of the Barre Rotary Club, which had invited in for a banquet some fifty of the farmers surrounding the city of Barre. I wish that similar gatherings between farmers and city men might be held several times a year in every city in our land. The problems of agriculture are the problems not only of the farmers themselves but of everyone.

If they are to be solved, it must be done by cooperation between those who live in the city and the farmers, and the first step is mutual understanding and friendship, which come from better acquaintance. Such meetings as the one at Barre cannot help but result in a large amount of good for the whole community and the Barre Rotary Club is to be heartily congratulated in taking this first step to obtain better understanding and friendship between farmers and business men. I hope they will follow it up with more.

No one who visits the city of Barre should fail to see the monument to Robert Burns, which is, without exception, the most beautiful thing of its kind I have ever seen. On each side of the monument the sculptor has engraved in clear and wonderful detail scenes from some of Burns' best poems. From "The

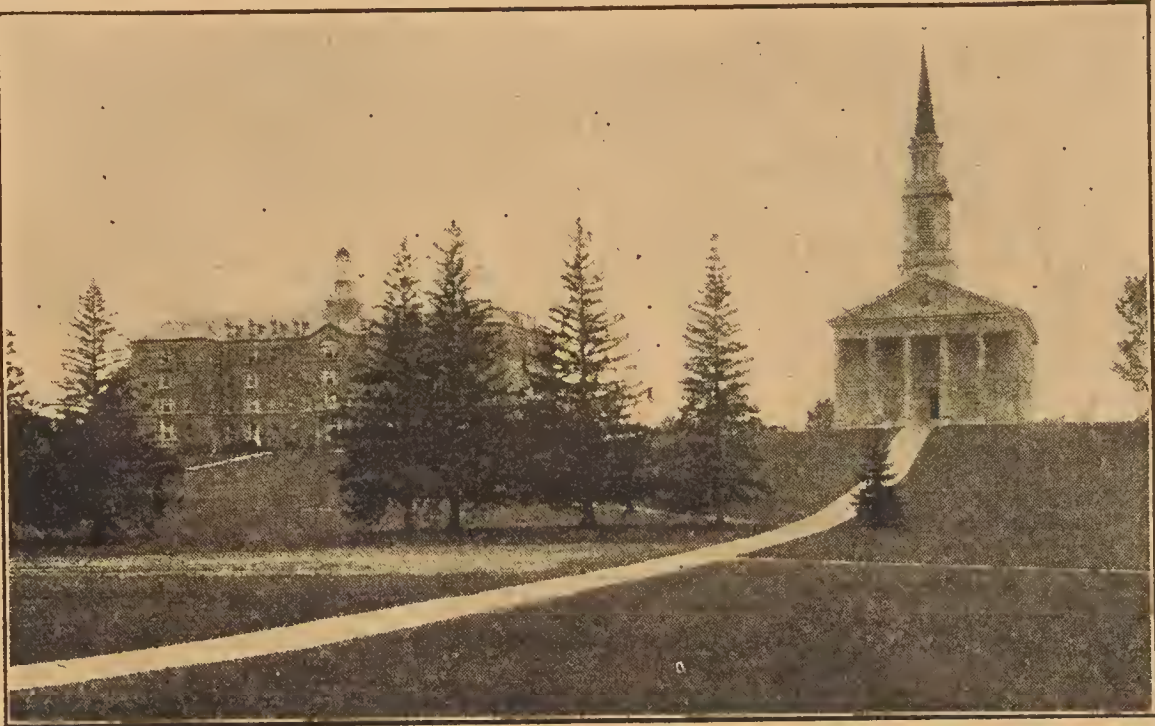
Cotter's Saturday Night" there is shown the father and the mother with their large family gathered about the supper table.

*But now the supper crowns their simple board,
The halesome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food:*

As I stood in the morning sunshine in the old Vermont hills, looking at this beautiful scene of simple home life, I thought that no matter the time or the place a home is a home the world over, providing only that Love dwells therein.

On another side of the monument there is

(Continued on Page 18)



The college chapel at Middlebury, Vermont, modeled after the old New England meeting house—illustrating the beauty and grandeur of simplicity.

culation manager, Mrs. Weatherby, Mrs. Eastman and myself have just had the privilege of riding several hundred miles by automobile through Vermont, and I thought that possibly both our friends in the "Green Mountain" state and those outside would be interested in our impressions.

The kind of beauty that appeals to me is that which is also combined with utility. I like the Adirondacks in New York, but I like better the Green Mountain country of Vermont because the Green Mountains are not so rugged and are filled with beautiful valleys and first class farming land. But as far as that goes, there is something peculiarly its own in the whole "North Country", whether northern New York or Vermont, something in the very atmosphere that gets into one's soul and makes him wish that he had the privilege of living there.

We entered the state at Rutland and went some sixty miles directly through the mountains to the little city of Barre. Here in the afternoon we met Gordon Thomas, H. A. Dwinell, and the other boys who, as representatives of

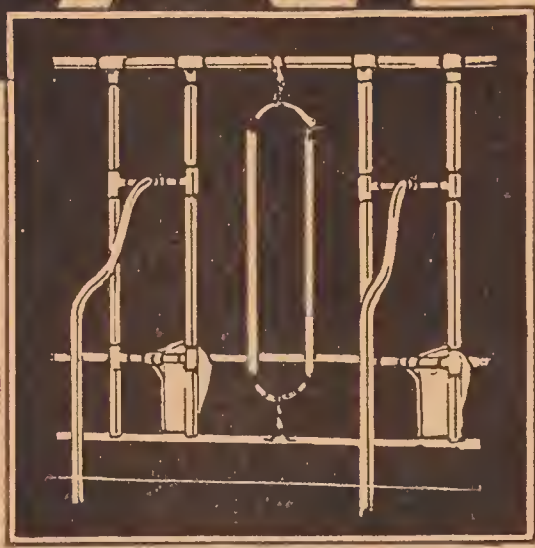


War memorial monument at Middlebury, Vermont. On one side are listed the names of 285 boys from the small town of Middlebury who went to the Civil War. On the other side are the names of nearly as many who fought in the Spanish-American or World War.

Apple Record for 1928

Variety	Crates	Crates Price	Total
McIntosh	1782	\$2.25	\$4009.50
McIntosh, (drops)	193	1.00	193.00
McIntosh, (drops)	39	.75	29.25
Baldwins	1086	1.50	1629.00
Opalescent	182	1.50	273.00
Romes	129	1.50	193.00
Ben Davis	51	.65	33.15
Wealthy	195	1.35	263.25
Gravenstein	41	1.25	51.25
Miscellaneous Varieties	392		537.35
Cider Apples	17700 lbs.	75c cwt.	132.75
			\$7,345.00

around 45°. We keep the cellar windows open and allow plenty of air to circulate and at the present writing, we see no signs of deterioration in the sound squash. We have had to throw out a few of them where they had received injury before they were placed in storage. Due to the fact that pumpkins were very short this year, there seems to be a considerable demand for squash. Our idea is not to sell until sometime



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NEY Dairy Barn Equipment puts more money in the milk pail. It has all the modern approved features that you want—many of them patented improvements that save much work and worry.

The Ney Stall illustrated has no complicated mechanical parts. As the cow enters the stall the stanchion is flipped shut with the hand.

There is just the right amount of room to provide freedom with saving of space. This simplified design is easily installed. Materials used are extra heavy for longer life.

Ney Dairy Barn Equipment like Ney Hay Tools are the result of 50 years' of experience in serving farmers with labor saving equipment. New illustrated Ney Catalog No. 180 mailed on request. See Ney Products at your dealer's store.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY - Canton, Ohio
Established 1879 • Minneapolis, Minn. • Council Bluffs, Iowa

The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys and hardware specialties.



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Every farmer should have this book. Your copy is waiting for you.

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OTTAWA MFG. CO., 801 -W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Fruit Growers Organize Nationally

THE problems of every farmer are

two-fold; those which are personal and which arise out of his own situation and management and which he only can solve, and those which are common to his industry and which are the result of competition, legislation or the lack of it and other general economic factors in the solution of which the individual can have little influence. These must be solved by common action either by those



M. C. Burritt

who compose the industry or by the government, as the case may be. I am not one of those who believe that the farmer is purposefully handicapped by other industries or by government. Few farmers succeed who do not by their own best efforts solve their personal problems. Nor do I think that farming can be made uniformly successful by the action of government. But it must be obvious to any one who has studied that problem at all that there are a great many handicaps to individual success which develop as a result of competition, often unfair competition and of the activities of other organized groups either within or without the industry.

These facts have led to the national organization of industries to protect and promote their interests. Nearly every industry has its own organization for this purpose. Horticulture is one of the last to organize and its needs are great. One of the best known and most successful of these national groups in agriculture is the National Dairy Council which has secured for the industry protection and a striking increase in the appreciation and consumption of milk. Fruits and vegetables need the same work done for them.

I am in full accord with the statement made by Mr. Durst, executive secretary of the New Horticultural Council. I was present at both organization meetings of the Council as the representative of the New York State Horticultural Society and hence of New York fruit growers and I believe that the organization is sound and its personnel honest and sincere in its intent to help the industry. A committee will be appointed for New York state in the near future, to solicit membership and to represent the Council in this state. I trust that our fruit growers will give this new organization thoughtful and sympathetic consideration and support.

The National Horticultural Council

By C. E. DURST, Executive Secretary

I AM sure every fruit and vegetable grower of the country will be interested to know that an organization has been formed which promises to play an important part in solving the serious economic problems of their industries. It is called the National Horticultural Council. It was incorporated under the laws of Illinois on October 18, 1928. The first meeting of the 15 directors was held in Chicago at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on October 31, at which time by-laws were adopted, officers and an executive committee elected, and plans and policies decided upon.

The Council is organized with broad

By M. C. BURRITT

powers and will be in position to con-

cern itself with any economic problem of fruit and vegetable growers which may present itself, including legislation, tariff problems, transportation matters, standardization problems, fruit juice and by-product questions, trade practices, encouragement of improved methods of marketing, and collection of information on economic questions. It is not intended that the Council shall do any marketing. It may encourage and foster improved methods of marketing and assist in establishing better laws and regulations pertaining to the same, but it will not engage in marketing itself. Neither will the Council engage in the purchase of supplies.

The officers consist of John Napier Dyer, president; F. L. Granger, first vice-president; Frank T. Swett, second vice-president; and Charles E. Durst, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of John Napier Dyer, F. L. Granger, M. C. Burritt, Louis F. Miller, and Charles Carmichael. Charles E. Durst of Chicago, who has had a wide experience in the fruit and vegetable industries, has been appointed executive secretary.

Cooperation With Other Organizations

The Council will not attempt to displace any other organization or appropriate its work. The only three organizations with which the Council might possibly compete are the American Farm Bureau Federation, The American Pomological Society, and the Vegetable Growers' Association of America. President S. H. Thompson of the A. F. B. F. is fully acquainted with the organization and purposes of the Council and approves of it as a means of rendering service to fruit and vegetable growers in addition to the service which can be rendered by the Bureau. The American Pomological Society does not desire to engage in economic activities and has offered the Council its cooperation and good will. President Ralph Rees attended both the organization conference and the first meeting of directors and assisted with valuable suggestions. The Vegetable Growers' Association of America is an educational organization and is not in position to serve the economic needs of vegetable growers adequately. Mr. Louis F. Miller, a leader in the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, is one of the five executives of the National Horticultural Council.

Membership Plan

The active membership of the Council is to be made up of individual growers, horticultural societies and cooperative associations. The annual fee of individual growers is \$5.00 plus 10c for each acre of fruit above 50 grown by them. Horticultural societies and similar educational organizations will pay an annual fee of \$25.00, but this fee is not intended to give membership to their individual members also. Cooperative associations will pay an annual fee of \$50.00 plus 10c for each acre above 50 handled by them, provided that the maximum fee of any association shall not exceed \$500.00. The fee of cooperative associations is intended to serve for the individual members also.

Business organizations and individuals whose interests are related to those of fruit and vegetable growers may become associate members. Associates may attend meetings of the members but may not vote. The fee for individuals will be \$5.00 per year and for corporations or partnerships, \$50.00 per year, plus such additional amounts as they may care to contribute.

The organizers of the council feel
(Continued on Page 18)



**With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower**

Cabbage Grows in October

By PAUL WORK

IN most of the central New York cabbage territory, September was pretty dry and prospects for good yields were not encouraging. October was reasonably warm and rains broke the drouth with the result that there was a considerable increase in the amount of cabbage to be found on a given acre. This condition seems to be fairly generally recognized among Cortland County growers. It was emphasized by the experience of one grower who cut eight rows early in October harvesting



Paul Work

5,000 pounds. The next eight rows with no material difference in soil or other conditions were not harvested until late October and the yield was 6,500 pounds.

An increase like this means much especially when cabbage is \$25 a ton.

Good seed, good plants, timely setting, and good cultural methods have much to do with whether or not a grower profits by a weather situation such as this. Cabbage that was set too late or that was not well enough bred to make a good crop, or that did not have enough plant food could hardly profit to the full by improved conditions.

Quality Cabbage This Year

Most of the Danish cabbage is very hard and of good quality. There is little worm injury or disease. Poorly grown fields show an undue proportion of small heads, but well grown crops are about right for size. The markets do not want many heads in a car over six pounds. Very small heads are being loaded but dealers say that it is quite an advantage to handle anything under two pounds separately. One dealer reports that this very small cabbage finds a fairly ready market. It is probable that the market for this grade could be fairly easily over-supplied.

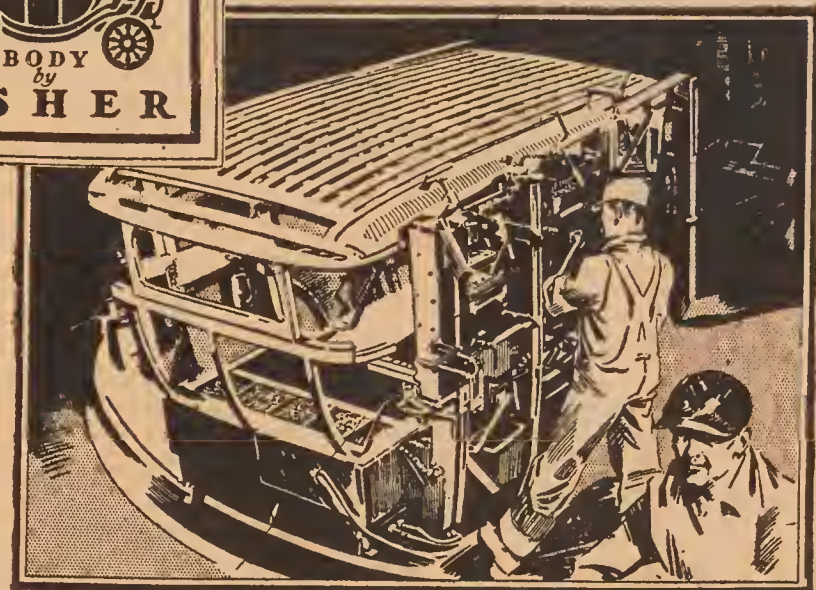
A year like this adds an interesting chapter to the story of size control in cabbage. Seasons of favorable growing conditions have shown that close planting will keep the size of heads within bounds. Eighteen by thirty inches or fifteen by thirty-six inches is wide enough, then the use of good seed, plenty of fertilizer, and taking precautions to keep up the humus for moisture control—these and other good practices insure a heavy yield without over-size heads. In a year like this, the seed factor stands out for only well bred plants are able to make the most of a short moisture supply. They do fairly well where ordinary seed yields too many "bouquets" and very small heads.

Bagging Cabbage

The number of farm products handled in bulk has decreased almost to the vanishing point. The watermelon is about the only item universally shipped without packages. Cabbage is being handled more and more in bags each year. Sacking increases the cost by \$2.50 or \$3 a ton plus perhaps \$1.50 or \$2 a ton extra labor; on the other hand, the market seems willing to pay the difference and sales are more readily made. Bulk cabbage cannot be received at the terminal piers on Manhattan Island, but must be unloaded in New Jersey. When cabbage is bagged it can be taken anywhere. There is less labor in handling and less waste at the market. The bags are passed on to the retailer and a better marketing procedure all along the line is the result.

Secretary Howard Crandall of Ithaca, N. Y., has announced the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable

The great principle which FISHER first applied and which makes all Fisher Bodies equally good . . .



It is an interesting sight to watch a body framework rapidly take shape and come into being before one's eyes. This rapidity is due, of course, to Fisher standardized methods

EVERY Fisher Body of a certain model is the same as every other Fisher Body of that particular model. It is the same in all its measurements—it is the same in superior quality. One of the most interesting examples of how Fisher standardizes its bodies is to be seen in the setting up of the framework. Fisher wood parts—all exactly alike for any given model—are placed in large jigs. The foundation of the body—the body sills or under body—is first assembled. Upon this is erected the upper structure. While

Cadillac La Salle Buick Oakland Oldsmobile Pontiac Chevrolet

in the jig, under pressure, the framework is glued, screwed, bolted or braced, so that when it is finally removed from the jig, it is the strong, durable framework which helps to make the Fisher Body so satisfactory, so long wearing, so durable in the hardest kind of service. This framework is the very basis of the superior value of every Body by Fisher.

Body by FISHER

Growers Association to be held at the Hotel Utica in Utica on January 22nd and 23rd. The Empire State Potato Club will meet at the same time and plans are being laid for an extensive program and exhibition.

Consumers Will Pay Big for Quality

(Continued from Page 3)

presumed that successful potato marketing was a matter controlled by shippers and receivers. This entirely neglects the fact that low quality potatoes originating under unfavorable conditions can not be well graded, no matter who assumes responsibility for the job. Several cultural factors within the control of the grower determine market quality in all its phases. Among these are choice of soil type and rotation, both of which determine brightness of skin and freedom from insect injury. Choice of varietal type is also related to soil type in that varieties subject to darkening on exposure to light are especially undesirable for production on heavy soil. This is particularly true of varieties of the Russet Rural type. The use of better seed

planted close in the row is perhaps the most efficient means of producing uniform sized, well shaped tubers.

We shall never have good market quality in the Northeastern States until more efficient Bordeaux application is the rule. Finally, better grading and more careful handling and storage than we are now accustomed to employ are necessary. These trite recommendations have been made many times, but we shall be forced to put them into practice here in the East if we are to continue the potato industry as a profitable enterprise and successfully compete with some of our western neighbors.

One of the great needs today is for a greater appreciation on the part of the consuming public of the food value of the potato. Two means whereby the per capita consumption of potatoes by the American people can be increased is through improvement in quality and a more popular recognition of their food value. Indeed, too little is known of the factors which affect the culinary value of this commodity. Our colleges and experiment stations might well devote more research facilities to this end.

Too much propaganda has been

abroad to the effect that potatoes are fattening. This supposed fact has recently been disproven by some of our most noted nutrition experts. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan in the September number of the American Potato Journal, urges the American people to eat more potatoes for health. Long a champion of cereal foods, Doctor Kellogg now urges us to recognize that potatoes, more than any other of our staple foods, can supply the needed alkaline reaction to our body fluids. He also states that the potato, being low in Vitamin A and high in some of the other essential vitamins, may well supply the proper balances when eaten with other foods. Children especially are subject to eczema, tonsillitis and allied diseases when foods containing too little of Vitamin A are consumed.

Dr. Mikkel Hindhede, noted Nutrition Specialist of Denmark, states that Danish people owe much of their remarkable health and longevity to the high consumption of potatoes in that country. He further states that if Americans would eat five times more potatoes, there would be less illness in the nation.

Price ~~Price~~ price ~~but~~

THE little you save through buying cheaper feed may cost you loads of money when you figure the danger to which you expose your herd with feeds that are made to sell cheap—rather than maintain health and milk condition.

Feed doesn't have to be rotten before it produces ill effects in your herd. Ingredients not good enough for quality feed escape detection when mixed in feed that's "just as good only cheaper"—until poor condition and disease reap their toll in your herd and your profits.

Cheap Feeds Cause Trouble

Constipation, indigestion, inflamed udders or off-feed conditions are caused by improper feeds or by feeds carelessly mixed or made from off-grade ingredients.

Don't save pennies on a sack of feed and lose dollars through off-condition and poor milking cows. Feed Larro—play safe—make every cow produce at her very best.

Thousands of dairymen—some who feed timothy and others who feed clover and still others who feed alfalfa, have found that Larro is the ration which keeps their cows in the best of health, in the pink of milking condition, and therefore leaves more money after feed bills are paid than any other ration.

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DETROIT MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS • HOGS • POULTRY



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



With the A. A.
Dairyman



Less Milk Going into Manufactured Forms

AS previously indicated, the sale of milk in fluid form is increasing and the production of manufactured products decreasing. Of the 1,330 plants receiving milk and cream from farmers 852 or 64 percent reported the sale of milk in fluid form, and 434 or 33 percent cream in fluid form. There were, however, 154 plants or 12 percent which made some creamery butter although this product utilized only 5.3 percent of the total milk delivered at plants, while 276 or 21 percent of the plants made American cheese, although this utilized only 5.1 percent of all milk delivered. Numerous factories also made various other products, many of course frequently producing two, three or more kinds of dairy commodities. It seems probable that there are sections of the state in which the use of milk for manufactured products will be of major importance for many years. There are already large sections in which manufacturing has practically disappeared. In general, the various manufactured products are made much more extensively in summer than in winter, utilizing the "surplus" milk.

With the gradually increasing use of milk for shipment in fluid form, and the increasing use of skim milk for drying, condensing and making skimmed milk cheeses, casein, etc. there is relatively little skim milk now available in factories for return to farms to be used as feed for calves and pigs. Most of the skim milk is utilized commercially.

Among the products manufactured were the following:

	1927	1926
Creamery butter, lbs.....	12,863,607	14,221,743
Whey butter, lbs.....	262,375	349,139
Am. whole milk cheese, lbs.....	24,931,445	31,663,386
Am. part & full skim cheese, lbs.....	861,453	867,475
Swiss Cheese, lbs.....	383,300	504,388
Brick & munster cheese, lbs.....	1,110,639	1,193,724
Limburger cheese, lbs.....	3,293,831	3,753,768
Cottage, pot & bakers' cheese, lbs.....	22,752,079	21,198,137
Cream & neufchatel cheese, lbs.....	13,318,178	8,134,400
Italian cheese, lbs.....	2,100,817	1,327,934
All other cheese, lbs.....	2,618,758	2,822,579
Casein, lbs.....	4,861,424	5,053,918
Condensed & evaporated milk, unskimmed, lbs.....	186,754,180	178,386,481
Skimmed, lbs.....	38,711,776	31,476,702
Powdered whole milk, lbs.....	6,706,362	6,193,843
Powdered skim milk, lbs.....	26,493,066	23,076,822
Ice cream, gal.....	27,150,087	25,424,983

The cheese listed under "other varieties" includes 2,618,758 pounds, made up as follows:

	Pounds of cheese	No. of plants reporting
Camembert and Brie.....	902,239	2
Farmers' pressed.....	1,059,436	6

Pimento	126,465	1
Pineapple	56,196	1
Miscel. and kind not specified	474,422	11

Total

—R. L. GILLETTE, Statistician, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Progress of TB Eradication

WITHIN the boundaries of New York State there are approximately 176,000 farms, representing 2,016,000 cattle.

On October 1, 1928, 114,230 herds, representing 1,175,908 cattle, had been tuberculin tested under the accredited herd plan: 60,507 herds are classified as "accredited" having passed two successful tests one year apart, and 39,661 herds have passed one successful test. The herds now operating under the accredited herd plan represent 64 percent of the herds and cattle in the State.

Fiscal Year	Herds Tested	Cattle Tested	Reactors
1918-1919	790	24,304	2,097
1919-1920	1,971	48,566	6,842
1920-1921	3,390	115,505	20,702
1921-1922	6,123	102,117	10,780
1922-1923	16,531	251,892	33,686
1923-1924	22,334	298,082	39,149
1924-1925	40,906	555,245	53,431
1925-1926	59,184	650,628	63,963
1926-1927	73,932	815,746	67,631
1927-1928	73,456	832,022	54,945

Intestinal Parasites Becoming Serious

THERE are a number of indications just recently come to our attention to show that the seriousness of intestinal parasites is not fully appreciated by live stock owners. For example a professor in the live stock department of an eastern college writes:

"Worms are very prevalent in the animals in this state, and the sad part of it is that the owners do not realize it. Last week the institution bought twenty-five lambs from one of our good farmers. The owner intimated to me personally, that they might have a few worms, but he did not think so. Upon slaughtering one of them we had the stomach examined and I fail to see where this lamb would have put very many more worms. It was an early Hampshire lamb and had been on good feed, but weighed only 80 pounds. I am certain but for worms, this lamb should have weighed 25 per cent more at least.

"In my basket now are two letters
(Continued on Opposite Page)



Dutchess Dora Falcon 3rd, a pure bred Holstein raised and owned by W. G. McDougall of Grove City, Pa. For three years she has won first prize and grand champion female at the Grove City Dairy Show.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

from two of our most prominent state cattle farmers asking what they can do to rid their swine of internal parasites. I merely mentioned these things to indicate to you that the situation is becoming rather serious and I am looking forward to the time when authorities can put on a campaign which will at least warn the stockmen of their losses and place within their herds the latest findings of parasitologists."

Why We Ventilate the Cow Barn

In considering the principles of ventilation of dairy stables it should be borne in mind that it is desirable to accomplish certain results as follows:

1. To supply sufficient pure, fresh air to the stock for their daily or hourly need for carrying on the body processes, which results in healthy stock and pure milk.

2. To control the stable temperature so that the cattle will be comfortable and will not be subjected to sudden changes in temperature.

3. To prevent freezing and cold drafts in the stable.

4. To remove from the stable the foul air and the moisture that is breathed off by the cows.

5. To so regulate the air conditions in the stable that the dairyman will be able to work in greater comfort and will be less likely to contract a cold on leaving the stable.

6. To preserve the structure of the stable by preventing the condensation of moisture on the walls, ceiling, roof, and barn timbers.

7. To relieve the dairyman of the constant attention required when attempting to regulate his air conditions by window ventilation and to insure uniform air condition and freedom from drafts throughout the night when the dairyman is not in the stable.—
CORNELL EXTENSION BULLETIN 151.

Heavy Feeding Causes Congested Udder

"I thought perhaps you could tell me what to do for my 2½ year old heifer. I expect her to freshen in about a month but her bag is caking considerably. She is being fed 2 quarts three times a day of ground oats and corn with all the corn stalks that she will eat. I turn her in the barn yard for a few hours each day for exercise and water. Is there anything that I might do to keep down the caking?"—J. A. M., New York.

WE are inclined to believe that the feeding has quite a bit to do with the trouble you are having with the heifer. Savage and Maynard in their book "Better Dairy Farming" recommend a grain mixture composed of 30 pounds of hominy, 30 pounds of wheat bran, 30 pounds of ground oats and 10 pounds of oil meal. The hominy recommended in this ration is a less heating food than the corn meal you are giving. In addition to this the wheat bran lightens the mixture and both the bran and oil are of a slightly laxative nature.

Our first suggestion would be to give the cow a laxative, possibly a dose of Epsom salts, and then to change the ration to the one we suggest or a similar one and to cut down on the amount of grain she is getting in case it seems advisable. It might even be advisable to feed a higher proportion of bran than oil meal.

The last few days before freshening it is a good plan to feed grain consisting of 2 parts of bran and one part of oil meal. We think that this will stop the trouble although it may help to massage the udder rather thoroughly using some grease such as camphorated oil and possibly bathing it in water as hot as can be used without injury.

A Better Bull purchased each time a bull is obtained is sure to improve the future generation of cows in the herd.

Tractor Plows

McCormick - Deering P & O

THE next time you need a plow see the McCormick-Deering dealer in your section. He sells the McCormick-Deering P & O line. It covers all plowing requirements.

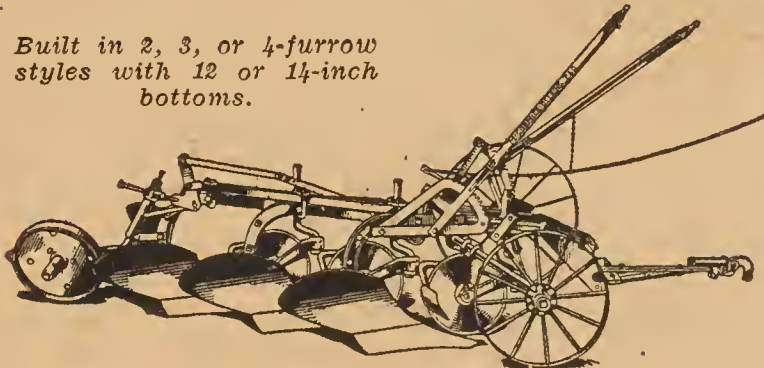
McCormick-Deering P & O plows offer

many special, practical features in design. In ability to stand hard work and abuse they have no equal.

The materials used in their manufacture are positively the best that can be obtained.

McCormick-Deering No. 8 Little Genius

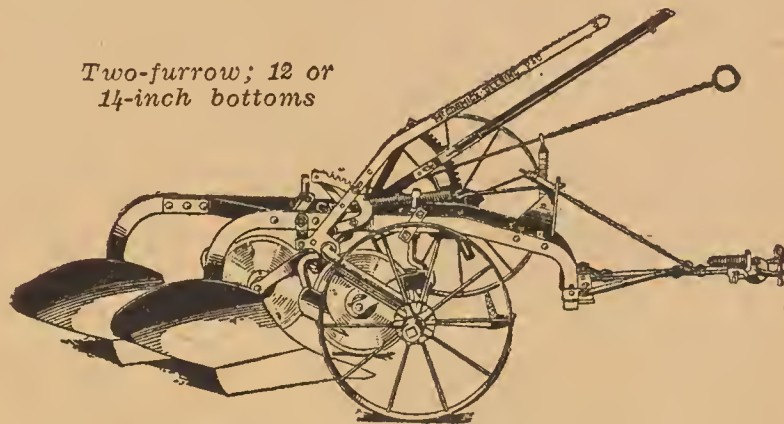
Built in 2, 3, or 4-furrow styles with 12 or 14-inch bottoms.



It has been 16 years since the first Little Genius was put on the market. Improvements have kept it well abreast of modern requirements. Here is a plow that offers great bottom and beam clearance, improved power-lift and quick-detachable shares. It is the original low-cost, long-life tractor plow.

McCormick-Deering Little Wonder

Two-furrow; 12 or 14-inch bottoms



The No. 2 Little Wonder combines every feature essential to good 2-furrow plowing. Light weight—light draft. Rigid, flexible hitch. Positive power-lift, good trash clearance, and patented 2-lever adjustment that instantly regulates depth and level.

In addition to the above the McCormick P & O line includes tractor disk plows, all types; walking or riding horse plows, sulky or gang style, with moldboards or disks; and two-way horse or tractor plows for irrigated lands. Also a full line of general and special shares and plowing accessories.

Descriptive literature sent on request

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

606 S. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

Beacon Dairy Ration supplies every necessity for maximum milk production and body maintenance—but nothing else! No filler of any kind. No waste products of other milling. Beacon is Quality-Built. Every item has a definite feed value for a definite need. It isn't built to meet a price market. Its unusual purity makes it the "Most Economical Dairy Feed You Can Buy" as claimed by Beacon users. 24% protein, 5% fat, not over 10% fibre. It actually does get results.



BEACON MILLING CO., Inc., CAYUGA, N. Y.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.75
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

Quality PIGS For Sale

AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs. 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

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HOLSTEINS

A high producing herd of pure-bred cattle, fully accredited.

Young Bulls for Sale

Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
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Born April 14, 1928
Fishkill Colantha Pontiac
Born April 14, 1928

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at FULL FACE VALUE in payment for any animals purchased.

For further particulars, pedigrees, prices, etc., write.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENHATHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final

prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

October Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for October for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.95
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	2.89
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers.....	\$2.79

Oct. 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.78
Oct. 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.88
Oct. 1926, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.41
Oct. 1926, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.51
Oct. 1925, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.41
Oct. 1925, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.51
Oct. 1924, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$1.96
Oct. 1924, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.06

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.82 1/2 per hundred, (\$2.94 for 3.5% milk).

Oct. 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.81; 3.5%, 3.01	
Oct. 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.60; 3.5%, 2.80	
Oct. 1925 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.58; 3.5%, 2.78	
Oct. 1924 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.32; 3.5%, 2.52	

Butter Gains Another Fraction

CREAMERY	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	51 1/4-51 3/4	50 1/2-51	50 1/2-51
Extra (92sc).....	50 1/2-50 3/4	50	50
84-91 score.....	44 -50	44 -49 1/2	40 -49
Lower Grades.....	42 1/2-43 1/2	42 1/2-43 1/2	39 -39 1/2

Butter has made another fractional gain, although at this writing the market is rather quiet. Most of the receivers have a little surplus stock but the accumulation is not burdensome. However, the tone is a little unsettled for sellers are anxious to keep their floors clean. Storage stocks have been called upon quite freely of late due to the rather limited arrivals of fresh goods. Consequently, when a slight bulge in the fresh arrivals comes, as was the case during the past week, when several delayed cars came in at one time, supplies are inclined to pile up slightly. From all angles it looks as though the market is going to hold steady for the time being. It may be that quotations will advance another fraction if the expected shortage materializes. Now we are about at the low point, and there is very little prospect of any increase this month. There are some who have been inclined to advance the market fractionally above prevailing quotations, but the bulk of the trade preferred to leave values undisturbed in order to keep things moving.

Cold storage holdings show further changes. On November 1 there were in storage 105,904,000 pounds, which is 12,775,000 pounds less than the reserves November 1, 1927. The five year average on November 1 was 105,191,000 pounds.

From November 2 to November 9 our

cold storage holdings were reduced 3,512,035 pounds in the four cities making daily reports. During the same period a year ago the reserves in those same four cities were 2,355,756 pounds. On November 9 the four cities reported their holdings at 41,385,566 pounds compared with 52,199,540 pounds at the same time a year ago.

Fresh Cheese Prices Firmer

STATE FLATS	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average.....	28 -25 1/2	28 -25 1/2	28 -29
Held Fancy	28 -28 1/2	28 -28 1/2	27 1/2-
Held Average			

The market shows a steadier and firmer tone on the higher grades of cured cheese, and there is a little improvement here in the demand for fresh cheese with a slight improvement in prices. At this writing there is very little fresh New York State cheese available. Fresh state flats are sparingly offered, a few average runs have been offered at 25 to 25 1/2 c. The west was the first to show improvement and at first the New York trade was not inclined to respond. However, at this writing quotations have been advanced in some stores. For instance, a week ago fresh Single Daisies were quoted at 24 to 24 1/2 c, at this writing the outside quotation is 25c. Fresh Young Americas have also advanced a half cent.

On November 1 the holdings in the warehouses in the ten largest cities totalled 19,896,000 pounds, whereas a year ago the holdings amounted to 14,172,000 pounds. Certainly someone has got a lot of confidence in the situation to advance prices in the face of an increased reserve of over 5,600,000 pounds. From November 1 to November 8 our reserves were reduced 174,000 pounds. During the same period a year ago reserves were reduced 245,000 pounds.

Fancy Eggs Make Gains

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
Hen'y Sel. Extras....	66-70	65-69	70-72
Hen'y Av'ge Extras....	62-65	62-64	66-68
Extra Firsts.....	40-60	40-60	55-65
Firsts	34-45	34-45	50-54
Undergrades	32-33	32-33	38-45
Pullets	33-42	33-39	40-45
Pewees	30-33	29-31	38-
BROWNS			
Hen'y	60-67	53-62	67-68
Gathered	33-58	33-52	43-66

The choicer selections of nearby henry whites have advanced a cent. Receipts of fresh eggs have been steadily on the decrease to the point that they have now reached very small proportions. With the advancing prices on choice fresh eggs the requirements of individual buyers have been decreased almost in proportion, the buyers turning to other available sources for good substitutions for new laid eggs. Consequently there has been a good movement of the finer selections of storage goods. That is why the intermediate grades of the fresh arrivals have not shared in the advance of top quality, and that is just why we have been urging shippers to make close selections in order to gain the advantage of the most critical trade.

On November 1 storage stocks of shell eggs (cases) in the United States totalled 6,249,000, whereas a year ago at the same time the holdings totalled 764,000 cases less. During the month of October this year our cold storage reserves were reduced 2,293,000 cases, whereas a year ago during the same period reserves were reduced 2,475,000 cases.

Live Fowls Holding Firm

FOWLS	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
Colored	25-30	25-28	24-27
Leghorn	18-22	20-22	16-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	23-25	24-30
Leghorn	20-23	20-22	20-27
BROILERS			
Colored	30-42	36-40	-35
Leghorn	22-38	-35	-32
CAPONS	40-50	40-50	
TURKEYS	-35	50-55	35-45
DUCKS, Nearby	25-28	26-28	22-28
GEESE	-28		

Live fowls especially fancy colored stock arriving via express have been selling well and prices have held full

steady. Leghorn fowls in the offerings have been of only fair quality and they have not shown any marked improvement. Chickens are a shade higher with colored stock getting the lion's share of the increase. Broilers are also a little higher at this writing, but they are not selling as freely. Most of the shippers in our territory, however, are interested in fowls and chickens.

Although there has been no change in the price of capons, at this writing they are actually wanted, there being a brisk demand and outlet for them.

Minor Changes in Potato Prices

STATE	Nov. 14..	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
150 lb. sack....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.65-2.00	1.65-1.90	2.85-3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.10-2.35	2.00-2.25	3.60-3.90
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack....			
LONG ISLAND			3.40-3.50
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.75-2.25	1.75-2.25	3.50-3.65
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.25-2.60	2.25-2.50	4.00-4.35
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.50-1.80	1.60-1.75	

As will be observed above there have been minor changes for the better in the potato market since last week. Even though the change is slight, we feel encouraged for it shows the curves are going in the right direction. It is a critical situation and careful orderly marketing is going to be necessary to avoid serious breaks. Furthermore, the man who sends his potatoes over a grader is going to rest a little bit easier. We call the reader's attention to the article by Prof. Hardenburg on page 3. Potato marketing will require a lot of study this year.

Meats and Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
Prime	18.50-19.00	17.50-18.00	17.00-17.50
Medium	12.50-18.25	12.00-17.25	11.00-16.75
Culls	9.00-12.00	9.50-11.50	8.00-10.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.00-14.50	13.75-14.25	16.25-16.60
Medium	12.25-13.75	11.75-13.50	12.00-16.00
Common	9.00-12.00	8.50-11.50	8.75-11.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	7.50-7.75
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.50-8.75	-8.50	7.00-8.00
Medium	6.75-8.25	6.00-8.00	5.50-6.50
Cutters	3.50-6.50	3.00-6.00	3.00-5.00
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.75-14.00	13.25-14.00	13.50-13.75
Medium	12.00-13.50	11.75-13.00	12.00-13.25
Culls	9.00-10.50	8.00-11.00	9.00-11.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs....	9.50-10.00	9.75-10.20	9.50-10.00
130-160 lbs.	9.70-10.00	10.00-10.25	9.50-10.00
Av. 200 lbs.	9.75-10.00	10.20-10.50	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20-.25	.20-.25	.23-.25
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.13-.24	.12-.23	.10-.22

Choice Hay a Shade Better

Top grades of hay have turned a little better this past week. Some Timothy No. 1 reaching \$27.00 a ton with an occasional car of No. 2 reaching \$25.00. Other prices of the varying grades remain substantially the same including rye straw and oat straw.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 16, 1927
Wheat (Dec.)	1.15 1/2	1.13 3/4	1.27 3/4
Corn (Dec.) .....	.85 1/4	.82 1/4	.85 1/2
Oats (Dec.) .....	.45 1/4	.43 1/2	.49 1/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.60 1/2	1.54 3/4	1.51 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.07 3/4	1.03 3/4	1.04 1/4
Oats, No. 2 .....	.55	.54	.61 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Nov. 10	Nov. 3	Nov. 12, 1927
Grade Oats	33.50	35.00	37.50
Spring Bran	33.00	32.00	31.50
Hard Bran	35.00	34.00	34.50
Standard Mids	33.50	32.50	32.00
Soft W. Mids	41.00	40.00	41.00
Flour Mids	40.00	38.50	37.00
Red Dog	42.00	42.00	41.00
Wh. Hominy	38.00	36.50	37.50
Yel. Hominy	37.00	36.00	36.00
Corn Meal	38.00	38.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	55.50	53.50	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	45.00	46.00	41.50
41% C. S. Meal	50.00	50.00	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	58.00	57.00	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are P. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant

West Washington Market, N. Y. City

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

537 Greenwich St. New York

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.

LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Av., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free.

STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbot, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating.

EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone 0839-R Lexington.

FOR SALE: Large English Berkshire Boar pigs, 3 months old. Price \$10.00 each. Papers for Registration furnished. **G. KRANTZ & SONS, Dover, Ohio.**

Bargain Offer!

GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS

Pat. T.M. Reg. Pen. Reg.

3, 5 and 10 yard cuttings—1 yard wide

Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days.

Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.

Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.

Easily nailed on barn, chicken coop, hog house and garage windows.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY

Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 3, 5 and 10 yard lengths at 29c a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. 24 hour service. Free book "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" comes with your order.

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Mail This Guarantee Coupon Now

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 683

1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed \$.....for which send me.....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name.....

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Lets In Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays

Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities. Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. Lasts for years.

Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

First Meeting of Jefferson County Supervisors 123 Years Ago

NOW that election is a thing of the past, more attention can be given to other things wherever two or more souls meet for discussion. On Monday the Boards of Supervisors of the counties of the state will canvas the vote and lay plans for their annual sessions. Equalization of assessments as a basis for tax levies is one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult of their duties. While passing it is rather interesting to note that 123 years ago the first session of the Jefferson County Board was



W. I. Roe

held, with only eight members at this initial meeting, and with Noahdiah Hubbard of Champion as the first "president" as the chairman was then called. The eight sounds rather small as compared with the thirty-six supervisors of today, but there were less than 2000 voters then as compared with many times more now. Their first duties consisted of planning the erection of a court house and later a jail, although there were few law breakers. Today there is constant agitation for a larger court house in order to facilitate trial of the constantly augmented number of cases.

Great efforts are being made all over the North Country by all organizations to provide a fitting remembrance for the ten years' celebration of Armistice Day, next Monday. This is well for already there crops out here and there a spirit of forgetfulness of all the travail and heart rending anguish that accompanied the World War, which it was fondly believed would have such a deep effect that war in the future would be an impossibility. It certainly behooves the farmer to remember this for in addition to all else, we are still floundering in the morass of the financial uncertainties engendered by the war.

4-H Clubs Have Achievement Night

The annual 4-H Club Achievement nights will be held in Jefferson County beginning very shortly. The schedule is: November 12, Lorraine Grange Hall; Nov. 13, Rutland Community House; Nov. 15, Champion; 16th, Belleville Grange; 17th, Natural Bridge Grange; 19th, 1000 Island Grange at Omar; 20th, Theresa; 21st, Adams Center; 22nd, Carthage; 24th, Antwerp; 26th, Evans Mills Town Hall; 28th, Cape Vincent; Dec. 1, Chaumont; 4th, Mannsville; 5th, Watertown; 3rd, Great Bend; 11th, Redwood.

The St. Lawrence County Dairy-men's League organization held a ban-

quet at Massena this week, at which a discussion of the milk prospects and markets was carried on by Mr. Clark, county president, and other speakers. On Monday night the cheese boards of Watertown, Gouverneur and Canton held a joint banquet and annual meeting making the end of the season. The lesser number of factories operating now than formerly was the cause of considerable comment.—W. I. ROE.

"Turkey Day" in the North Country

Thanksgiving time will soon be here, and in preparation to the "turkey days" when carloads and trainloads of turkeys leave St. Lawrence County to grace the boards of those in Boston and other points who are lucky enough to secure one, the St. Lawrence Farm Bureau is holding a series of poultry killing and marketing classes next week. These will be held on the farms of Newell Hutchinson, Heuvelton; Clinton Mayhew, Depeyster; Leslie M. Porteous, Lisbon; W. J. Worden, Flackville; Dan Phalen, Rossie; Asa Ames, Brasie Corners.

New York County Notes

Allegany County—Indian summer is being enjoyed. Two inches of snow fell on the night of October 28th covering many acres of potatoes still undug. On the morning of October 30th the mercury registered from 18 to 10 degrees above zero at various points. At a recent Ayrshire consignment sale the first 40 cows averaged \$200 per head. Veals are bringing 15c. The air is filled with the hum of busy tractors taking advantage of the fine weather to get as much fall plowing done as possible. The junior project workers recently exhibited the fruits of their labors at Canaseraga, 13 plates of fine looking tubers being shown. Milton Kanes won 1st prize, Alfred Hess 2nd. Five other lads received honorable mention. Many complaints of high school taxes are heard. Many farms are assessed more than they could sell for while village property is assessed only about one half its value.—MRS. O. H.

Wyoming County—Harvest for the year is finished. A fine lot of fall plowing has been done. Fall wheat is looking fine. Pastures were short the last of the season. We are having our third snow storm today. Getting wood for the winter is in order. Automobile accidents have been quite frequent this summer. Not much sale for potatoes.—O. F. R.

Cattaraugus County—Armistice Day November 12 was duly celebrated on the farm of Harold G. Milks of New Albion township in the form of an old fashioned husking bee. From 8 until

10 P. M. the barn was filled with merry huskers both young and old, then the supper bell rang and all marched to the house where a fine lunch was enjoyed. After lunch, cards was the order of the day until nearly midnight. Sweet cider was then passed and all departed for their homes after spending an enjoyable evening in an old fashioned way. Mr. Milks will grind the corn in a home grinder and make up a dairy ration for his cows. The variety was Golden Glow. He also raises the Luce's Favorite with which he filled his silo early in the fall.—MRS. M. M. S.

Genesee County—We are having fine weather to finish up fall work and start fall plowing. Wheat will have a good start before winter sets in. Buckwheat is bringing \$1.60 per cwt.—MRS. R. E. G.

In the Hudson Valley

Saratoga County—This town lost one of its best loved residents last week when the death of Van Wyck Burt occurred at his home near Bacon Hill. He was a very successful farmer and has also served the town as supervisor. Farmers are plowing now and preparing for winter. It is hard to get \$1.00 per bushel for potatoes. November 8 was a very bad day. It snowed nearly all day but melted soon. It made the plowing much easier. All hoping for WGY to have full time broadcasting during the coming winter.—MRS. L. W. P.

Rensselaer County—The weather continues favorable to outdoor work. The farmers in this section have taken advantage of these conditions and are well ahead with their work. Potatoes have not yielded satisfactorily. They are bringing \$3 per barrel. Apples of good quality are scarce. Cider mills are running on full time. The price of milk is advancing. Milch cows are in strong demand. Eggs are worth 65c per dozen. Pork is bringing a satisfactory price this fall.—E. S. R.

Fall work is coming along very well, some threshing to do yet and some corn in the field. Good cows are scarce and high. Eggs are scarce and from 65c to 70c per dozen. Potatoes \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel, rye \$1.15 per bushel. The ground is very dry and springs are very low. No rain to help the springs for two months.—A. E. S.

Columbia County—We have had our third snow storm of the season. There is a hurricane relief fund in Columbia county for which \$3335 has been subscribed. Many in North Claverack have had heavy colds. Among R. R. crossings proposed to be eliminated is one in Claverack, costing \$7100. Officers for Claverack grange were elected Friday evening. Charles Benton, the master, will go as delegate to Rochester to the State Grange. Poultry show entries are coming in rapidly for the show on November 22 and 23 in the City Hall at Hudson, N. Y. A grass fire started on a Spencertown farm and was checked before it reached the woodlands. The Kinderhook Library has 1029 books, free to residents and costing \$1 per year to non residents. Magazines may be had for two days. Professor William Milham of Williams College has donated 3 books of which he is author: "Time and Timekeepers", "How to Identify the Stars" and "Meteorology." He was a former resident of Kinderhook. Rhode Island Greenings are \$5.00 per barrel, Hubbardstons \$4.50, Baldwins \$4.25, eggs 72c per doz., butter 50c per pound, turkeys 65c per pound, fowls 32c per pound.—MRS. C. V. H.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

WHEAT seeding is done and the stand is good in nearly all fields. Corn is over half cribbed and it is a crop of good solid corn except on low land which could not be cultivated as it should. Potatoes are a big crop, with no market even at 40 cents, so farmers are storing them. Apples were more than half a crop and are selling at from \$1 to \$2 per bushel, with no brisk demand for them. Pastures

are fair, yet cows are getting some grain or dry feed to help keep up the milk flow. Cows are in big demand and are selling too high according to the price of feed and milk. A number of farm sales of stock and implements are being held this fall and many farms are being sold to settle estates.

Buffalo Mills at Lewisburg has been fixed to manufacture feeds of all kinds on a large scale. The new high school at Lewisburg has a course in agriculture and a teacher for such students who want it and manual training too. Very little clover seed was made this season and farmers generally will have to buy this seed for next spring.

Hunting season and one hears many shots fired the last three days each week. Prices are wheat \$1.35, oats 40c, new corn 70c, pork 15c and eggs 52c.—J. N. GLOVER.

County Notes

Erie County—First half of October was warm and pleasant but it rained nearly all last week turning to snow Sunday evening. There is some snow on the ground yet and it is cold and cloudy. A good many potatoes are in the ground yet, not a very good yield in some places as it was too wet in June to cultivate. Threshing is nearly all done. Oats are a poor crop, heavy straw and no oats. Buckwheat is fair, selling at \$1.60 a hundred, eggs 50c, butter 55c, pork 15c dressed, cattle high, young pigs \$3 to \$5 each.—MRS. R. McA.

Insulated Containers for Shipping Meat

IT is reported that a British railway company is using insulated containers for transporting meat. These containers are built so that they can be lowered into the hold of a ship and loaded with meat from the vessel's cold storage. The containers are then transferred by cranes from the ship's hold to railway cars or to motor trucks. At present they are used for transporting meat from Southampton to London but they are also being tried out for the transportation of other products.

Egg Laying Contests Start

THE egg laying contest at Storrs, Connecticut and at Farmingdale, Long Island started off on another year. The first week's production at Farmingdale is the highest on record. One thousand birds laid a total of 1629 eggs, making a production of 23.2 per cent. This is an increase of 889 eggs over the first week of last year's contest. The highest record for the week was made by a pen of White Leghorns owned by William J. Boyle which had a record of 46 eggs.

At Storrs the total production for the first week was 2717 eggs or a production of 38.8 per cent. This is an approximate increase of two per cent over the first week last year. The highest production for the week was taken by a pen of White Leghorns owned by George Lowry of West Willington, Ct. whose pen won last year's contest.

Sheep Imported from England

MR. J. C. Penny recently spent some time in England inspecting a number of flocks of Hampshire sheep. A number were selected and having served the required 60-days in Scotland left Glasgow October 12th for the United States. The shipment included about 50 animals, several of which have been prize winners at the Royal Show at Nottingham.

Central New York Notes

SOMEWHERE near 4,500 teachers from all over southern and central New York State met at Ithaca, November 9 and 10 for their annual convention. Ithaca affords unusual facilities for such a gathering on account of the excellent school buildings and the large seating capacity of the buildings at Cornell University. The new armory alone has a floor space of more than an acre in one room. One of the exceptional features was the wonderful singing by the Ithaca High School Chorus of 600 voices. Dr. H. DeW. DeGroat principal of the Cortland State Normal School was elected president, succeeding Miss Mary Muldoon of Waverly. Binghamton was selected for next year's convention.

Fires continue to burn farm buildings. The loss in central New York was heavy during the thunder storm season and now the short days which make it necessary to use lanterns for doing chores presents another great hazard and several barns have recently been lost. Harley Meloy near Richford, Tioga County, lost his cow barn last week. The meager insurance that

farmers can secure seldom covers any large part of the loss in case of fires. This is one of the greatest risks in farming. The cost for fire control apparatus on the individual farm is generally prohibitive but most farmers could afford hand extinguishers.

Farmers in Monroe, Wayne, Ontario and neighboring counties whose crops have suffered severely from pheasants, are much interested in the amendment to the state conservation law which was proposed at a conference of leading sportsmen and farmers which was called by the Farm Bureau Federation in connection with its annual meeting in Syracuse last week. The proposed change would give the commissioner discretionary powers regarding closed seasons where protected game has become a pest.

William H. Weeks who lives up in Schuyler County told the Grange last Thursday night that so many pheasants had hung around his hen yard at feeding time this fall that he is wondering if the association of ideas will result in pheasant-minded hens, or hen-minded pheasants.—C. T.

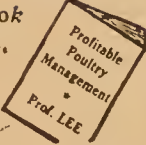
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Beacon Broiler Feed produces broilers quickly, at a PROFIT. Contains complete minerals, vitamins, enzymes, balanced with proper variety of nutrients for Quick Fleshing—more weight, easier to sell. L. C. Day, New Berlin, N. Y., writes, "I find a ready market for my broilers—no matter how fast they grow, they are always fat."

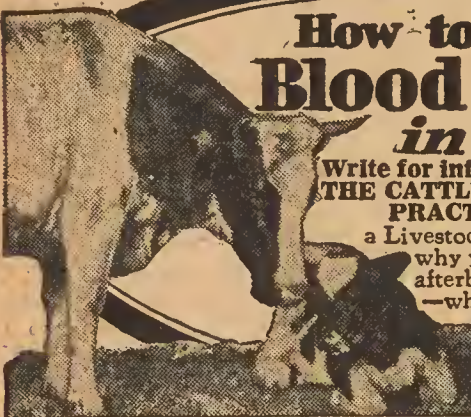
This new BEACON product was developed and made exclusively for largest Eastern Broiler plants—tested for years. Challenges competition on basis of actual results—quicker growth, better marketability, more profits! Use Beacon Chick Starter and Chick Grains first four weeks, then Beacon Broiler Feed alone until marketed. It's your profit-insurance.



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QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up. C. O. D. Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY**, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guineaes. Write your wants and for mailing list. **PIONEER STOCK FARM**, TELFORD, PA.

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COON, MINK, OPOSSUM
FOX, WEASEL, WOLF**
and all other furs in big demand. We
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Baby CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. S.C. White Leghorns \$14.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds \$16.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers \$12.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$10.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings \$35.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
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GET MORE EGGS Make more Money

Read our new book. Learn why PEARL GRIT makes pullets and hens lay better; why it puts heavier, smoother shells on the eggs. Your birds spend more time indoors now. They don't get as much direct sunshine and forage. They need PEARL GRIT to keep healthy, to avoid rickets, to produce eggs. It's the natural form of lime. It will make you more money. It will save you money. These facts are clearly proved in our book.

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Get a supply as soon as you can. Mail coupon.

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Send me your free book, "The Poultry Raiser's Pay Envelope" and give me names of dealers who handle PEARL GRIT.

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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Illumination: The Early Moulter

THE early moulter should really

By L. H. HISCOCK

feathers, the primary flight feathers

not exist; she has proven her worthlessness by her early period of moult, and the long time she took to go through it. Yet, she does exist, and especially on the farms today. In fact, it has been the very sight of her in recent culling in and around Skaneateles which makes me bring her up in this article because I find lots of them on the farms, and I also find that most farmers do not want to get rid of her because she looks as if she might lay soon.



L. H. Hiscock

Perhaps it is not all the bird's fault that she moults early, for certainly she sometimes seems to have the indications of fair capacity for egg production. But, I wish I could get you to see just where this bird belongs and what her significance is.

Personal Experience

A few years ago I bought a bunch of birds. Some of them were good producers, but I had to take all or nothing to get any. In this bunch were a lot of early moulters. They were very noticeable along this time of year; they were Leghorns and the plumage on many of them was new and shiny. In other words they had run through the rough stage of moult and that process was about over. So I took these birds and sorted them out, making up a special pen. For a couple of weeks I fed them cracked corn, all they would eat. Then, I changed them on to a laying ration and began to use light on them. The result was astonishing; they layed heavily during December, January, and February, and then began to fall off in production. What I should have done was to have sold them in March before they began to go to pieces. But I hung on and the birds kept sliding until finally I was compelled to sell them along the last of April. The market was good then, and as I had only paid a dollar apiece for them, I came within ten cents a piece of selling them for their original cost. The profit from their eggs, or rather my labor income per bird, amounted to \$1.75. In other words the experiment was well worth while, and I offer it to you for what it is worth.

It is not a hard job to pick out these early moulters; you do not have to be an expert culler to recognize them, and when you get them sorted all you have got to have is an extra pen to put them in, where you can check them on production, and can sell them for a good price the minute they break, when hens are scarce in the early spring. Don't wait the way I did or kid yourself into believing that they will come back, for they are all through when they begin to let go.

Early Moulters Have White Plumage

To spot this type of bird in your flock, look first for the plumage of the bird. It will look new and sleek against the back ground of the later moulters. If you are still in doubt on any bird, then pick her up and examine her wing. The wing is divided in two sections, primary and secondary flight

being those extending from the middle to the tip of the wing. If the bird is about through moulting these feathers will be new starting at the middle of the wing until, when you get down at the tip you may find one, two or three feathers that have not fully blossomed out. When you find this condition you are reasonably safe in assuming that the bird is concluding her moult. If there are still old feathers in the wing, I should not use the hen. Feed these birds heavily on cracked corn for a couple of weeks, then put them on a laying ration and give them illumination, working up to a twelve hour day.

Surplus Cockerel Sale

THE Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture has a limited number of vigorous, well-bred, S.C. White Leghorn cockerels for sale to poultrymen of the State who wish to introduce this blood for their flock improvement. The birds are all from the high-line Cornell Strain with pedigrees of 200-225 eggs on their dam's side. They will be distributed at \$10-\$15 each according to pedigree, type and handling quality. Applications will be filled in rotation as received. Make all application for birds to Mr. W. G. Krum, Poultry Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pullets Lose Weight

I am having trouble with my pullets hatched March 27, male bird from certified stock and hens extra fine stock. My broilers seemed to be fine but the pullets, I guess a dozen, seem to lose the use of their legs. They can't walk and can't eat much and lose weight and finally after a while they die. I noticed one of them which I killed this morning that the bowels had been quite loose but I do not think the rest were. They have free range to grass, wheat, cracked corn, grain fed with quite a lot of sour milk and mash of bran, mids, corn meal, bone meal, fine oats, charcoal, little salt. This is the same as I always fed before with success. Of course I have raised chicks on this ground quite a while but this spring before the chicks went on the ground it was spaded up and covered with hydrated lime and then graveled before I let my chicks on the ground. While they were real young I had a few chicks act funny. They would just act as if they were drunk. That is the only way I can express it. They would throw themselves over and could not walk. I only lost a few then. They got along all right until now. Would you suppose it might be some disease or what.—J. H. B., New York.

AS I read your letter your trouble shows some traces of coccidiosis, and yet with chickens the age of your birds it practically puts this trouble out of the way. What is this bone meal you are feeding? This one thing might be enough to cause all your trouble. My advice is that you drop the use of bone meal and use beef scrap. Bone meal is a concentrated feed, and something to be suspicious of. Try your ration using beef scrap—100 pounds each of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats and beef scrap. If the trouble does not let up, let me hear from you direct. If you are using sour milk regularly, reduce the amount of beef scrap to fifty pounds.—L. H. HISCOCK.

With the cool nights rats will commence to come into the buildings. Barium Carbonate and Red Squill are effective poisons. Barium Carbonate has neither taste nor odor. Red squill is relatively harmless to animals other than rats.

Save enough on draperies to stock your linen closet

at the J. C. Penney Co. store nearest you!

HAVE you rooms to decorate this fall? Or perhaps you are "brightening a corner." And how about those gaps in your linen closet?

You can carry out your most cherished plans to have a pleasant and well-kept house. By shopping at any one of our 1000 stores you save on every item. We operate the largest group of department stores in the world on the principle of giving you always the utmost for your money.

You spend much less!

With what you save on colorful cre-

tonnes and lacy curtains, you can buy bath towels, sturdy kitchen towels, generous sized tea-towels—things you never have enough of. Yet you spend no bigger total.

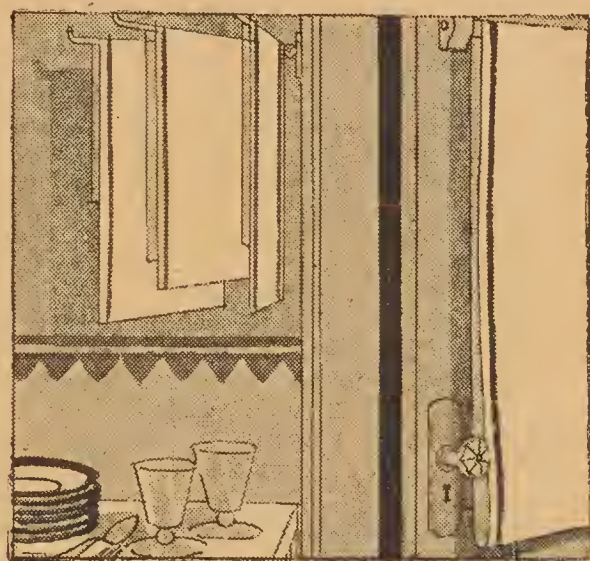
All these extra values are the result of a 25-year-old policy. We select *only* articles of fine quality for our customers. We conduct each store so scientifically that our expenses are kept surprisingly low. Our Golden Rule policy passes these substantial savings on to you and gives you a *better article for your money*.



Above

Imported Irish Linen damask—a remarkable value—70 inches wide, \$1.69 yd. 22-inch napkins to match, \$4.69 a dozen.

Permanently linenized damask, excellent quality, striking patterns, 89c yd. Heavy mercerized damask, 49c yd. Smart colored luncheon sets at modest prices.



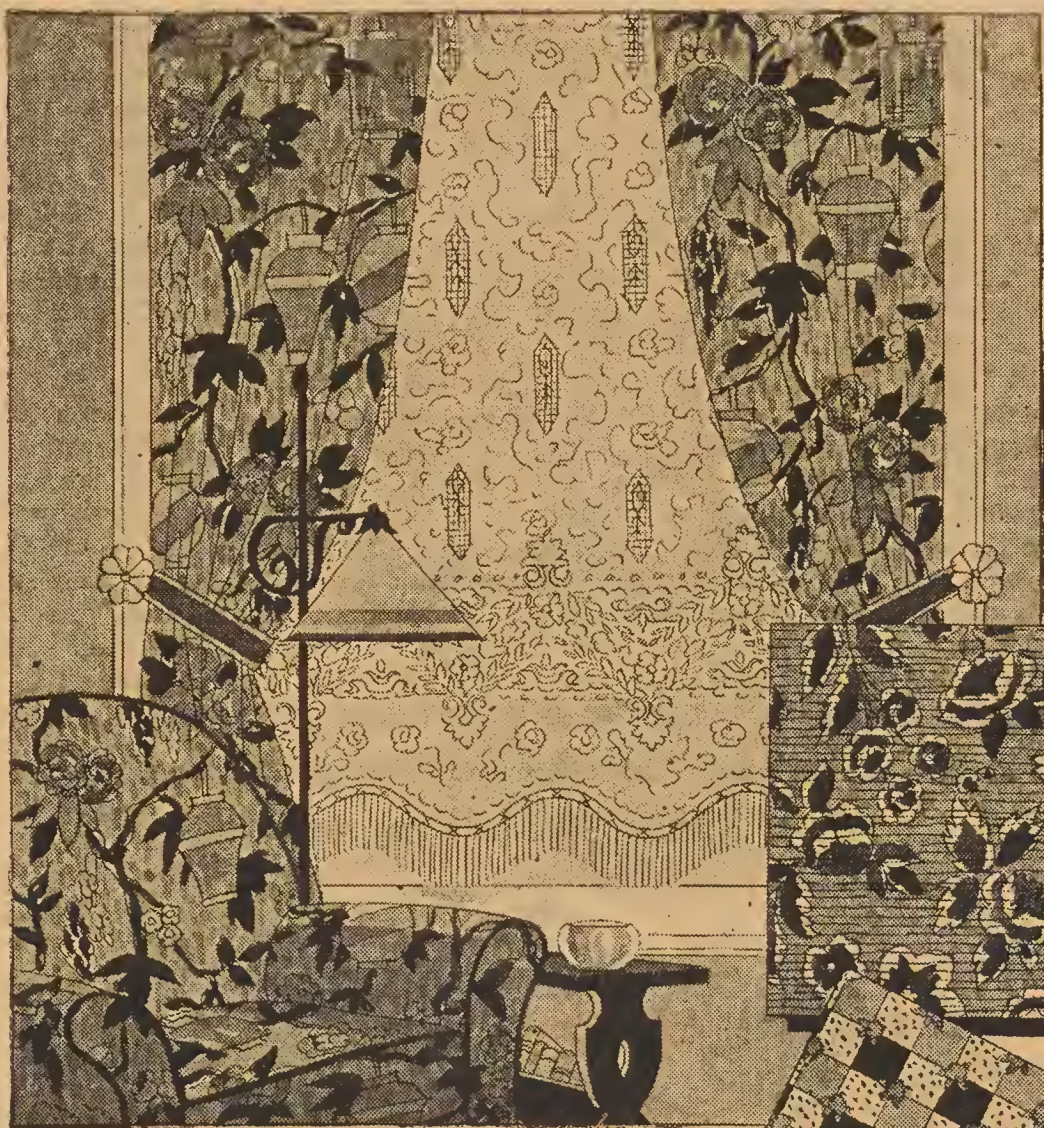
Above

Kitchen towels for the roller and for the rack, of colored border toweling crash that improves with use. In bleached or unbleached, pure linen, 19c yd.; part linen, 10c yd.



Above

Bleached or unbleached muslin makes many delightful and inexpensive articles. Ramona cloth—linen finish suiting, 36 inch, 25c yd. Silver Moon muslin—smooth, soft finish, 19c yd.; Honor muslin—fine and firm, 12½c yd.



Above and right

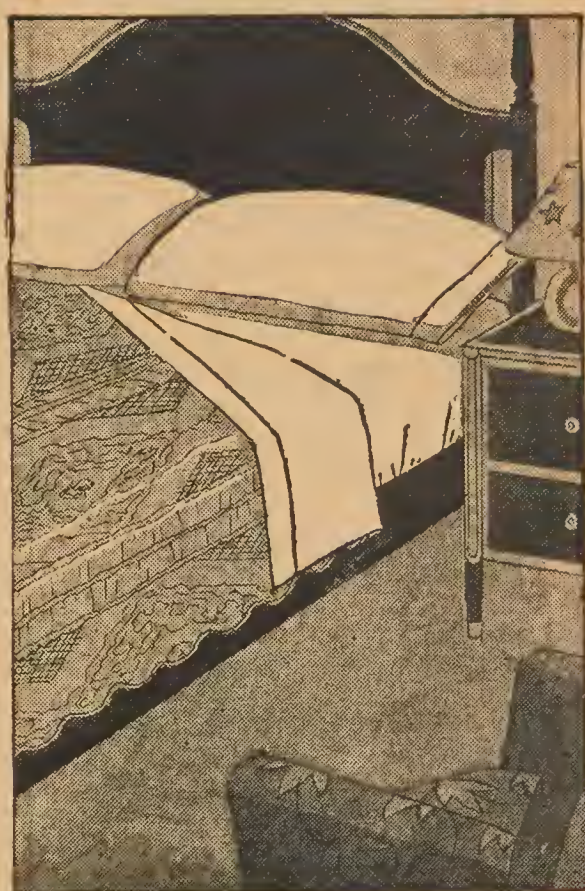
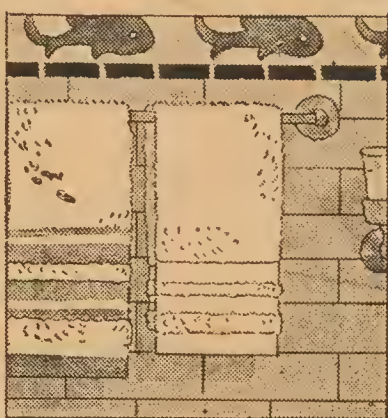
Glowing cretonnes are correctly used in city and country all the year round, in every room in the house. A wonderful variety of patterns at 29c, 19c, 15c yd.

Panels of shadow lace or sturdy filet net, scalloped fringed edge, \$1.98, \$1.49, 98c.

Frilly valance sets (not shown), gay with bands of color, including curtains, valance and tie backs, \$1.49 and 98c set. Made from novelty marquisette.

Right

Bath towels of generous size and thickness—39c, 25c, 15c. Lovely, luxurious bath sets at 98c. Imported linen, hand-embroidered guest towels at 39c.



Above

Rayon bedspreads with silvery sheen; rose, copen, and other colors, \$3.98 and \$2.98; striped crinkle cotton spreads, \$1.49.

Snowy white sheets ready to use. In all sizes; Penco quality, 81 x 90 is \$1.39 and Nationwide quality, \$1.10; pillow cases, 35c and 27c.

To make up—perhaps with a bit of hand-work or color—Penco sheeting 81 in. wide at 53c yd., and 42 inch pillow tubing 35c yd.

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The only right way to build a business, we believe, is on the Cornerstone of Values. You find better articles for your money in our stores. Naturally you are going to do your shopping there. That is how we have become the largest group of department stores in the world. We have *grown by* giving our customers greater values.

We have carried on our business according to the Golden Rule for 25 years. Today, over 1000 fine, progressive J. C. Penney Co. stores give you intelligent, courteous service. And our great size enables us to give you newer, better merchandise than ever. We have stores all over the United States. Visit the one nearest you if you would like to see for yourself how the Golden Rule works.

(Signed)

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Dunkirk	Rome	Donora	Meadville	Stroudsburg
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Geneva	Pennsylvania	Ephrata	Mount Carmel	Uniontown
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Let's all be thank- ful!



When Thanksgiving Day comes next Thursday just stop and think how much each and every one of us have to be thankful for. Compare your life with that of the Pilgrims on the first Thanksgiving Day — 307 years ago!

You only need to compare the many wonderful conveniences now in our "Farm Service" stores, to what we had only a few years ago to see the difference. Think how the milking machines, cream separators, water systems, electric and power devices we have for you can save time and hard work. What a difference in the home, too, with vacuum cleaners, power washing machines, modern cooking stoves and the marvelous radio!

We "Farm Service" Hardware Men are thankful in many ways too — but most of all we're thankful for your patronage and friendship and for the privilege of serving you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

P. S. See us about the cooking utensils, cutlery and extra silverware you will need for the Thanksgiving dinner.

Your
**Farm Service
Hardware
STORES**



Home Bureau Holds Annual Meeting

Ninth Session of N. Y. State Federation Is Held at Syracuse

THE ninth annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus was held at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., November 7, 8 and 9. Although much of the time was of necessity devoted to formal reports of county and district work as well as state, time was allowed for other features. Plans were also adopted for the forthcoming year.

Community singing with suitable "exercises" gave the light informal touch to a very busy business meeting. Mrs. S. H. Fogg of Warren County acted as song leader.

In the speech of Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, State Leader of Home Bureaus and Director of the State College of Home Economics the relationship of the state college to extension work with home-makers was pictured. In addition to the effective work already being done by combined efforts of the college and home bureaus, Miss Van Rensselaer expressed the wish that these home-making helps could be carried to every woman on every cross-road or hill farm in the state.

Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Associate State Leader of Home Bureaus from Ithaca, in her "Prophecies for our State Federation of Home Bureaus" outlined the future possibilities of the organization. Dr. Carl E. Ladd, New York State Director of Extension, gave a vividly interesting account of his and Mrs. Ladd's experiences while on sabbatic leave in Totnes, England.

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington explained the work of the Bureau which is one of the youngest national bureaus. The story of research being done there on clothing, on nutrition, on foods and on other household problems gave an added respect for the scientific aspects of homemaking.

The following visitors were introduced and spoke briefly: Mrs. Charles

Gregory, Educational Director of the Home Making Center of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Bess Rowe, Field Editor of the Farmer's Wife; Miss Mary Mims, State Home Demonstration Agent from Louisiana; Miss Helen Heyle of the New York State Department of Education; and Mrs. Corbin of the State Parent Teachers' Association.

Miss Marion VanLiew of the State Department of Education was one of the main speakers on the second day. Miss Vera McCrea, Director of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League Association, urged the women to think more of farming as a great industry comparable to other big businesses. The home bureau managers were represented on the program by their president, Miss Olive Foster of Jefferson County. Miss Eloise Irish of Schuyler County appeared in the role of "America" in an historical episode ending the Wednesday Evening program.

The joint banquet held by the Farm and Home Bureau Federations was one of the high spots of the Federation. Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck acted as toastmaster, K. D. Scott and R. W. Pease of the Chenango and Ontario Counties respectively led the singing, while Miss Mary Mims of Louisiana and Chester Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation delivered the addresses of the evening. Mrs. Edward Young, President of the Home Bureau Federation and C. R. White, President of the Farm Bureau Federation in a few remarks started off the evening's program on the right foot, so to speak. Donald Armstrong, Secretary of the Young Farmer's Club told of the work of this group of young men who are growing up to be the right kind of farmers. Mrs. Grace W. Huckett, Household Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, presented the AGRICULTUR-

IST's prizes to the winners of the State Kitchen Improvement Contest. They were as follows: First, Mrs. Frederick Lauer, Nine Mile Point, \$50.00; second, Mrs. Frank Stanley, R.D. 1, Skaneateles, \$25.00; third, Mrs. Ore Daniels, South New Berlin, \$15.00; fourth, Mrs. Burr Hubbell, Kelly Corners, \$10.00.

Officers elected to serve the Federation of Home Bureaus during the coming year were as follows: President, Mrs. Edward Young, Milton; 1st vice president, Miss Elizabeth McDonald, Delhi; 2nd vice president, Mrs. George Leach, Randolph; treasurer, Mrs. S. N. Roods, Walton; director of

For the Little Man



BOY'S SUIT PATTERN 2622 has a sacque coat with short pants for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years. It has a rolling collar and vestee front which can be trimmed with buttons. Wool jersey is much used for such suits. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 32 inch material with 1/4 yard of 40 inch contrasting, and 3/8 yard of 36 in. lining. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Northern District, Mrs. J. W. Staplin, Lacona. The terms of the other officers did not expire.

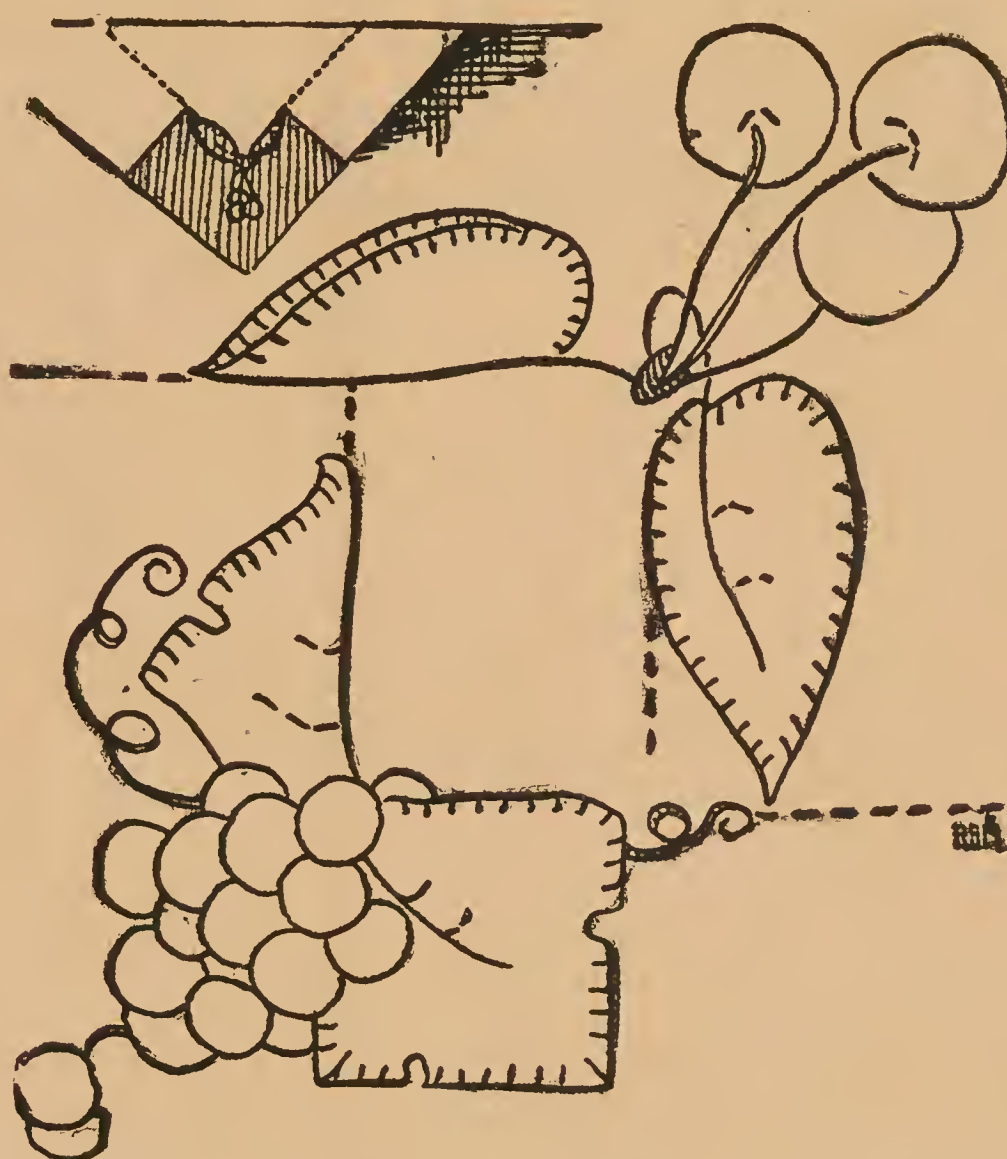
Mrs. Geo. Sick of Arkport, winner of the completed Kitchen Contest was given a trip to the meeting as a prize by the Home Bureau Federation.

To Clean Enameled Range

It may not be amiss to tell others how I clean my enameled kitchen range with the ground top. A great many are being sold now and perhaps some other young housekeeper may wonder what to do when something gets spilled or burns on. The enameled parts are easily cleaned with Bon-Ami but the top is usually the problem. I wash it with soap and warm water to remove the extra dirt. As soon as it is dry I scour it with a fine grade of sandpaper or the finest steel wool may be used. Personally, I prefer the sandpaper. It won't scratch the stove top and when you are finished or rather the job is) the stove looks just like new. Remember that this cleaning, especially the enameled parts, must be done when the stove is cold or nearly so.—"Betty".

When packing clothes away to stay for some time, brush them carefully, and fold wrong side out.—M. F. M., Ark.

For Luncheon Napkins and Cloth



GRAPES and Cherries. These attractive little fruit motifs fit into the corners in the most approved design style. When each one is embroidered in black on a different color linen the result is smartly unique. The colors are used on the lunch cloth corners also, as shown in the

small sketch. Twelve inches of each color is enough for both. The cloth itself is unbleached muslin or oyster white linen, and the completed set is just as clever as can be with its trim in rose, lavender, buff and apple green. Transfer directly from this design to material by using a sheet of carbon paper in between.

Gifts For Men

This Handy List Suggests What You Can Buy

MANY people buy their Christmas gifts for all their "list" lacking time or perhaps strength for extra fussing over home-made gifts.

For those the following suggestions may prove a help, they are *different*, most of them, and have the "personal" touch as well, and are moderately priced, generally, though a wide range of prices, all good values, is covered.

Does father smoke a pipe? Probably he'd appreciate a brass pipe rest which keeps a pipe upright, allows no spilled ashes, and keeps stem clean. A set of pipe and bowl cleaners is another handy thing for him. A good reading glass is fine for anyone whose eyes are easily tired. A new bill fold; a nice deck of pinocle or other cards, in a leather pocket-case; one of the new non-spilling tobacco pouches, a carving set; an auto-license case to attach to a key ring; a collapsible

to children," and so were one of the most useful gifts that ever came to our youthful trio. The table and chairs arrived in an unpainted state, but it was an easy matter to "do them up," while the top of the table was covered in a pretty shade of blue oilcloth, neatly tacked on. This protected it from possible and probable spills.

Of course the table served its purpose at playtime, as a basis for fascinating teaparties and games, but it was wonderfully useful at meal times. The three small folks had outgrown the high chair age, or considered that they had, and were far more comfortable at the small table and in the small chairs. They had the pleasant feeling that they were out of the range of maternal surveillance, but at the same time mother could supervise very easily.

On a warm day, the suggestion of "picnic dinner" under the trees, invariably met with rapture, and it was an easy matter to "tote" the table and chairs out to the shade of a big apple tree. Then we played "cafeteria" the small folks cheerfully bringing out their own dishes. As a "mother's helper" I give unqualified endorsement to a small table and chairs.—E. D. Y., Cal.

Give large toys to very small children. Their large muscles develop first and they can manage the large play things better than smaller ones.

Girl's Pajama Suit



Pajamas grow in popularity with the little folks and PATTERN 2600 is both attractive and simple to make. The pretty printed outing flannels or cotton crepes make up most becomingly. The pattern cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36 inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

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PATTERN 2606 works up smartly in the sheer woolen material or in the heavier silks. The deep V front and surplice vestee gives a well tailored finish at the front. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material with 3/4 yard of 27 inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

"Geared to Children"

TO use the language of a mechanic, the small table and chairs, Grandmother's Christmas gift, were "geared



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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

It was on Thursday of the following week that Dan told him the two rams were once more tied in his father's stable. On Saturday, then, they would have the tournament. To get Mammy's help, Margaret had to tell the plan to her, and Mammy stormed against the little girl taking part in any such undignified proceedings, but imperious Margaret forced her to keep silent and help make sashes and a tent for each of the two knights. Chad would be the "Knight of the Cumberland" and Dan the "Knight of the Bluegrass." Snowball was to be Dan's squire and black Rufus, Harry's body-servant, would be squire to Chad. Harry was King John, the other pickaninnies would be varlets and vassals, and outraged Uncle Tom, so Dan told him, would, "by the beard of Abraham," have to be a "Dog of an Unbeliever." Margaret was undecided whether she would play Rebecca, or the "Queen of Love and Beauty," until Chad told her she ought to be both, so both she decided to be. So all was done—the spears fashioned of ash, helmets battered from tin buckets, colors knotted for the spears, and shields made of sheepskins. On the stiles sat Harry and Margaret in royal state under a canopy of calico, with indignant Mammy behind them. At each end of the stable-lot was a tent of cotton, and before one stood Snowball and before the other black Rufus, each with his master's spear and shield. Near Harry stood Sam, the trumpeter, with a fox-horn to sound the charge, and four black vassals stood at the stable-door to lead the chargers forth.

Near the stiles were the neighbors' children, and around the barn was gathered every darky on the place, while behind the hedge and peeping through it were the Major and the General, the one chuckling, the other smiling indulgently.

The stable-doors opened, the four vassals disappeared and came forth, each pair leading a ram, one covered with red calico, the other with blue cotton, and each with a bandanna handkerchief around his neck. Each knight stepped forth from his tent, as his charger was dragged—ba-a-ing and butting—toward it, and, grasping his spear and shield and setting his helmet on more firmly, got astride gravely—each squire and vassal solemn, for the King had given command that no varlet must show unseemly mirth. Behind the hedge, the Major was holding his hands to his sides and the General was getting grave. It had just occurred to him that those rams would make for each other like tornadoes, and he said so.

"Of course they will," chuckled the Major. "Don't you suppose they know that? That's what they're doing it for. Bless my soul!"

The King waved his hand just then and his black trumpeter tooted the charge.

"Leggo!" said Chad.

"Leggo!" said Dan.

And Snowball and Rufus let go, and each ram ran a few paces and stopped with his head close to the ground, while each knight brandished his spear and dug with his spurred heels. One charger gave a ba-a! The other heard, raised his head, saw his enemy, and ba-a-ed an answering challenge. Then they started for each other with a rush that brought a sudden fearsome silence, quickly followed by a babel of excited cries, in which Mammy's was loudest and most indignant. Dan, nearly unseated, had dropped his lance to catch hold of his charger's wool, and Chad had gallantly lowered the point of his, because his antagonist was unarmed. But the temper of rams and not of knights was in that fight now and they

came together with a shock that banged the two knights into each other and hurled both violently to the ground. General Dean and the Major ran anxiously from the hedge. Several negro men rushed for the rams, who were charging and butting like demons. Harry tumbled from the canopy in a most unkingly fashion. Margaret cried and Mammy wrung her hands. Chad rose dizzily, but Dan lay still. Chad's elbow had struck him in the temple and knocked him unconscious.

The servants were thrown into an uproar when Dan was carried back into the house. Harry was white and almost in tears.

"I did it, father, I did it," he said, at the foot of the steps.

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He becomes acquainted with the neighbor's children. They plan a tournament.

"No," said Chad, sturdily "I done it myself."

Margaret heard and ran from the hallway and down the steps, brushing away her tears with both hands.

"Yes, you did—you *did*," she cried. "I hate you."

"Why, Margaret," said General Dean.

Chad, startled and stung, turned without a word and, unnoticed by the rest, made his way slowly across the fields.

* * *

XII

BACK TO KINGDOM COME

IT was the tournament that, at last, loosed Mammy's tongue. She was savage in her denunciation of Chad to Mrs. Dean—so savage and in such plain language that her mistress checked her sharply, but not before Margaret had heard, though the little girl, with an awed face, slipped quietly out of the room into the yard, while Harry stood in the doorway, troubled and silent.

"Don't let me hear you speak that way again, Mammy," said Mrs. Dean, so sternly that the old woman swept out of the room in high dudgeon. And yet she told her husband of Mammy's charge.

"I am rather surprised at Major Buford."

"Perhaps he doesn't know," said the General. "Perhaps it isn't true."

"Nobody knows anything about the boy."

"That's true."

"Well, I cannot have my children associating with a waif."

"He seems like a nice boy."

"He uses extraordinary language. I cannot have him teaching my children mischief. Why I believe Margaret is really fond of him. I know Harry and Dan are." The General looked thoughtful.

"I will speak to Major Buford about him," he said; and he did—no little to that gentleman's confusion—though he defended Chad stanchly—and the two friends parted with some heat.

Thereafter, the world changed for Chad, for is there any older and truer story than that Evil has wings, while Good goes a plodding way? Chad felt

the change, in the negroes, in the sneering overseer, and could not understand. The rumor reached Miss Lucy's ears and she and the Major had a spirited discussion that rather staggered Chad's kind-hearted companion. It reached the school, and a black-haired youngster, named Georgie Forbes, who had long been one of Margaret's abject slaves, and who hated Chad, brought out the terrible charge in the presence of a dozen school-children at noon-recess one day. It had been no insult in the mountains, but Chad, dazed though he was, knew it was meant for an insult, and his hard fist shot out promptly, landing in his enemy's chin and bringing him bawling to the earth. Others gave out the cry

could hear the boy moving around in the room above him, and while he was wondering why the lad did not go to bed, he fell asleep.

Chad was moving around. First, by the light of a candle, he laboriously dug out a short letter to the Major—scalding it with tears. Then he took off his clothes and got his old mount-suit out of the closet—moccasins and all—and put them on. Very carefully he folded the pretty clothes he had taken off—just as Miss Lucy had taught him—and laid them on the bed. Then he picked up his old rifle in one hand and his old coonskin cap in the other, blew out the candle, slipped noiselessly down the stairs in his moccasined feet, out the unbolted door and into the starlit night. From the pike fence he turned once to look back to the dark, silent house amid the dark trees. Then he sprang down and started through the fields—his face set toward the mountains.

It so happened that mischance led General Dean to go over to see Major Buford about Chad next morning. The Major listened patiently—or tried ineffectively to listen—and when the General was through, he burst out with a vehemence that shocked and amazed his old friend.

"Damn those niggers!" he cried, in a tone that seemed to include the General in his condemnation, "that boy is the best boy I ever knew. I believe he is my own blood, he looks like that picture there"—pointing to the old portrait—"and if he is what I believe he is by ———, sir, he gets this farm and all I have. Do you understand that?"

"I believe he told you what he was."

"He did—but I don't believe he knows, and, anyhow, whatever he is, he shall have a home under this roof as long as he lives."

The General rose suddenly—stiffly.

"He must never darken my door again."

"Very well." The Major made a gesture which plainly said, "In that event, you are darkening mine too long," and the General rose, slowly descended the steps of the portico, and turned:

"Do you really mean, Cal, that you are going to let a little brat that you picked up in the road only yesterday stand between *you* and *me*?"

The Major softened.

"Look here," he said, whisking a sheet of paper from his coat-pocket. While the General read Chad's scrawl, the Major watched his face.

"He's gone, by ———. A hint was enough for him. If he isn't the son of a gentleman, then I'm not, nor you."

"Cal," said the General, holding out his hand, "we'll talk this over again."

The bees buzzed around the honey-suckles that clambered over the porch. A crow flew overhead. The sound of a crying child came around the corner of the house from the quarters, and the General's footsteps died on the gravel-walk, but the Major heard them not. Mechanically he watched the General mount his black horse and canter toward the pike gate. The overseer called to him from the stable but the Major dropped his eyes to the scrawl in his hand, and when Miss Lucy came out he silently handed it to her.

"I reckon you know what folks is a-sayin' about me. I tol' you myself. But I didn't know hit wus any harm, and anyways hit ain't my fault, I reckon, an' I don't see how folks can blame me. But I don't want nobody who don't want me. An' I'm leavin' 'cause I don't want to bother you. I never bring nothing but trouble nohow an' I'm goin' back to the mountains. Tell Miss Lucy good-by. She was

(Continued on Page 18)

then, and the boy fought right and left like a demon. Dan stood sullenly near, taking no part, and Harry, while he stopped the unequal fight, turned away from Chad coldly, calling Margaret, who had run up toward them, away at the same time, and Chad's three friends turned from him then and there, while the boy, forgetting all else, stood watching them with dumb wonder and pain. The school-bell clanged, but Chad stood still—with his heart well-nigh breaking. In a few minutes the last pupil had disappeared through the school-room door, and Chad stood under a great elm—alone. But only a moment, for he turned quickly away, the tears starting to his eyes, walked rapidly through the woods, climbed the worm fence beyond, and dropped, sobbing, in the thick bluegrass.

An hour later he was walking swiftly through the fields toward the old brick house that had sheltered him. He was very quiet at supper that night, and after Miss Lucy had gone to bed and he and the Major were seated before the fire, he was so quiet that the Major looked at him anxiously.

"What's the matter, Chad? Are you sick?"

"Nothin'—no, sir."

But the Major was uneasy, and when he rose to go to bed, he went over and put his hand on the boy's head.

"Chad," he said, "if you hear of people saying mean things about you, you mustn't pay any attention to them."

"No, sir."

"You're a good boy, and I want you to live here with me. Good-night, Chad," he added, affectionately. Chad nearly broke down, but he steadied himself.

"Good-by, Major," he said, brokenly. "I'm obliged to you."

"Good-by?" repeated the Major. "Why—"

"Good-night, I mean," stammered Chad.

The Major stood inside his own door, listening to the boy's slow steps up the second flight. "I'm gettin' to love that boy," he said, wonderingly—"An' I'm damned if people who talk about him don't have me to reckon with"—and the Major shook his head from side to side. Several times he thought he



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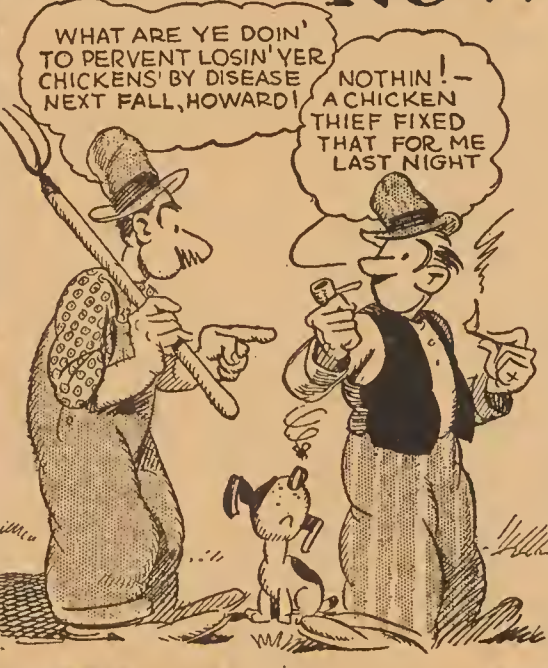
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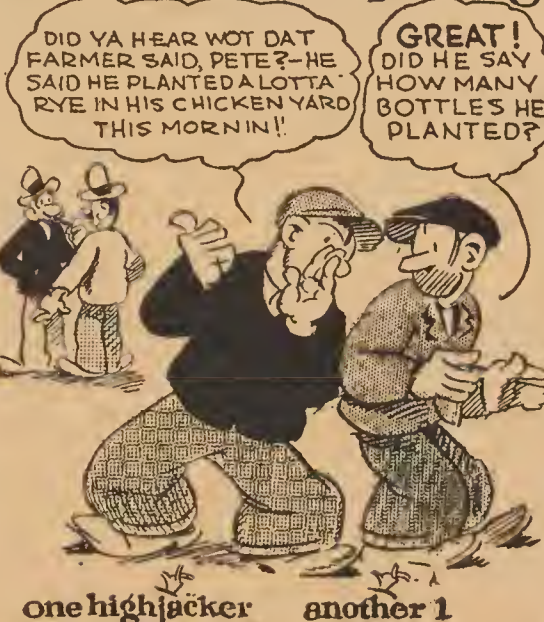
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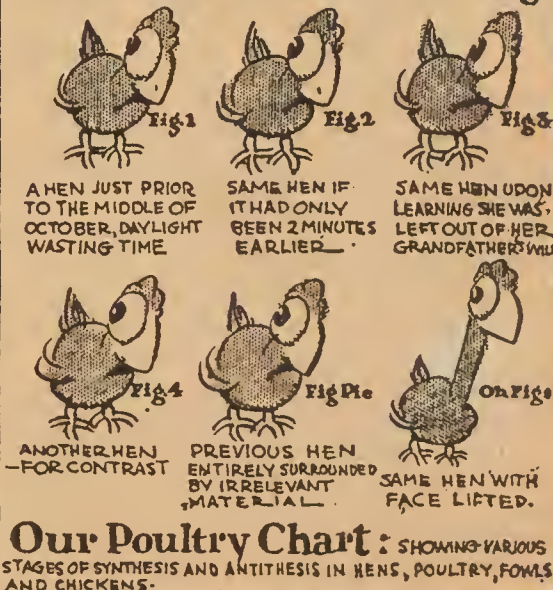
Divide the poultry range into two (2) parts, each accessible to the hen house



plow one part **NOW** and sow it to RYE keep the chickens off till next spring



next spring turn them onto the rye. plow the other part and sow it to oats and alfalfa for summer range



A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

engraved the scene from that rollicking story, "Tam O'Shanter", showing the witch just in the act of pulling the tail off Tam O'Shanter's mare, Maggie.

*The carlin caught her by the ramp,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.*

If you have not read "Tam O'Shanter's Ride", you have missed a lot.

And then on another side of the monument is possibly the most interesting scene of all to a farmer, illustrating the poem, "To A Mountain Daisy." What plowman with any imagination as he turned over the flowers of spring-time has not had thoughts like these:

*Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r,
Thou'st met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush among the stoure
Thy slender stem,
To spare thee now is past my pow'r,
Thou bonnie gem.*

We left Barre the next morning and proceeded to Montpelier, the state capital. This is as good a place as any to speak of the spirit of the Vermont people in rebuilding after the great flood. Nearly all of our ride for two days in the state was through the flood section. No stretch of the imagination can give an idea of the destructive force of those great, rushing bodies of water until you have traveled through that country and have seen the destruction. Vermont is comparatively small, yet more than two thousand bridges of considerable size were destroyed and hundreds of miles of road have had to be rebuilt, to say nothing of the millions of dollars of private property destroyed.

Of course, as one saw all of this mighty task in road and bridge building, he could not help but think of the taxes, and of the struggle that Vermont farmers and citizens in general will have to pay those extra taxes in the next few years.

Many Even Lost Land

Not only did Vermont farmers lose their houses, barns and stock in the flood, but many of them lost the very land itself for the flood covered it with gravel to such an extent as completely to ruin it.

On the other hand, I could not help thinking as I rode through this flood district of an old-time saying of my mother's, "There's never any great loss without some small gain." Some of the farm land was actually improved by the flood, by being covered with rich silt or silt mixed with fine sand so as to warm the soil and improve its fertility.

Then, too, Vermont is going to get a new system of roads of a quality that she probably would not have acquired in many years if the flood had not washed away the old roads. Road gangs were at work everywhere we went. Most of the labor is local and I judge that a good bit of it is done by the farmers themselves in addition to their regular farm work, with the result that the immense amount of money necessary to rebuild the roads and bridges and rehabilitate the land is being spent locally and from this standpoint is an aid to local prosperity.

One cannot see the recovery from a great disaster like the Vermont flood without an unbounded admiration for the indomitable spirit which leads men to pick themselves up from a disaster and build again quickly and better than ever before. That is what has happened in Vermont. Mr. Weatherby traveled the state right after the flood. He was with me on this trip, and he said that without seeing this country before and after you could not believe that such recovery could have been made in one short year.

The Home of Real Maple Syrup

From Montpelier we went on north-westward to Burlington, the principal city, where the Vermont College of Agriculture is located. It is in this section and in the beautiful Champlain Valley that some of the best of the Vermont farms are located. In spite of its hills and mountains, Vermont is a real agricultural state for its size. There are only about 27,000 farms in the whole state, yet these produced a

total of about \$23,000,000 worth of crops in 1924. Of course, everyone knows that the state leads the Union in the production of maple syrup, and I want to stop right here and tell you I know from personal experience that it is real maple syrup—clear and light and with that fine maple taste not ruined by adulteration. With an appetite made keen by the clear, cold mountain air, there is nothing that quite "hits the spot" of a man raised on a farm so well as hot buckwheat pancakes well covered with real maple syrup. Yum-yum! It makes me hungry to write about it! My greatest regret is that I cannot eat as many as I used to! In 1927 the farmers tapped 5,500,000 trees and made more than 1,500,000 pounds of sugar, and nearly 1,500,000 gallons of maple syrup.

Dairying the Main Industry

But Vermont's greatest farm industry is of course dairying. In 1924 the total value of dairy products was \$23,788,000. The state is very fortunately

the winter. Raising feed for this live stock and serving it to them through the year in addition to growing cash crops certainly will distribute the labor of myself and family through the year. We sell the product of the cows as butter to private trade or else as cream sent to a city market and keep the skim milk at home to raise chickens and calves. With alfalfa hay to feed all the year and almost no pasture land I can count on a fairly constant milk production.

Four years ago our henhouse was a mere makeshift but with a flock that was two-thirds pullets, egg production was satisfactory, and we (wife and I) decided that we should have a new and modern henhouse in order to keep as large a flock as the farm needed to be most profitable. Last year we built a 20x40 house and put one hundred and forty fine pullets into it where they produced a steady yield of eggs from November first on. This year we have two hundred and forty fine pullets out on orchard range and have begun a 20x20 addition to the henhouse to care for the breeding flock.

I find our soil suitable for such cash crops as peas and sweet corn for the canning factory, pea beans, cabbages, and sometimes wheat. I have a neighbor who had a record of an average yield of thirty bushels per acre of wheat for ten years. Certain damp spots in some of my fields say I can't expect to equal that but I believe I should grow from five to eight acres of wheat yearly in order to have both grain and straw for poultry, and I expect to thresh somewhere near two hundred bushels this month. Oats and barley grow well for us but are only sown for feed. Field corn of only the earliest type can be counted on to mature but as long as I can make good use of the fodder I want two or three acres a year as the grain helps to feed the hens and horses through the winter.

Sweet corn brings fair cash returns about two years out of three and the

located for the fluid milk can be either shipped to Boston or New York City, and there is a growing demand from both of these markets for Vermont milk.

Turning southward from Burlington, we went down the Champlain Valley to Middlebury, a typical New England village, the seat of Middlebury College, where son Donald goes to school.

When the New England forefathers landed, the first thing they did was to get roofs over their heads. The next was to build a meeting house, and the next was to found the public school. Nowhere in this great land of democracy founded on education, is education from the common school to the college quite so much appreciated as it is in New England. This is exemplified by such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Wellesley and the smaller but equally as good colleges of Williams and Middlebury.

One of the principles upon which the New England schools were founded was the need of moral education and training as well as mental. These colleges, particularly the smaller ones, still retain much of the old idea that it is even more necessary to train for

Working Away from Cash Crops in Seneca County

(Continued from Page 3)

cows eat the fodder up clean every year. For three years I have planted two acres each year for the cannery.

Every other year seems to be a good season for peas so far, a June drought being the worst obstacle I have noticed. This is the good year and I was fortunate in having three acres under contract. The cash return from the canning company will be about \$85 an acre. Last year it was \$30 an acre, and the year previous about \$96. We have had three difficult seasons for harvesting white beans, but I know we will have some better ones. I know I can produce as high as twenty-six bushels an acre although my yield last year was only twelve and damaged at that. I am in the game to stay a while yet and have four acres, mostly pea beans, that are looking fine just now. Cabbages, both early and late, are good feed for poultry and cows, so I grow a moderate sized plot to sell if the price is good, or to feed them if cheap.

For two years we have grown late strawberries, and this year red raspberries to sell to local consumers, and did not have enough of either, but we shall have more next year, probably. The apple and pear orchard was not large enough for commercial purposes, but the soil and climate seemed good for certain kinds, so we planted three acres to a few commercial varieties, mostly apples, including one highly recommended by the state experiment station at Geneva. The main variety in our bearing orchard is Northern Spy, and last winter I found the local market ready to buy what I had at remunerative prices. The trees have another crop now.

Tile drains have always been familiar objects to me since childhood. I have helped my father dig and lay them as a boy, then engineered extensive systems of them in Ohio and New York. I am quite convinced of their utility and am showing my faith by my works, in adding each summer a few hundred feet of tile drains to the existing sys-

American Agriculturist, November 24, 1928

tem in this farm, where it seems likely to do the most good. I felt quite complimented two years ago to hear a neighbor say that he was glad to see once more a man who had ambition enough to dig a ditch for drain tile.

I might claim one more point in that program recommended by the committee for this farm has a woodlot which crowns a shaly knob at one end of the farm and extends down to the edge of a cat-tail bog on the next farm. The virgin forest is nearly gone from it but nature has tried to replace the first crop of trees with a second one like unto it in some respects. When we landed here this woodlot was fenced in with an adjoining meadow that had not been plowed for long years, but used as pasture. My decision was that no more stock should run in that woodlot, and I would give nature such assistance as I could in harvesting the ripe timber and removing weed trees from among the new ones growing up. In this I have made a beginning.—E. R. M.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 16)

mighty good to me, but I know she didn't like me. I left the hoss for you. If you don't have no use fer the saddle, I wish you'd give hit to Harry, 'cause he tuk up fer me at school when I was fightin', though he wouldn't speak to me no more. I'm mighty sorry to leave you. I'm obleeged to you 'cause you wus so good to me an' I'm goin' to see you again some day, if I can. Good-by."

"Left that damned old mare to pay for his clothes and his board and his schooling," muttered the Major. "By the gods"—he rose suddenly and strode away—"I beg your pardon, Lucy."

A tear was running down each of Miss Lucy's faded cheeks.

Dawn that morning found Chad springing from a bed in a haystack—ten miles from Lexington. By dusk that day, he was on the edge of the Bluegrass and that night he stayed at a farm-house, going in boldly, for he had learned now that the wayfarer was as welcome in a Bluegrass farm-house as in a log-cabin in the mountains. Higher and higher grew the green swelling slopes, until, climbing one about noon next day, he saw the blue foothills of the Cumberland through the clear air—and he stopped and looked long, breathing hard from pure ecstasy. The plain-dweller never knows the fierce home hunger that the mountain-born have for hills.

(To Be Continued)

Fruit Growers Organize Nationally

(Continued from Page 6)

that the members should give the organization a five-year period in which to prove its merits, as its job is a big one and will require time to get under way. Accordingly, all members will be invited to join with the moral intention of continuing membership for five years. However, the membership agreement will permit cancellation at the close of each year to take care of unforeseen circumstances which may arise.

For purposes of representation, the country has been divided into nine sections. Each section in which there are active members will have one director, and in addition there will be six directors at large, making 15 in all. An executive committee will have charge

of affairs between meetings of the directors.

One of the important features of the organization plan is state committees. These will be appointed by the president after consultation with the members in each state. Such committees will be able to make themselves extremely useful in accomplishing the purposes for which the organization is formed. Another important feature permits the setting up of state and sectional branches to serve the interests of such states or sections.

The headquarters of the National Horticultural Council are at 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, and all correspondence should be directed to that place.



A. A. Wins Battle for Right

WE know that our friends will rejoice with us in the fact that the old reliable A.A. has finally won the suit for libel brought against it by individuals formerly connected with the Standard Food and Fur Association.

The case arose as a result of a determination on the part of the editor and publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to protect readers, not only by warning them against questionable schemes, but by helping to start necessary legal proceedings.

After a five year legal battle, we have won our point. It might have been less costly and it certainly would have been less troublesome to admit defeat, but the entire staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were convinced that we were right, and so we kept up the fight.

In 1923, the A.A. Service Bureau secured evidence and aided in prosecuting the officials of the Standard Food and Fur Association, a "buy back" rabbit scheme. Nathan D. Hecht, owner of the concern pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Three other men were acquitted and we commented on their acquittal in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As a result, they sued Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher and E. R. Eastman, for libel. The suit came to trial late in 1926. Much of our evidence was ruled out of court and the verdict went against A.A. An appeal was made and a new trial granted. This new trial was completed on November 9, and the jury brought in a verdict which was a complete victory for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Have House-Wiring Agents Approached You?

WE have just learned that two young men of Oneonta, N. Y. under the name of the Associated House Wiring System, Inc., are travelling through the rural sections of Otsego County and are approaching our subscribers with the idea of persuading them to have their buildings wired for electricity. We would greatly appreciate letters from our subscribers who have been approached by them telling us in detail just what the men agreed to do and what promises and guarantees were made by them.

If in Doubt—Write Us

"Could you assist me in collecting a bill from the Interstate Produce Company, 356 Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J. They came to my farm and bought apples, pears and tomatoes and promised to pay me next day when they were to get more apples. I have heard nothing since."

LETTERS to the above-mentioned company have been returned to us by the Post Office Department, marked "unclaimed." It is the earnest desire of our Service Bureau that subscribers write us for advice before doing business with concerns they are not acquainted with.

Auto-Owners Service Companies Multiply

"Can you tell us something about the National Automobile Service Corporation of Newark, N. J.?"

THIS business of selling so-called service to automobile owners must be immensely profitable, judging from the number of new concerns which have sprung up recently. We have yet

to find a case where subscribers have been satisfied with the service they have received.

We find that the National Automobile Service Corporation started business in 1926. At one time this company offered a type of insurance and as a result the State Attorney General instituted action which resulted in the forfeiture of \$500 for violation of the State Insurance Law. We learn that until recently the local manager was one J. K. Myers, who left the Company to start another similar enterprise of his own, known as the Wash-

ington Automobile Service Corporation. The present manager of the National Automobile Service Corporation is a man by the name of Strong. We understand that this company has always offered bargain prices for its service; namely, two years' service at the rate supposed to be charged for one year.

This Association seems to be practically identical with the numerous associations we have commented on in the Service Bureau columns during the past summer. We believe that further comments are unnecessary.

Consult a Physician

"Do you recommend the Radio Active Pad which is advertised to cure rheumatism?"

THE fact that radium has been successfully used by doctors has apparently opened a fertile field for quacks. We recommended to our subscriber that he consult a reliable physician and follow his advice.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During Oct., 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to October 1st.....\$108,224.80
Paid during October.....5,183.52

\$113,408.32

T. R. Richlin, Overton, Pa.	\$ 10.00	Edna Gottry, Watkins Glen, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—general injuries		Auto collision—cut eye, bruises	
Ruth Thompson, Hamilton, N. Y.	68.57	John F. Slattery, Patterson, N. Y.	67.14
Thrown from load of hay—cuts, contusions		Auto collision—cuts, contusions	
C. E. Brown, Orange, Mass.	50.00	Wm. Brown Est., Hillsdale, N. Y.	1000.00
Thrown from a buggy—cuts, contusions		Auto accident—mortuary	
Jenny Gaston, Palmyra, N. Y.	20.00	Herbert W. Rood, Canton, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—contused and strained body		Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder	
Eleanor Bilby, Deposit, N. Y.	50.00	Wilber A. Shartle, Conneaut Lake, Pa.	40.00
Auto collision—cuts, contusions, shock		Thrown from load of hay—injured back, side	
Frank Stowe, Chili, N. Y.	45.71	Wm. Drummond, Rome, N. Y.	30.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractured skull		Auto accident—contused ribs and chest	
Henry Moody, Danbury, Conn.	130.00	Helen J. Stahl, Alpha, N. J.	15.00
Thrown from wagon—injured knee		Struck by auto—contused knee	
Frank E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.	5.71	Clarence Schrader, Frewsburg, N. Y.	10.00
Auto collision—cut scalp and face		Thrown from wagon—sprained wrist	
Geo. D. Hicks, Waterville, N. Y.	70.00	L. A. Vermilyer, Lexington, N. Y.	25.71
Auto collision—cut head, face, arm		Thrown from load of hay—bruises	
Kenneth Marlett, Hackettstown, N. J.	5.71	John G. Bowers, Crafts, N. Y.	20.00
Auto turned over—contused and sprained back		Auto collision—cuts and bruises	
John E. Paddock, Chittenango, N. Y.	130.00	Mrs. T. Archibald, New Kingston, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—fractured skull and vertebra		Auto collision—sprained back	
Melvin Horning, North Branch, N. Y.	28.57	Walter A. Wing, Canandaigua, N. Y.	130.00
Auto overturned—sprains and contusions		Auto collision—fractured leg, cuts	
Henry Spellacy, Camden, N. Y.	10.00	Adelbert Peckham Est., Smyrna, N. Y.	1000.00
Auto collision—lacerated shoulder		Train struck car—mortuary	
Amelia Lakos, Gasport, N. Y.	70.00	Charles Lane, Ithaca, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from hay wagon—fractured ribs		Thrown from load of corn—injured hip, thigh	
Lena M. Dickerson, Sussex, N. J.	10.00	John Dame, Malone, N. Y.	40.00
Auto collision—fractured fingers and ribs		Thrown from wagon—contusions	
Richard Henderson, Liverpool, N. Y.	95.71	Gifford C. Timian, Clinton, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—wrenched back, contusions		Auto accident—lacerated hand and cheek	
Edward F. Groves, Est., Franklin, N. Y.	1000.00	Mrs. Harry Shultes, Berne, N. Y.	50.00
Thrown from load of logs—mortuary		Thrown from wagon—fractured wrist	
J. H. Kessler, Pavilion, N. Y.	20.00	Gilbert Hamilton, Port Byron, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—injury to left shoulder		Auto overturned—injury to shoulder	
Luella J. Padgett, Oxford, N. Y.	40.00	Charles Fancher, Forestville, N. Y.	40.00
Thrown from auto—colles fracture of arm		Auto collision—lacerated scalp	
Vaughn L. Bowen, Warren Ctr., Pa.	44.28	Arthur McClay, Appleton, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—contused leg, cut cheek		Auto overturned—contusions and lacerations	
C. L. Cybuski, Buffalo, N. Y.	40.00	Harold Misner, Lock Sheldrake, N. Y.	34.28
Auto collision—injury to hips, knee and elbow		Auto collision—cut head and arm	
Sanford Silvieus, Monticello, N. Y.	20.00	John L. Church, Sherburne, N. Y.	12.86
Struck by auto—contused body		Auto tipped over—contusions and cuts	
Anna Wright, Martville, N. Y.	70.00	W. E. Hadlock, Sherburne, N. Y.	30.00
Auto collision—bruised eye and elbow		Knocked down by auto—injured ankle, foot	
John M. O'Connor, Adams, N. Y.	71.43	Everett Studley, Croton Falls, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from load of hay—dislocated hip		Auto collision—contusions	
Wm. A. Cooper, Hancock, N. Y.	85.71	C. H. Wickes, Alton, N. Y.	95.71
Thrown from wagon—injured back		Thrown from truck—fracture of wrist	
Harry B. Sayre, Watermill, N. Y.	130.00	E. Rovena Rowe, Port Jervis, N. Y.	30.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured wrist		Auto collision—contusions of leg	
Finley Card, Edmeston, N. Y.	7.14		
Thrown from wagon—bruised knee			
Leona K. Jones, Copenhagen, N. Y.	14.28		
Auto accident—dislocated knee			

\$5183.52

Service Bureau Claims Settled

Mrs. Roy Larkins, Watertown, N. Y.	\$ 6.25	Mr. Donald Fox, Prattsburg, N. Y.	25.00
(Pay for goods sold)		(Indemnities paid on fire insurance)	
Mrs. David Flynn, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.	35.83	Mrs. Chester Pawell, Niobe, N. Y.	4.48
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		(Refund on eye glasses)	
Mr. Charles B. Cady, Dundee, N. Y.	21.00	Mr. Aaron Finch, Denver, N. Y.	325.60
(Refund on returned merchandise)		(Settlement of milk bill)	
Miss Ira P. Wood, Walton, N. Y.	8.57	Mr. Raymond Earls, Middleburgh, N. Y.	10.24
(Returns on shipment of ginseng)		(Refund on merchandise ordered)	
Mrs. Alfred Braymer, Andes, N. Y.	2.59	Mr. George P. Junk, New Albany, Pa.	1.35
(Refund on merchandise ordered)		(Refund on strawberry plants)	
Mrs. C. J. Brizzel, Guilford, N. Y.	4.04	Mr. Charles Roberts, Hillsdale, N. Y.	15.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory order)		(Refund on dog)	
Miss Helen Conrey, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00	Mr. J. C. Blair, Port Reading, N. J.	24.00
(Deposit on shoe order returned)		(Refund on dog)	
Mr. R. P. Kitchin, Granville Summit, Pa.	14.00	Mr. Louis E. LeLoup, Melrose, N. Y.	1.50
(Refund on oil burner)		(Refund on plant order)	
Miss Agnes V. Kurtz, Wayland, N. Y.	9.00	Mr. W. V. Phillips, Washington, Pa.	2.00
(Returned money on unsatisfactory merchandise)		(Refund on plant orders)	
Mrs. Thos. E. Gillette, Witherbee, N. Y.	27.75	Mrs. E. J. Griffin, Newcomb, N. Y.	1.00
(Refund on suit of clothes)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
Mr. I. L. Blake, Hannibal, N. Y.	11.50	Mr. L. A. Lehmann, Helvetia, W. Va.	1.00
(Returns for repair work)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
Mr. N. R. Hawthorne, Fulton, N. Y.	9.58		
(Returns from commission merchant for peas)			

\$562.48

General Claims Where There is No Money Involved

Mrs. W. A. Sheldon, Tunkhannock, Pa.		Mrs. M. Jung, North Java, N. Y.	
(Balance of merchandise order filled)		(Subscription complaint adjusted)	
Mr. Harold Kerr, Bliss, N. Y.		Mr. A. K. Fenush, Drifting, Pa.	
(Tractor repaired satisfactorily)		(Live stock order filled)	
Miss Irene Purkiss, Luck Haven, Pa.		Mr. DeForest Robinson, Northville, N. Y.	
(Balance of merchandise order filled)		(Merchandise order filled)	

Total Paid to Subscribers \$5746.00



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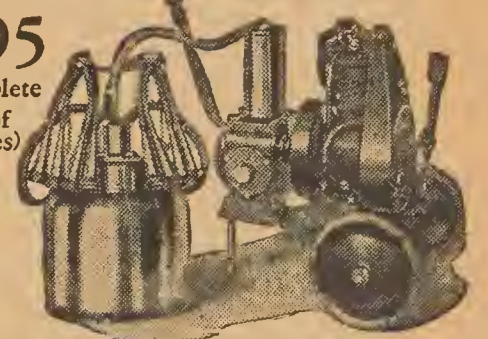
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Hours designated are Standard Time at the stations named.

ON THOUSANDS of farms, with or without electricity the Maytag has changed the long, tedious washday to a pleasant hour or two, saving valuable time every week that the farm wife can spend in many profitable ways.

Work clothes soiled by machinery grease are washed clean in the Maytag without hand-rubbing, yet delicate garments are washed hand-carefully. The remarkable speed and thoroughness are due to the cast-aluminum, heat-retaining tub and Gyrafoam action—features originated by The Maytag Company.

The Maytag tub contains 36 pounds of pure aluminum—the most expensive, practical, sturdy washer tub built, yet it costs you no more because The Maytag Company has its own aluminum foundry and enjoys the economies of the world's largest washer production.

The Maytag Company originated the Roller Water Remover—a vast improvement over the old-type wringer. Both rolls are oversize, but the upper roll is flexible and the lower roll is hard. The springy top roll folds itself about the lumps and seams in the clothes, squeezes everything evenly dry and spares the buttons.

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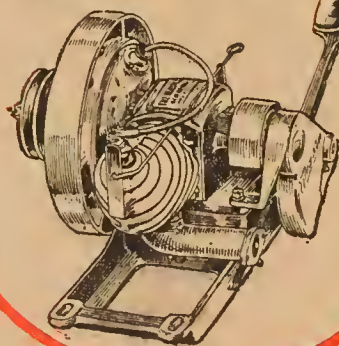
Newton, Iowa

Founded 1893

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The Gasoline Multi-Motor



Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor is the only gasoline engine built especially for a washer by a washer company, and the demand has made The Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of gasoline engines of this size and type.

The first Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor was built fifteen years ago. It is a modern, high-grade engine in every respect. It gives the same smooth, steady flow of power as an electric motor. A woman can start it by a step on the pedal. There are no belts to line up—it is in-built and is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts.

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout. The carburetor has but one simple adjustment and it is flood-proof.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

December 1, 1928

Published Weekly

Virgin Soil

We Emulate Our Forefathers by "Breaking Up a Foller"

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

IT must have been an Irishman with a rare genius for making bulls who first evolved the definition: "Virgin soil is soil where the hand of man has never placed its foot."

As a boy I grew up with a very romantic faith in the wonderful productivity of virgin soil—principally I think because I had but very little opportunity to work with it. My

faith was inherited from my father who cherished the belief that whatever else might have been the difficulties of the pioneer, he was at least spared all troubles of deficient fertility, weeds, insects or plant diseases.

Now it happens that my father (born in 1835) had also scant experience with virgin soil. When great grandfather settled here in

1800 this was already an old and established community and he paid \$30.00 per acre for some of his land. In my father's earliest recollection the farm was not greatly different from today so far as the area of cleared land was concerned. Even before his time about all the land that was not too steep had been brought under the plow and the pasture had been pushed far up against the steep high hill which in our farm speech has always been referred to as "The Mountain." Thus it was that my father knew about clearing land only by tradition because he was at least one and perhaps two generations later than the real pioneers of northern Schoharie County. Nevertheless when I was a small boy following him over the fields he often rehearsed to me his understanding of how the farm was cleared.

The pioneer went into the woods with his keen axe and systematically cut down every thing. I say "with his keen axe" because, unless I am mistaken, the cross-cut saw did not come into general use on our farms until say 75 years ago. We had a race of old time choppers

who were not afraid to step up to a three foot maple and let it down with the axe but I confess that these mighty men seem to have left no descendants. Even after the coming of the cross-cut saw some of these older men affected to despise it as the tool of greenhorns and botchers.

If the trees could be cut down while in leaf it was easier "to get a good burn" than if they were bare. After lying crisscrossed as they fall for some months, the slashing was fired some bright, dry, breezy day and the flames swept over it consuming the trash, underbrush and smaller branches but leaving behind the blackened skeletons of the trees. Then came the task of lopping the big limbs and cutting the trunks into lengths that could be handled. These were then "snaked" together by teams, usually oxen. To make these naked, half-dry logs burn it was necessary to roll them up into heaps with a mixture of brush and limbs. This was a job requiring abundance of husky manpower and so it was that the pioneer made a "bee" and bade his neighbors to a "log-rolling." Thus we still have the political phrase "log-rolling" meaning a united effort to

achieve a common purpose with the added implication that this purpose is of unworthy character—a meaning that did not at all exist in the original use of the word. In those times there was never a day of good weather but that in some quarter the sky was darkened by the smoke of burning "follers." On the most advanced battle-front line of settlement everything was burned and untold quantities of the finest timber that ever grew went up in the swirling flames of these great log heaps. A little later when there began to be some demand for lumber, although at a wonderfully low price, some especially choice timber would be sorted out from the log heaps. This was especially true of the butt logs of pine which were drawn to one of the rude water-power saw mills which at that period dotted the state in great numbers—more than 7400 of them in 1845. These early mills were of the most primitive description. A wooden "undershot" or "flutter" wheel was connected by a crank to an "up-and-down" or "sash" saw. There was literally not a belt or gear in the whole contrivance and very little iron except in the saw blade. On such mills was sawed the lumber for the earliest frame buildings in our state.

It is now almost exactly an hundred years ago that the tanning industry in southern Schoharie and Greene counties was in full swing and splendid stands of virgin hemlock were being cut for the bark alone with never a pretense of making any use of the white peeled trunks. Much of this land was later burned over and brought under cultivation but in other cases the hunter of fifty years later walked around or clambered over the breast-high, still unrotted trunks. That was the day when as yet the voice of the conservationist was not heard in the land. I have no faint note of criticism of our forefathers because they "ruthlessly destroyed the forests." As a matter of fact, to them, trees seemed their worst enemy because they stood between them and smooth fields and it is no wonder that they esteemed

(Continued on Page 7)



—Photo, courtesy, N. Y. S. Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island

"Some of the stumps are so rotten that we can plow right through them—others will yield to no persuasion except dynamite."

Turn to Page 5 for the List of 1928 New York State Master Farmers

A single step of this Goodrich Giant *measures months of rugged wear*

Pound . . . scrape . . . stretch . . . bend! In a few minutes, a battery of machines at our factory tests the wearing power of the rubber that goes into our boots and overshoes more than you could in many months.

A BIT of the rubber that goes into the sole and heel is slipped into one of these machines. At high speed, it's rubbed more in a couple of hours than you would rub it in a year of use.

A piece of rubber such as goes into the uppers is tested in another machine to make sure it's both elastic and strong. In a few seconds, it's given harder pulling than you would give it in months of wear.

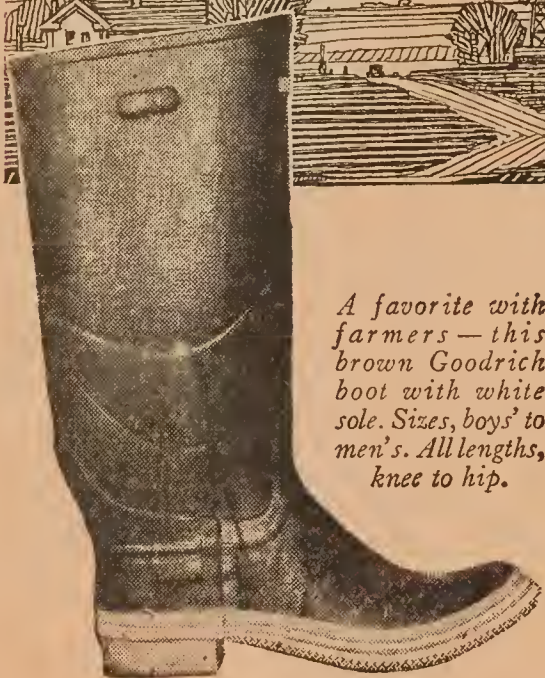
Twist—bend—twist, again and again! A section of the rubber that's used over the instep and at the toe is put in a third machine. The machine strains it far more in an hour than you would in a year.

These tests are truly astonishing. It's as if a "giant farmer"

put on a pair of Goodrich boots and—like the giant who walked seven leagues at a step—strode through a whole year's wear in a single afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*



A favorite with farmers—this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivalled for heavy wear.



These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.



Goodrich

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Quality Milk Must Be Paid For

The Future of the Dairy Industry as Viewed by a Doctor

EDITOR'S NOTE: This week we are giving you the opinion of two additional authorities on "The future of the dairy industry." This completes the series started in the November 10th issue and continued in the November 17th issue. We believe that never before have the opinions of such an array of authorities been given, in one series, to the readers of any farm paper. Dr. Harris was formerly Commissioner of Health of New York City and is well known and liked by dairy farmers for his fine attitude toward producers.

YOU have invited an expression of opinion with respect to a number of questions relating to the dairy industry. In answering some of your questions I can approach them only from

By **LOUIS I. HARRIS,**

Director, Public Health Service, National Dairy Products Corporation

the point of view of their bearing upon public health.

Your letter alludes to the statement that the consumption of dairy products in the United States is now only two days ahead of the production, and that a slowing up of consumption would result in a heavy surplus. I do not think that this is to be feared, nor does it apply to all dairy products.

For example—the consumption of butter, cheese, and even of cream, is certainly much more than two days ahead of production. From a public health viewpoint it is necessary that there be as short an interval as possible between the production and the consumption of fluid milk, cream and even of ice cream. The fact that there is such a short interval at the present time is an indication of a sound situation from the stand-point of public health.

I can see no sound reason for anticipating a slowing up of the consumption of milk products. Scientists, and public health officers in particular, have on the one hand been hammering away at the dairy industry for the past generation to bring sanitary standards up to the highest possible level. On the other hand, as fast as such scientists and

public health officials have found that the dairy industry has complied with its rigid requirements, they have encouraged the more extensive use of all dairy products because their researches



No milk house is complete without a properly constructed cooling tank.

and studies have brought to light a number of facts which were not known generations ago, which facts have emphasized and given new value to the various dairy products on basic food-stuffs in the dietary of man. It is true that these rigid requirements have revolutionized dairying. In progressive communities it is no longer permissible to produce and distribute milk and other dairy products if they are so handled as to make them potential sources of danger.

Many of us who dwell in large cities can recall

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—Photos, Courtesy, Portland Cement Association

Ice is a necessity in producing and handling milk that will meet modern health standards.

Our Poultry Industry--Where Is It Headed?

Modern Hens Have Little In Common With Those of Thirty Years Ago

By **H. L. COSLINE**

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ONE of my earliest remembrances of the poultry business concerns a remark which some one of the family invariably made each spring. It came as the days began to lengthen and went somewhat like this, "Well, several of the hens have combs which begin to look red and some of them ought to begin to lay before long." At that time no self-respecting hen expected to lay during the cold winter months. Neither did her owner expect anything from her. Both parties concerned assumed that summer was the proper time for eggs.



H. L. Cosline

Since that time the poultry industry has seen many changes and there are signs which indicate that still greater changes are on the way. In those days, whole grain was considered good enough for any hen. On especially cold days the pan of whole corn might be warmed for the night's feeding in the oven of the kitchen stove or perhaps, if the potato crop had been especially plentiful, the flock might be given a feed of baked potatoes once in a while. About the only chance for the ambitious hen who really wanted to lay in the winter was to select an owner who separated the milk and made butter. Even at that time skim milk had a reputation as a good feed for hens.

One of the great changes that has come in the poultry industry is along feeding lines. There are still some side-

line flocks which are not acquainted with balanced rations but the feed of the vast majority of hens consists, in part, of a mash that is high in protein. Whole grains were fine when hens laid a few dozen of eggs a year but a hen cannot produce from 150 to 300 eggs a year unless she is given the right raw materials. Much space is

given in the papers to the question of diet, but the hen is no back number in this respect. However she diets, not to retain her youthful figure, but to maintain her weight under heavy production.

Housing is also different than it was years ago. Then, more often than not, the house had a dirt floor, few or no windows and no provision for ventilation. The roosts were made by leaning two poles against the back wall and putting poles across them. There were no dropping boards and each night there was a fight to see which hens should have the highest roost. One has only to step inside the average hen house now to realize the vast improvement that has been made along this line. These days the flock demands that their landlord provide concrete floors, a ventilation system, running water and electric lights. Serious consideration is even being given to the idea of artificial heat for the hen house in order to prevent a slump during cold snaps.

Recently another step has been made in advocating the two and three-story poultry house in which the hens are often confined both summer and winter. One man has the work in such a house so well organized that the labor is reduced to a minimum. In some cases, with this type of house, the hens are kept confined summer and winter. The disease problem and particularly the spread of contagious diseases has increased but our modern knowledge of disease control and sanitation offsets this seeming

(Continued on Page 13)



—Courtesy National Oil Products Co.

Brooding chicks by the battery system. This time-saving, sanitary method is made possible by the increase in the knowledge about vitamins.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 122 December 1, 1928 No. 22

Some Crops and Prices

ACCORDING to a very recent report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the total production of crops for the United States this year is about five per cent greater than in 1927.

Grain—There is a corn crop of 2,903,000,000 bushels, which is about five per cent above the total production for last year. An A. A. representative from the central west, writes that the quality of corn this year is very fine, the best in several years. Wheat farmers produced 903,865,000 bushels, which is about 31,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Oats, too, are a heavy crop and of high quality. The result of this heavy production in nearly all the grain crops is, of course, very low prices to farmers. The prices, however, are being stabilized and helped somewhat by heavy grain feeding to hogs, steers and dairy cattle.

Hay—The hay crop is not up to the heavy record crop of last year and hay of the alfalfa and clover mixture classes is bringing a fairly good price as compared to recent years. Let no one fool himself, however, into believing that the production of hay, particularly of timothy, for the market will ever again be a paying proposition.

Potatoes—The average yield of potatoes for the whole country is about 120 bushels per acre. The total crop is estimated at about 463,722,000 bushels. The five year average production from 1922 to 1926 is 394,000,000 bushels. So you will see that the market has a record breaking crop on its hands. Some dealers of long experience are reported as confidently storing potatoes as usual and counting on some market upturn to show them a profit. Here's hoping that they are right and that the producers get out at least without too heavy losses.

Apples—There are about 50,000,000 bushels more apples this year than last. There is also a plentiful supply of other fruits such as pears, grapes and oranges. The total crop is, however, somewhat less than normal. The average price for the country as a whole is about one dollar per bushel, which is about twenty-five per cent less than last year's price at this time. Growers in New York, Pennsylvania and New England, however, are getting prices only about ten per cent below last year's returns. In years past, a crop of about 178,000,000 bushels, such as we have this year, has brought an average price to

producers for the entire season, according to the Department of Agriculture, at least twenty per cent higher than present prices. If apple history repeats itself, therefore, prices in general are likely to be higher later in the season.

Poultry—The number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks this fall is about four per cent less than last year. The total number of eggs laid is about three per cent less. The 1928 turkey crop is reported four per cent larger than last year and about the same as 1926.

Dairymen, Watch Your Step

THE dairy markets are weaker. According to The Agricultural Situation, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on November 1, the total production of dairy products, measured in fluid milk equivalent, is 4% greater in September 1928, than in September last year, and the indications are that there is a similar increase for the entire fall over last year.

The larger production is due to better weather and pasture conditions and also to the fact that all dairymen are pushing their dairies harder than ever before. On the other hand, while production seems to be increasing, consumption of dairy products is falling off. The September trade output was below the previous year for butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk. In our Eastern markets there is a good demand during these short periods for fluid milk, but it should be borne in mind that this demand covers only a comparatively short period and we predict that next spring will see a very troublesome surplus.

We do not want to be an alarmist, but certainly there are many signs pointing to an approaching period of over-production in dairy products. That period may not come until 1930, but it is surely coming and the wise dairyman will be the one who prepares for it. One of the surest signs of an over-production in the dairy business is the increased number of heifer calves that are being raised on farms at the present time. The high price of dairy cattle and the fair prices for milk products have encouraged dairymen to raise practically all of their heifers whether they give any promise of being any good or not. When this new stock of good, bad or indifferent quality comes into production, there is going to be trouble.

The writer has been called a fool for saying that dairy cattle are too high. Someone reported that we said that no cow was actually worth \$150. What we did say was that it takes a very good cow to be worth \$150 as a milk producer. It does. Moreover, it will take a mighty sight better cow to be worth that price in a year or possibly in two years from the present time.

A Farm Paper Printed On Cornstalks

THE Prairie Farmer of Illinois, one of our partners in the cooperative group known as the Standard Farm Papers, has just made the interesting announcement that their December 15 issue will be printed entirely upon paper made out of corn stalks. The Prairie Farmer is the oldest farm paper in America founded in 1841, one year before the beginning of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The Prairie Farmer, always noted for its progress, now demonstrates the use of paper coming directly from its own prairie corn farms where its subscribers live.

Everyone knows the tremendous amount of wood pulp that it takes every year to make the paper on which all of America's publications are printed. Hundreds of acres of forests are destroyed every year. What a God-send it will be not only to save these forests but to make such good use of the nearly worthless corn stalks in place of the wood.

The Prairie Farmer says, "The total acreage of corn in the United States is about one hundred million acres every year. If the stalks from ten million acres can be harvested and sold in this

new industry at \$5.00 an acre, it means fifty million dollars a year of new extra money in the Prairie Farmer's territory alone." A well known manufacturer says, "This news is of tremendous value to the whole nation. It means that paper mills now can be placed wherever corn is grown and a water supply is available."

We congratulate Prairie Farmer upon this forward looking step.

Plant When Seed is Cheap

FOR the experienced potato grower, 1929 should be a good year to plant. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advised very strongly several times against over-planting of potatoes in 1928. But there was over-planting with a resulting over-production so that thousands of smaller or marginal growers will be discouraged and good seed potatoes will be cheap. It is a fairly good rule in farming to plant when the other fellow is discouraged and every farmer knows the old rule about increasing the acreage and the crop in years when seed is cheap.

This year certified seed is the cheapest that it has been in a long time and certified seed is the only kind that should be used. In suggesting to experienced growers that they may increase their acreage a little for next year, we want to say also, that any year is a bad year for the man who does not know the business of potato growing and is not equipped properly to do the job.

Worms Increasing in Stock and Poultry

"WORMS are very prevalent in the animals of this State and the sad part of it is the owners do not realize it."

This was a statement recently made by a prominent authority in animal husbandry in New York State. Another one makes practically the same statement in regard to worms in poultry. Every sheep farmer knows what they do to sheep but few farmers realize the damage that they do in all stock or that that damage is rapidly increasing. The facts are that there is little stock or poultry entirely free from worms. This means that there is a constant and tremendous drag on the health and efficiency of nearly all of our livestock and poultry and that therefore we have a very important problem on our hands to get rid of worms in stock and poultry.

The question is, how.

In the old days when anything was the matter with a child, in nine cases out of ten the trouble was diagnosed as "worms", and the joke of it is this was usually right. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult, especially for a layman, to tell when an animal has worms. They may have them and be in apparently good health, and still not be producing well.

So probably the best insurance is to dose all the livestock and poultry occasionally as a general preventative. This is not an impractical thing to do because worm remedies are simple, safe and inexpensive.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the reasons why I do not mind standing in line for some time when registering for election is the opportunity it gives me to hear the ladies lie about their ages. I do not know that I really blame them, but it certainly is amusing to hear some good woman who never will see fifty again, answer the election clerk's question by stating that she is over twenty-one!

This reminds me of the woman in a law court who when asked her age, replied, "Thirty-five."

"But" objected the judge, "you were before me two years ago and you said then that your age was thirty-five."

"Your honor," she indignantly replied, "I am not the one who would say one thing at one time and another thing at another time."

Master Farmers Chosen

Twenty New York State Men to Receive This Great Honor

NO announcement that we have ever made in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gives us more pleasure than to tell you the names of the twenty men in New York State who have been chosen by the judges as Master Farmers. The names of these men appear in a box on this page as do also the names of the Master Farmer judges who made the final selections.

The degree of Master Farmer will be conferred upon these men with appropriate ceremony and medals, at a big banquet in New York City on the evening of December 19th. Governor-elect Roosevelt will make the awards. Every Master Farmer will be accompanied by his wife who will share in the honor, for it is fully recognized not only by the Master Farmers themselves but all others who know agriculture, that no man can succeed upon the farm without the cooperation and help of the farm woman. And no man is entitled to honor as a farmer who does not at the same time give credit for at least a part of his success to his wife.

There will be gathered at this banquet some of the greatest leaders of the agricultural and business world and without a doubt it will be one of the greatest affairs of its kind in agricultural circles in the East during the year. Among those invited are the leading officers of New York State's farm and business organizations, the Department of Agriculture, and agricultural educational institutions. In addition to these agricultural leaders, there will be many outstanding men from New York State's business world. Leaders in agriculture recognize the great fundamental economic and social values of farming, but one of the purposes of the Master Farmer project is to show the business world and people in general not farmers that agriculture is what George Washington called it: "The most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man."

We are proud of the men who have been selected as Master Farmers and we feel that every farmer may also be proud of these men as fine representatives of agriculture. We do not mean to say that they are the best farmers in New York State or even of their own county. It is not the purpose of the Master Farmer movement to set one farmer above his neighbors. The real purpose is to honor all agriculture and all farmers by bringing honor to outstanding men who have made good in the business not only economically, but also in their home life and as citizens.

When nominations were asked for last spring, we received over two hundred and fifty nominations of men sent in by their friends or neighbors. Each nominee was sent a very elaborate and detailed questionnaire or work sheet, covering his life and activities as a citizen and as a homemaker and farmer. When these work sheets were returned they were studied carefully and all but forty-five were eliminated. Each of these forty-five was then visited during the summer by one of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Full reports were made to the judges of the visits and these reports, together with the work sheets, were used by the judges in making their final decisions. Many of the judges knew several of the candidates personally.

We feel that every man who was nominated and who received a work sheet can feel highly honored to think that some friend or friends thought enough of him and of his business to classify him as a Master Farmer. We believe that the forty-five who were considered good enough for

NEW YORK STATE MASTER FARMER BOARD OF JUDGES, 1928

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Governor-elect of New York State

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*Chairman, Agricultural Committee,
New York State Assembly*

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*Commissioner, New York State
Department of Agriculture and Markets*

DR. A. R. MANN
*Dean, New York State College of
Agriculture*

DR. C. E. LADD
*Director of Extension, New York State
College of Agriculture*

FRED J. FREESTONE
Master, New York State Grange

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Publisher, American Agriculturist

E. R. EASTMAN
Editor, American Agriculturist

some of us to travel hundreds of miles to visit should feel especially honored. No one can feel disappointed if he is not named as a Master Farmer this first year. It was not that his qualifications were less, but that the qualifications of the twenty were more, that influenced the judges in making their final choice.

We shall discuss from time to time in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST some of the points that influenced the judges. We will mention two or three now. In the first place, farming is a *life* as well as a *living*. Therefore, it is not enough to qualify a man for a Master Farmer that he

has been able to make good financially. He must also be a good homemaker and a fine citizen. It was interesting to note that practically all the men considered for the honor were intensely interested in the education of their children. A man and his wife with children too young for the judges to decide whether they were going to be sent to high school or college had to have a lot of other qualifications to be considered.

We shall have much to say about this home life later. A man so much interested in his home and in his business as to have no time for his church or his community or his fellow men was not considered a Master Farmer. A Master Farmer does not devote all of his time to public life. He may not be too strong on farm organizations, but some men were eliminated because they had no time to give to promoting the welfare of their neighbors, whether of the community or the State.

Economically, the big thing considered was how much capital did a man have to start with. How much more credit must be given to the man and his wife who started with nothing, than to one who was born with a "silver spoon in his mouth." Yet the man with a good start was not necessarily barred out, but his other qualifications had to be extremely strong to be considered.

The lives of every one of those finally chosen is a living demonstration that it is just as possible to achieve success of the right kind, including a large amount of happiness, on the farm and in the farm home as it is in any other occupation.

Little Farming Along Eastern National Highways

THOSE of you who have traveled the great national highways through the East have no doubt noticed how little real farming there is situated on these great trunk lines. There are many exceptions of course and many fine farms are to be found on the big through highways, but it is true that a city man riding on almost any one of them would come to the conclusion that there was no great amount of agriculture here in the East as compared with many other sections of the country. The scenery along these roads is beautiful—probably the most so of almost any other section of the world, with the possible exception of the Rocky Mountains, but it takes something besides good scenery to make good farming.

Take the Liberty Highway, or Route No. 17, for example, and ride on it from New York to Binghamton. It passes through some fine farm country in Orange County, but for the greater part of the way it is bordered by mountains and waste land of little value to agriculture. These statements are true also for a great many miles of the Susquehanna Trail, the Albany Post Road from New York to Albany, and even the great highway from Albany westward through the central part of the State have comparatively little farm land typical of the best farms of the East. We repeat that there are many fine exceptions, but it is rather unfortunate that these roads which are traveled the most by visitors tell so little of the story of the large farming possibilities of this section.

New York State Master Farmers, 1928

Name	Address	County
DANIEL V. FARLEY	Goshen	Orange
FRED N. SMITH	Trumansburg	Tompkins
JAMES ROE STEVENSON	Cayuga	Cayuga
HARRY E. WELLMAN	Kendall	Orleans
EARL B. CLARK	North Norwich	Chenango
JAMES O. FYFFE	Walton	Delaware
ISAIAH D. KARR	Almond	Allegany
F. S. WRIGHT	Worcester	Otsego
ED. HEINAMAN	Bath	Steuben
J. J. YOUNG	Randolph	Cattaraugus
GILBERT A. PROLE	Batavia	Genesee
D. H. CLEMENTS	Liberty	Sullivan
HENRY R. TALMAGE	Riverhead	Suffolk
E. E. BOISSEAU	Southold	Suffolk
HENRY S. NICHOLS	Curriers	Wyoming
THOMAS MCKEARY	Marilla	Erie
MAURICE C. BURRITT	Hilton	Monroe
JOHN FALLON	Constable	Franklin
JULIUS GORDON	Lawyersville	Schoharie
FRED DUBOIS	New Paltz	Ulster



Santa Claus demands added service of New York Central Men

THE Christmas holidays are rush days for the thousands of New York Central men who will be busy at their posts while the world makes merry.

Increased travel and the heavy movement of goods and gifts place added responsibilities on their shoulders. On trains that are re-uniting families for the Christmas feast, and in busy ticket offices, in yards and signal towers, and out along the right of way, every New York Central man is alert to his duty.

It is a railroad tradition that service never stops. Trains must be kept moving. Pride in their railroad and pride in their work spur New York Central men every day of the year to the kind of team-work that maintains New York Central's high standards of service.



New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

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466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Cabbage Prices Are Better

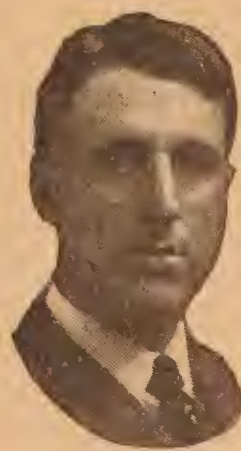
WESTERN New York has had

By M. C. BURRITT

ward to 143,800 tons which is 45

per cent less than last year. The total crop of the late cabbage states is now put at 253,000 tons or 33 per cent less than in 1927. Deducting shipments made to November 10 there were apparently about 7,000 cars less cabbage to be shipped from northern producing sections than on the same date in 1927, or approximately 16,000 instead of 23,000 cars.

We are all hoping for moderate open weather at least until Thanksgiving for there remains all the clean up work, the ditching out of fields, the putting away of tools, the final preparations for winter which must be done together with a lot of fall plowing which we would like to do. These are a very necessary part of the season's work and always an enjoyable one to me. With them well done there comes a comfortable sense of snugness and readiness for the worst that winter may bring.



M. C. Burritt

The rush to get the drop and cull apples to the dry houses and cider mills before the freeze-up has pulled the price of these apples down first to seventy-five and sixty-five cents a hundred weight and later even as low as forty cents. The dried apple market has also taken a decided drop. Growers who made early sales of their culls and drops at the high point were fortunate. A considerable amount of Virginia cull stock bought at prices considerably below those prevailing in western New York has been brought in to "average down" as the buyers say, the high cost of the stocks acquired here.

The cabbage market which has been down for three weeks or more, mainly as a result of too heavy loading during that period, has come back as expected with the reduction of loading directly from the fields. From the high point of thirty-five dollars in early October small to medium Danish cabbage fell toward twenty dollars in early November. By mid-November it was back again to thirty dollars and still going up. The turn came when Wisconsin finished its harvest and New York loadings fell from the high average of around one hundred cars to less than fifty cars per day. With the higher price, loadings have risen again to ninety cars daily and the probability is that there will be another check in the market until the freeze-up when I look for the highest price of cabbage so far this season.

The New York crop estimate of Danish cabbage has been revised down-

The Country is the Place for Families

Some rather striking figures emphasizing the importance of the country as the "place of families and family life" have recently been given out by Dr. Galpin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Persons between 20 and 54 years of age" he said, "constitute 53.4 per cent of the population of cities, 46.1 per cent of villages and 40.9 per cent on farms. . . . Children up to 19 years of age constitute 35.8 per cent of the population in cities, 41.4 per cent in villages and on farms 48.9 per cent. The farm is the habitat of a family—a child rearing family. The city deals with inert materials in large measure, the country with life and live things." Dr. Galpin concludes "In the city the bachelor and maid work, hope and suffer for themselves. The farm father and mother live in the unfolding lives of their children. The farm has its satisfactions in nature and in children. And the life of the farm, motivated in its work by the future of its children, is shaped up in its days and nights by the inspiring presence of children. The farm and its horizon is a children's world. The city is an adult's world."

Dr. Galpin has here put into simple effective words the reasons why many
(Continued on Page 12)

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A model roadside stand as exhibited by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture at the Eastern States Exposition recently.

Virgin Soil

(Continued from Page 1)

him who cut down a tree as a public benefactor. Not until within a generation have we heard that our forest reserves were not inexhaustible. Even now the movement toward reforestation represents the appeal of a few individuals rather than a genuine conviction.

* * *

October at its best is to me the most glorious month of the year and surely there was never an October which gave us more balmy days and flaming woodlands and brilliant skies than the one which is just passing and during this wonderful weather we at Hillside Farm have been engaged upon a most unusual and indeed almost forgotten work. Once more we have been "breaking up a foller."

I have said that for a century or more this farm has known very little expansion of our cleared land. About all the land that was reasonably tillable had been cleared together with considerable that might better have remained in forests, although I may say in passing that in this immediate locality many of the fields which have been pushed far up against our steep hills furnish excellent pasture—much better than the hills of many parts of our state.

Originally a Sugar Bush

But all those years there was left a little island of woodland. I call it an "island" because it was just an isolated patch surrounded on every side by old cleared fields. I have always wondered how it came to be left because it was close to the buildings and occupied gently rolling ground that was far more desirable than much that had been cleared. I imagine the main reason was the idea of having a sugar bush close by the house. In my earliest boyhood it was unpastured. We always spoke of it as "The Grove" but as a matter of fact it was particularly dense underbrush with many big maple, bass wood, some beech and a few very large hemlock. Some thirty years ago we began to cut it freely taking every thing except the maple with the idea that some day we might make it a real sugar bush. Later we arrived at the conclusion that a man does not want to fuss with boiling sap—surely not unless he has a good sized bush with the best of modern equipment. Such surveys as have been made in our state seem to indicate that the labor invested in making maple sugar is ordinarily pretty poorly paid. About the best that can be said for the industry is that it enables the farmer to have a definite job and to earn some money just at a time of year when he might otherwise find it difficult to be profitably employed.

It is now three or four years since the last of the big maple and some young oak and hickory were cut. Meanwhile the land has been pastured by calves and hogs which fortunately has kept down all underbrush except the fearfully thorny wild rose and the little dog-wood which with us is always called "red-willow." I notice that this shrub survives pasturing which will keep down all other underbrush and I assume that it must be specially unpalatable.

At It With "Hammer and Tongs"

A few weeks ago my son and I looked this land over and concluded that the time had come when it should be brought under the plow and made a part of the regular farm rotation. It is good land—good enough so that right beside it we grow alfalfa very readily and on this type of soil we sometimes get forty or more bushels of wheat per acre. Even our most ardent foresters hardly dare to assert that trees can profitably occupy high class agricultural land.

We tackled the job at a most fortunate time because it has been almost too dry to plow well but just ideal weather for this work. Nobody wants to roll out stone and grub stumps when everything is wet and slippery.

So we are at it "hammer and tongs"—which in this case means pick, shovel, ax, mattock, crow bars, long wooden

pry, stone-boat, wagons, long, stout log chains, tractor and dynamite—I am not sure whether or not I have made a complete inventory of the tools in active use.

Some of the stumps are so rotten that we can plow right through them. Others are so dozy below ground that they can be picked out bodily by a 15-30 tractor. Others can be pulled if first dug around and then two or three of the main roots on one side cut off. Others will yield to no persuasion except dynamite. Dynamite and tractor often work together to good advantage because an explosion that fails to blow a stump entirely out may so split and shatter it that the tractor can easily finish the job piecemeal.

Lifetime of Stump Varies

The lifetime of stumps varies within the widest possible limits. Briefest of all I think is the white birch. Two or three years turns them into a mass of gray punk that a man can kick to pieces yet with the bark still perfectly sound. Beech and basswood are not much longer lived. An ash stump looks well above ground but its roots decay rapidly. About six or eight years makes a maple stump tender enough so that a charge of dynamite puts it in shape to cause little further trouble. I give a big hemlock a dozen years to get in condition to deal with. White pine acts strangely. Young trees even up to two feet in diameter decay rather quickly but the big "old fashioned" or "pumpkin" pine (as the lumbermen call them) which means nothing more than a white pine grown up—these acquire a something which causes them to endure indefinitely. We have pine stumps on this farm which are surely more than a century old but the wood—especially the roots—is still sound and fragrant. Bear in mind that this is true only of big, old trees.

A Good Crop of "Ground Apples"

Then too, this piece of land, as was once true of most of the farm, is pretty liberally sprinkled with "hard-heads"—or as John Shafer, who was our farm helper for more than fifty years, used to call them "Ground-apples." When the ice sheet retreated from this region it left behind numerous specimens of "wandering rocks" derived not from our underlying lime stone strata but brought from far north. On the other hand we have only a few of the flat, angular shale fragments characteristic of many localities. We have been getting out these rounded boulders, some of them a ton or more in weight, rolling them on a stone boat, drawing them a third of a mile or more and then rolling them down the creek bank. My forefathers and my own father up until forty years ago would surely have piled these up into stone wall. We find barbed wire or woven wire so much cheaper that we have come to view stone as merely something to be gotten rid of in the easiest way possible—to give to the town for roads or to bank the creek. We have one very steep or half precipitous hill where we have accumulated a really tremendous stone dump.

All in all we are having a big time with our less than three acres—a bigger time than I really expected. It gives me a new and more vivid conception of the prodigious task that the pioneer carried through. I am fond of saying that the biggest job on record was not the trans-continental railroads nor the Panama Canal. The biggest job ever accomplished in America was the clearing of the forests of the New England and Atlantic Coast states and the men who carried on this stupendous task had for tools axes and log chains and ox teams and firebrands. That breed of men on this farm reclaimed from the wilderness nearly two hundred acres of land and we modern weaklings equipped with a tractor and explosives find ourselves hard put to accomplish three acres.

This reclaiming land is an expensive proposition. I am afraid that if we had the Farm Economics people from

(Continued on Page 12)



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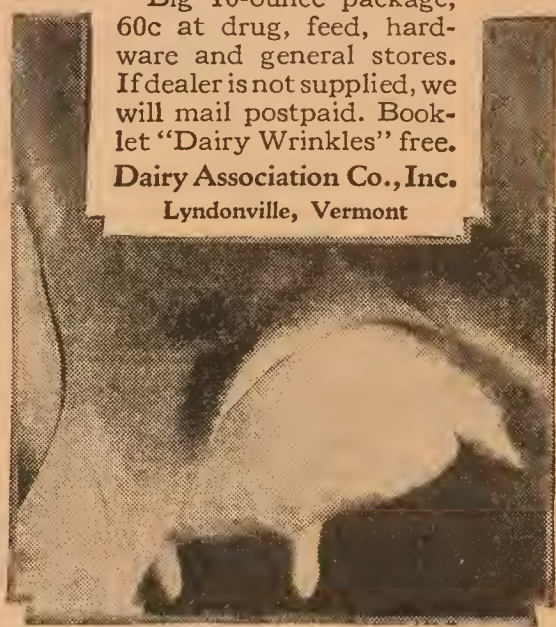


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EDITOR'S NOTE—
Dr. C. W. Larson
was formerly chief
of the Bureau of

By C. W. LARSON,

Director, National Dairy Council

it is my belief that
with the present
trend of production
that the opportunity

Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is now director of the National Dairy Council of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Larson's wide experience makes his opinion of especial value to dairymen. This story and the one by Mr. Louis I. Harris which will be found on Page 3, complete the symposium of well known authorities on "The Future of the Dairy Industry."

YOU ask whether it is not true that consumption of dairy products is only about two days ahead of production and that a little slowing up of consumption will produce a heavy surplus. This is true. On account of the tariff of twelve cents a pound on butter and the fact that butter prices in Europe are seldom twelve cents below the prices here, practically no butter comes to this country. Cheese, on the other hand, of certain varieties made in Europe are demanded in this country by consumers who are willing to pay the price, if necessary, even with the tariff, so that seventy or eighty million pounds of foreign varieties of cheese have been coming here each year recently.

Production and Consumption Balance

Taking all products together—what is imported and exported—we find that we are just about consuming what we produce. If, therefore, production went on at the same rate of increase as in the past few years,—but consumption slowed up, we would, of course, have a serious situation in the dairy business. But there are two factors which are often lost sight of in discussions of this kind. The first is that demand changes as prices change. During the last few years production has varied considerably, depending upon the weather. Yet when we have had higher production the product has been consumed the same as when we have had a lower. Instead of building up millions of pounds of surplus, of course, what actually happens is that the price is somewhat lowered and the circle of buyers increases or the amount used by each person increases. In other words, there is a greater demand for the products of the lower price than the higher one.

This, of course, leads to the second point and that is the increased desire of our people to have dairy products when they know the importance of them in their diet. A definite example of now this has operated is shown in the case of butter. During the last seven years there has been about sixty million more pounds of butter made each year on the average. Assuming that the additions to our population in that time have used the average amount of butter they would require about thirty million pounds so that during the last seven years the same number of people have consumed thirty million more pounds of butter in this country each year and they have done this with the steadily increasing price. The consumption of all dairy products has increased. The per capita consumption of milk has increased during the last seven years about twenty-eight per cent, butter about twenty per cent, cheese eighteen per cent and ice cream sixteen per cent. We are, therefore, increasing our production more rapidly than our population, but our increase in per capita consumption has been sufficient to absorb the increase.

Consumption Should Be Increased

From the standpoint of both health and economy the per capita consumption should be still more increased and

of the dairy industry lies in national educational publicity. With it and with the present practical possibilities of increasing production should make dairying relatively advantageous for some years to come.

With the present trend of consumer's demand for dairy products continued and with the present trend of production as indicated by the herd's increase there should be no surplus built up. Over short periods due to either economic depressions or unusual weather, which tends to increased production abnormally, there seems no reason why in the long run there should be a material reduction in prices of dairy products.

Dairying An Attractive Enterprise

I see no changes in the stability of dairying. Over a period of years it would be possible to increase our herds to a point that would make it necessary to materially lower the prices to attract greater consumption, but indications do not show that dairymen are now, so far as the whole country is concerned, going in the direction of overdoing dairy production. I would consider dairying where feeds can be grown economically and where a good high producing herd was kept to be a safe enterprise.

Concerning eradication of tuberculosis, it is my belief that the public in general is concerned with this problem and the expenses of it must be borne by the public either through increased prices for milk or co-operation in financing the undertaking. The national program seems to be going ahead in a splendid way and I see no reason why it should not be continued on the present basis.

In all of this discussion it is significant that one-fourth of the total income of all agriculture of the United States is from dairy products and that more than one-fifth of the food budget of the average American family goes for dairy products. From the standpoint of both health and economy, the proportion spent for dairy products should be increased.

On page 2 of the November 10th issue we published a story of a recent conference to discuss the problem of loans to producers by commission men. The article stated that the meeting was called by the Merchants Association of New York. We now learn that while the meeting was in the rooms of the Merchants Association the meeting was convened by the New York Food Marketing Research Council.



This young chap is taking an early interest in livestock. The pig was raised on a bottle on the farm of Joseph Kenyon of Newport, N. Y.

Quality Milk Must Be Paid For

(Continued from Page 3)

that a generation ago a quart of milk could be purchased for about four or five cents. It was not as cheap as it appeared, for there was a heavy toll of sickness and death traceable to contaminated and filthy milk, that was appalling in size and economically ruinous to thousands of families. The cost of sickness and death is not kept in mind by those who argue for cheapness of milk and milk products. Desirable and necessary as it is that the poor and middle class persons of every community should obtain milk products at as low a price as possible, the demands of physicians and public health officers for sanitary safeguards have compelled revolutionary changes in the methods and equipment that are required for dairying, on the farm, in the creamery, in transportation, in connection with pasteurization, bottling, and refrigeration, so that it has become utterly impossible to secure cheap and at the same time safe milk. Sanitary science has not ceased its demands upon the dairy industry; on the contrary, the demands continue and increase in severity. Therefore, the cost of milk products and of their distribution is bound to continue to be high, and it will be higher as the number of safeguards that are taken to guarantee the safety and quality of dairy products increase.

Farmers Must Get Adequate Return

The difference between the cost of Grade A Milk and Certified Milk is most striking. Where certified milk has been produced under adequate medical supervision, it has represented the very highest sanitary standards that were procurable. Public health officials could not demand of the dairy industry that all milk should conform to the high sanitary standards of certified milk because of the prohibitive costs involved in the production of such milk, but as I interpret the spirit and intention of scientists and sanitarians, they will not rest content until the general milk supply, which is the basic factor in the dairy industry, approximates very closely to certified milk in standards of safety and general quality. When to this is added the cost of pasteurization, which has come to have a permanent place as the great added factor of safety, it is obvious that the cost of milk, barring minor fluctuations, will increase appreciably, so that the farmers and others engaged in production and distribution may be reimbursed for such added expenditures as are involved in achieving the practical limit of cleanliness and safety.

The vital role that milk and milk products play in the dietary of the human family indicates that the production of milk is not a passing fad or fancy. It has assumed so large a place that one may say without the slightest fear of contradiction that the farmer, who is far-sighted, cannot regard milk as a mere incident in his agricultural labors, but something that he should build up solidly and substantially in

confident expectation that he is developing a business which is bound to become increasingly important to the community and to himself.

In your letter you ask whether I would regard the milk industry as a promising and attractive career for a young man well trained in the science of agriculture. I answer without hesitation, in the light of my present experience and knowledge, that I would so regard it, and have, in fact, wondered that this has not been made to a greater degree a specialty of agriculturists who possess the requisite experience, knowledge and vision.

Need Centralized Health Service

As to the legislation that may be of service, I am hopeful that, with all this talk of farm relief, there will be a greater centralization of authority and power in the United States Public Health Service so that it may exercise a powerful influence in making for uniform sanitary standards for dairy products that would prevent unfair competition by states or communities, whose sanitary requirements or whose law-enforcement machinery may be lax. This would also bring about an elimination of situations, whether they occur in one part of the country or another, that would tend to discredit the largest American industry, namely, the dairy industry. At the present time there are very excellent Federal services that are interested in one or another branch of the dairy industry, but they are scattered in various Departments, they are not closely tied up, and they lack sufficient power to make for uniformly high standards throughout the country.

The consuming public, by virtue of the constant stream of knowledge and information that is being imparted to it through the radio, in school-rooms, through newspapers, and other channels of communication, will undoubtedly be in a favorable attitude, and will, in fact, accelerate the efforts under way to constantly guard the safety of milk products, and therefore they will favor the activities of producers to fight such diseases as bovine tuberculosis. A part of the education of the public should also consist in teaching them that, when, in the interest of public safety, a farmer is compelled to sacrifice cows that are reactors to the tuberculin test, the Government should adequately reimburse such farmers for the loss they sustain in voluntarily submitting to tests whose object is the protection of the public's health. I am sure that if the public is properly educated to the significance of this movement to eradicate bovine tuberculosis they will stand ready to pay for what it actually costs to enhance their protection from disease. The public must be educated that, when they pay for the cost of increased sanitary precautions, such as ice-houses, pasteurization, refrigeration, rapid transportation, they are really paying for health insurance.



A stock judging contest in Cayuga County. One of the main events at a farm bureau meeting recently held on the farm of Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League.



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- gears completely enclosed, protecting them from wear
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.32 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Down and Up Again

CREAMERY	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 23, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	51 -51 1/2	51 1/4-51 3/4	51 1/2-52
Extra (92s).....	50 1/4-50 1/2	50 1/2-50 3/4	51 -
84-91 score.....	44 -49 3/4	44 -50	40 -50
Lower Grades.....	42 1/2-43 1/2	42 1/2-43 1/2	39 -39 1/2

Butter prices took a slight dip since last week's report and even at this writing they have not fully recovered. The break came on the 17th when there was a marked lack of buying interest, coupled with a heavy influx of goods. The New York market has been drawing quite heavily from other markets. Our prices have been on a higher level than most of the other markets, and accordingly we have attracted sellers. By the 19th, however, business showed a little improvement and we gained 1/4 of a cent bringing creamery extras to 50 1/4 c. There was no improvement on Tuesday but on the 21st the market had gained sufficiently on the top grades of fresh butter to warrant another 1/4 cent advance.

At this writing the situation looks fairly stable. Undoubtedly buying will be rather free ahead of the holiday, and therefore we look for no change for another week. The recent change, in fact, was very slight, amounting to only 3/4 of a cent for one day.

Conflicting reports are being received from producing sections. Some of the winter dairying districts report a slight increase, while others report heavy weather and a fluctuation in the make. We are still getting considerable held stock from other cities. The consumption demand seems to hold up very well, and a recent chain store advance is not expected to cause any change.

There has been an increase in the

talk of foreign butter of late, but our market has got to go a bit higher before foreign butter can present a real menace. There is a direct boat from New Zealand due here December 5, and she is reported to have 10,700 boxes on optional bills of lading. As she approaches port the condition of the market will determine whether or not she will stop or proceed on to her other destinations. With the market at the present level, it seems probable that some of the stock will be unloaded at New York. As yet there seems to be no interest in her cargo, but as she nears port things may change.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 23, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average.....	25 -25 1/2	-25 1/2	
Held Fancy	28 -28 1/2	28 -28 1/2	28 -29
Held Average			27 1/2-

There has been no change in the cheese market since last week's report as far as New York State and other eastern producers are concerned. It is reported that there has been some slight shading of prices on summer makes of Wisconsin Daisies of certain marks. Trade is quiet both on cured and fresh stock, but steady.

Production has been on the decrease and here and there we find indications of a somewhat freer out of storage movement, although we are still considerably behind last year's figures. We can not lose sight of the fact, however, that stocks are heavy. The excess over last year on November 1 being over 23,000,000 pounds, or approximately 39%.

White Egg Prices Break

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 23, 1927
Hen'y Sel. Extras....	62-64	66-70	66-68
Hen'y Av'ge Extras....	60-61	62-65	62-65
Extra Firsts.....	40-58	40-60	54-60
Firsts	33-45	34-45	50-53
Undergrades	32-33	32-33	38-45
Pullets	35-44	33-42	40-45
Pewees	30-34	30-33	38
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	63-67	60-67	67-68
Gathered	32-62	33-58	44-66

The market on fancy, large fresh white eggs has suffered quite a break since last week, and although at this writing the tension seems to have been somewhat relieved we are not yet out of the woods. Retail prices for top quality eggs are so high that the ultimate consumer has been reluctant to make free use of them. Consequently there has been a backwash that has knocked the market off its balance. Brown eggs have not suffered. They have maintained not only their former position, but in some cases have actually made a gain. The receipts of fresh mixed colors from the west have been comparatively light and these have served to maintain a satisfactory outlet for our nearby browns. White eggs on the other hand have to fight off the influence on shipments from the Pacific coast. On the 15th when the outlook for nearby whites was very satisfactory, large size Pacific coast whites began to show an easy undertone. This continued to increase until the Pacific coast product began to pull down prices on nearby.

At this writing the market appears to have lost some of the weak sentiment. Here and there we hear of a better price paid, and we are hoping that in another week we can report a higher level. Buying for the holidays may save matters.

Live Poultry Market Strong

	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 23, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	28-32	25-30	21-25
Leghorn	19-24	18-22	15-17
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-25	25-27	21-30
Leghorn	20-22	20-23	15-20
BROILERS			
Colored	32-38	30-42	32-40
Leghorn	20-34	22-38	
CAPONS	45-50	40-50	35-38
TURKEYS .....		.35	32-40
DUCKS, Nearby	25-28	25-28	22-28
GESE	27-28	-28	

As we approach the Thanksgiving holiday the live poultry market shows considerable strength. The few fowls that have been arriving by express are held firmly. Receipts of express broilers are light and prices seem to be

gradually strengthening. Express turkeys are so scarce and prices are so high that we are unable to get any definite quotations that would represent the level of the market. Prices are varying anywhere from 40 up to 60 cents with once in a while a small sale being recorded above that figure. These however are not representative of the trade, they are more or less peddling figures. Capons via express at this writing are in short supply and prices seem to be on the increase. Ducks are in the sellers' favor, and nearby farm fattened geese are also working out better. It appears that this is going to be a good market for poultry.

No Change in Potatoes

STATE	Nov. 21	Nov. 14..	Nov. 23, 1927
150 lb. sack....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.	1.75-2.00		
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.60-2.00	1.65-2.00	2.50-3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.10-2.35	2.10-2.35	3.50-3.85
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.75-2.25	1.75-2.25	3.50-3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.35-2.60	2.25-2.60	4.00-4.35
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.50-1.75	1.50-1.80	

There has been practically no change in the potato market since last week, and at this writing there seems to be no hope of improvement. If some philanthropist wants to do a doubly good deed he can appropriate a few thousand dollars to buy some potatoes and then turn them over to the Salvation Army for distribution among the poor. That would be some real farm relief right now, at the same time being genuine charity on the distributing end. However, from all appearances it would take a good many thousand bushels to make much of a hole in our supply. There are too many potatoes.

Hay Prices Unchanged

There is a scarcity of Number 1 timothy hay. Other grades are moving slowly and the market shows a faint flutter of irregularity. In spite of that prices remain substantially the same as they were a week ago. Following are the various prices of the different grades: Timothy No. 1, \$26-27.00; No. 2, \$23.00-25.00; No. 3, \$19.00-21.00; sample \$16.00-17.00. Light clover mixed No. 1, \$24.00-26.00; No. 2, \$21.00-23.00; No. 3, \$18.00-19.00. Light grass mixed No. 1 \$24.00-25.00, others down as low as \$18.00. Oat straw \$14.00 to \$15.00; rye straw \$23.00 to \$25.00.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 23, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.16 5/8	1.15 1/2	1.29
Corn (Dec.) .....	.87 3/4	.85 1/2	.86 1/2
Oats (Dec.) .....	.46 3/4	.45 1/4	.49 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.59 3/8	1.60 1/2	1.53 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.08 3/8	1.07 3/8	1.05 3/8
Oats, No. 2 .....	.55 1/2	.55	.61 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	36.00	33.50	37.00
Spring Bran	34.50	33.00	32.50
Hard Bran	36.00	35.00	35.00
Standard Mids	35.00	33.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	43.00	41.00	41.50
Flour Mids	41.00	40.00	38.50
Red Dog	44.00	42.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	39.50	38.00	39.00
Yel. Hominy	39.00	37.00	37.00
Corn Meal	39.00	38.00	38.00
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	55.37	55.50	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.00	43.50
41% C. S. Meal	50.00	50.00	46.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	48.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	58.00	58.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Bean Market Firm

The bean market has shown considerable firmness of late due principally to higher country markets, although locally the demand is nothing to get excited about. Marrows have advanced quite sharply. Average size marrows are bringing from \$9.75 to \$10.50 with "jumbos" ranging from \$11.50 to \$12.50. Pea beans show no change still ranging from \$9.25 to \$9.75. Red kidneys have shown some advance of late and are now quoted from \$8.00 to \$8.75. We are unable to get any

quotation on white kidneys due to the lack of sufficient sales to warrant quotation.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

APPLE prices show no material change. McIntosh are still selling up to \$12.00 although some poor lots are down as low as \$4.00, but anything that is good will bring \$8.00. Baldwins are \$4.25 to \$5.50, with some poor stock as low as \$3.00. Northern Spies \$5.50 to \$8.00, and Greenings \$5.00 to \$7.00 for good to fancy with some poor as low as \$3.00. Twenty Ounce are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 with fancy Wealthies fifty cents higher. Wolf Rivers and York Imperials \$2.50 to \$4.75 depending on quality.

The CABBAGE market looks a little better. Danish in bulk has advanced to \$34.00 to \$38.00 a ton, with State white in 90 lb. bags averaging from \$1.50 to \$1.85.

CELERY is steady with the best State again reaching \$3.50 although some poorer are sold as low as \$1.00 Jersey generally \$2.50 to \$2.75. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets states that on Friday November 16 celery holdings in the principal storage holdings in western New York totalled 479,561 crates of which 412,840 were in Wayne County. The report also stated that on Friday November 18th, 1927 western New York storage holdings totalled 647,992 crates of which 549,710 crates were in Wayne County.

The ONION market is firm especially on fancy goods few of which are being received. Eastern yellows are generally selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lb. bag.

CARROTS are holding steady. State washed are bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a basket while roughs are quoted from \$1.00 to \$1.35 and \$2.00 to \$2.50 a hundred pound bag.

PUMPKINS are bringing \$3.00 to \$3.50 a barrel.

NEARBY MARROW SQUASH as well as HUBBARD are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel.

Meats and Live Stock

	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 23, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb)			
Prime	18.25-18.50	18.50-19.00	16.75-17.00
Medium	12.50-18.00	12.50-18.25	10.50-16.50
Culls	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	6.50-9.00
STEERS (per 100 lb)			
Best	13.00-13.50	14.00-14.50	15.00-
Medium	11.00-12.75	12.25-13.75	10.00-14.50
Common	9.00-10.75	9.00-12.00	8.50-9.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	7.50-7.75
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.50-8.75	8.50-8.75	6.75-7.50
Medium	6.75-8.25	6.75-8.25	5.50-6.50
Cutters	3.50-6.50	3.50-6.50	3.00-5.00
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.25-13.50	13.75-14.00	14.50-15.00
Medium	12.00-12.75	12.00-13.50	13.00-14.25
Culls	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-12.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00
130-160 lbs.....	9.50-9.75	9.70-10.00	9.50-10.00
Av. 200 lbs.....	9.25-9.40	9.75-10.00	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb)	.20-.25	.20-.25	.15-.20
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed .....	.12-.22	.13-.24	.07-.22

The live calf market has slipped, supplies have been full heavy, and interest is beginning to center more on the poultry trade.

Although lambs are a couple of shillings off from last week they are holding steady.

Steers have turned irregular, principally because of the fact that the demand has slackened up.

Country dressed veal has been in liberal supply with the majority of the offerings more or less unattractive resulting in a weak market and unsettled prices trending lower.

Hot house lambs are in light supply bringing from \$8.00 to \$14.00 depending on condition, they are selling slowly. Imitations are bringing from \$3.00 to \$7.00 but are quite neglected.

Dressed roasting pigs are meeting a light demand and as yet the market shows no strength. Carcasses weighing from 8 to 12 lbs. 26 to 28 cents; 12 to 15 lbs., 22 to 26 cents; 15 to 20 lbs., 20 to 22 cents. Heavier than that down to 17 cents.

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Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

Fine Weather Has Been Favorable for Fall Plowing--County Notes

FOR nearly a week we have been enjoying Indian Summer weather with comparatively warm days and nights, and an occasional shower. Scarcely weather that would remind one that



W. I. Roe

Thanksgiving is just around the corner—less than two weeks away in fact. The weather has been conducive to plowing however, and it is a safe bet that there is as much land plowed today, as there has been during any fall in a long time, in fact since the war days. Some have finished entirely, but others are taking advantage of the opportunity and are still at it.

Grangers Attend National Meeting

A number of North Country Grangers are in Washington this week attending National Grange, while county Pomona officials are making final plans for the last Pomona session of the year, December 5th and 6th, at Watertown for Jefferson County. St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oswego counties are also arranging for the last meetings. At these sessions delegates to the State Grange will be selected, and plans worked out for the ensuing year.

Dairymen Discuss Production Problems

Meetings of Dairymen's League members are being held in the North Country to discuss the call for more milk just made by League officials. With the price reaction of last year still ranking in the minds of many, there promises to be various sorts of discussions brought up. It would appear that in the North Country at least, farmers are producing a bit more milk now than at this time in many years. They have for the most part fairly good crops of home grown grain, and are supplementing this with other feeds to be mixed in, or are purchasing commercial mixed rations and keeping their home grown grain to fill in with or use later on.

Some feed merchants are making a special effort to help the men, who have their home grown grain, make good rations by mixing in various concentrates after grinding the grain, thus giving the farmer everything all ready to feed without further effort when he leaves the mill.

Several Firms Mix Molasses With Feed

A. H. Herrick & Son of Watertown, S. F. Virkler of Castorland, Stevens Milling Co. of Lacona, and the McEwen Milling Co. of Ogdensburg have just installed

molasses mixing equipment, and are doing a splendid job of making molasses rations out of the farmers' grain with other feeds, as well as making fresh mixed dairy rations for those who desire to purchase all the ration. The cows like the fresh mixed molasses feeds a bit better, and apparently—judging from the reports of farmers who are using this service—do a little better on them.

Poultry Association Has Meeting

The Jefferson County Poultry Association held its fourth annual meeting at Calcium Grange Hall on Thursday evening. Mrs. Walter Farley of Carthage was toastmaster. Chas. G. Porter of Black River discussed the program that the association plans to carry out during the season. This includes a poultry school to be held at Watertown in the Grange Hall on December 6 and 7th. Other speakers were E. E. Chamberlain of Watertown, president of the association; county agricultural agent Oscar G. Agne; and William K. Mott of Watertown. Harold Langworthy of Adams Center was presented for the second year with the silver cup offered by the association for having the best display at the Watertown fair. If Mr. Langworthy wins it again, he gains permanent possession of the cup.—W. I. ROE, Nov. 17, 1928.

Steuben-Allegany Ayrshire Club Sale

THE ninth annual consignment sale of the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club held at Hornell, N. Y., on October 31st brought out the largest crowd and the most spirited bidding in the history of this club.

Fifty-nine animals consisting of a mixed consignment of cows, heifers and young bulls were sold in less than four hours for a total price of \$11,900. Pauline of Maple Glen, No. 82926, a splendid five year old cow consigned by B. E. Burger of Greenwood, N. Y. topped the sale at \$425.00, her purchaser being George H. Converse, Woodville, N. Y. Mr. Converse also took the third highest, a three-year old heifer consigned by R. H. Van Skiver of Jasper, N. Y. at \$340.00. Crystal's Queen of Laurel Hill, a seven-year old cow consigned by Bert Jimerson of Camerson Mills brought the second highest price of the day, going to A. J. Tarr of Waterloo, N. Y. at \$380.00.

Twelve cows averaged over \$300 each and thirty-two sold at \$200 or over, averaging \$250 each. Several young bulls and dry heifers which sold at around \$100 brought the average of the entire consignment down to slightly over \$200. Most of the cattle went to New York state buyers although 19 head, most of which were

heifers, went to Missouri and a pair of cows to Pennsylvania.

These two counties have always bred a very high quality Ayrshire cattle and this fact together with an almost complete freedom from tuberculosis is creating a brisk demand for Allegany-Steuben bred Ayrshires among breeders and dairymen from all over the eastern states.—R. E. MEAD.

New York Honey Producers Meet At Akron

THE western New York Honey Producers Association will hold its 15th anniversary meeting at the Akron Grange Hall, Akron, N. Y. on Saturday, December 1, 1928. The subject of inspection will receive special attention at this meeting, discussion on this being led by Dr. A. C. Gould of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. All interested in bees and honey are invited to attend this meeting and bring their beekeeping problems with them for discussion.

4-H Club Boys Will Attend Chicago Meeting

NEW York State will enter this year for the first time the national boys and girls 4-H club congress in Chicago December 1 to 7 inclusive. This congress is held in connection with the international live stock exposition. More than 40 states will send delegates. The four outstanding members of the 4-H pig and sheep clubs of New York state will be chosen as delegates from the New York 4-H clubs. They will attend the congress under the direction of J. P. Willman of the State College of Agriculture.

The Second Week At Farmingdale

DURING the second week of the Seventh Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,175 eggs, or 31.0%. This is an increase of 165 eggs above the best production of any other second week and 785 eggs above the average production for the second week during the past four contests. The present contest is now 2,109 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the second week.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—Edwin Giddings, T. P. Barr, veteran rural mail carriers and Charles Griffin, postmaster, all of Genesee County died within the week. Genesee County is endeavoring to establish a rural library. Many farmers are taking advantage of the nice weather getting their fall plowing done. We have had a fair fall to make up for the poor summer but have had plenty of rain. Eggs are now bringing 60 to 65 cents a dozen.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Delaware County—It is to be hoped that the rain that started this morning will keep up until springs and streams rise as they are extremely low. There have been no heavy rains for a long time. The amount of milk delivered at the creameries is very low. There have been some sales of tested stock at Downsville and Delhi. Calf hides are \$1. Shippers are paying \$4.50 for bob veals.—Mrs. E. M. N.

Allegany County—We are still enjoying beautiful warm open weather. Lawns remain fresh and green and pansies are still blooming. Winter wheat looks fine. Lots of fall plowing is being done. Repairs on buildings and everything is being put in shape for King Winter's approach. Some growers of white kidney beans have received 11½ cents per pound for their crop and no pick. Most farmers are holding for still higher prices. Bean growers are in luck this year. On account of a late wet spring a much smaller acreage than usual was planted with the resulting high prices. Potatoes are 40 cents at local dealers and many farmers are selling. Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Brown

The pullets have laid a total of 3,810 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens in Each Breed to Date

White Leghorns

Codner's White Leghorn Farm.....87
Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm.....87
William J. Boyle.....84
Sunny Slope Farm.....83
Davidson Farm.....82
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm.....80

Rhode Island Reds

Frank M. Corwin.....63
Pine Hill Poultry Farm.....54
Walliceton Farm.....52
Charlescote Farm.....41

Australorps

L. A. Allen.....75

Barred Plymouth Rocks

S. W. Kline.....62
R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm.....53
Pratt Experiment Farm.....50

White Plymouth Rocks

Highfield Farm.....36
Ellen Day Ranken.....27

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

By OLIVER D. SCHOCK

WITH the close of another bountiful season, the average farmer can truthfully proclaim "God reigns" and his glory and goodness cannot be fully written. Hundreds of pastors of country churches, more especially those of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, continue the ancient custom of holding "Harvest Home" or special Thanksgiving services. These occasions are emphasized and exemplified by large and most beautiful displays of vegetable, cereal, floral and many kinds of horticultural products, occupying all available space in the church edifice. At the conclusion of the service the exhibits are distributed among deserving institutions or individuals.

Pennsylvania highway officials report that this year's construction of improved roads exceeds any preceding year. A new and shorter main improved highway, Pittsburgh to New York, is being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

The many newly opened country highways reveal to the automobile and bus travelers that thousands of farmers are responding to the new era of reconstructing and repainting the farmer's home, barn and fences as never before.

With a continued trend toward high prices for poultry and eggs, poultry growing on the farm has become more popular. Turkeys grown in Pennsylvania will be scarce and low prices cannot be expected. Neighboring states, such as Maryland, Delaware and Ohio are again expected to supply the shortage.

Central New York Notes

THE winter campaign of meetings in farm communities has begun. Granges are holding their meetings to elect officers, farm bureaus are holding meetings to plan programs of work and to elect officers. Farmer's institutes, church affairs, lodges, clubs, and cooperatives all require meetings and all these contribute to the social life of farm families. The social life in our farm communities differs considerably from the social life of the city and it is better adapted to bring real enjoyment, education and spiritual development than bridge parties, charity balls and formal dinners would be in the open country.

We cannot remember when there was a better fall to get farm work cleaned up. Things in general around here are in better shape than usual to go into winter but some folks would scarcely have their potatoes dug and corn taken care of if fall weather prevailed until the first of March. Now and then a farmer in central New York still has a little corn to husk but most of it is done.

Cabbage prices are very uncertain. They ran up around \$32 early in the season. Then when the recent warm weather came, so many producers rush-

ed their crops into the market that the price fell to \$16 a ton. There seems no reason for so low price in face of the amount and condition of the crop, except a temporary glut on the market due to growers rushing the stock in to avoid storing. Undoubtedly the price will continue to climb from now until the first of the year. Shipments of cabbage from the South will largely determine the price of shipping cabbage after the first of January. A very large acreage was contracted last spring at \$6 and such cabbage has been a poor proposition with the low yield this year.

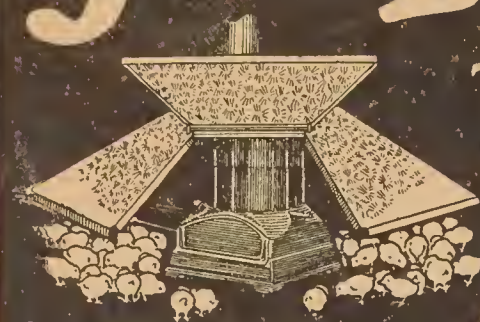
Potatoes are selling for as low as 35 cents at the car in some sections. A great many are storing their crops in hope that the price will be enough better later in the season to pay for the work and shrinkage. It seems strange that anybody would expect much higher prices for potatoes when the history of the business in late years has been almost invariably that fall selling paid best in the years when there is a big crop. But some folks are always looking for good fortune to happen along. As Allen Johnson's little boy Jimmy says, "How do you know there ain't no Santa Claus if you never seen one?"—C. T.

of Belmont will retire from the bench January 1st having reached the age limit of 70 years. He began practicing law in 1887 and enjoys excellent health walking several miles each day for exercise. The bridge at Joncy near Angelica is to be rebuilt next year. Several accidents have taken place here in the past few years.—Mrs. O. H.

Columbia County—Several days of Indian summer weather the past week. Live poultry in great demand. Fowls 30 cents per pound, ducks 22 cents and turkeys 63 cents. Butter is 53 cents, eggs 75 cents per dozen, apples from \$3.50 to \$7.50 per barrel depending on variety, size, quality and condition. McIntosh are from \$10 to \$14 per barrel. The Jerry Juice Co.'s cider mill at Germantown will soon be in operation. A 4-H club has been organized in Kinderhook school, \$22 being taken in at the 5-cent supper at Elizaville. The Garden club at Kinderhook held an interesting meeting. Many churches in the county had Armistice services Sunday. Farm Bureau Manager Buchholz of Hudson is head of National Agricultural Agents. Granges are holding elections of officers.—Mrs. C. V. G.

Clinton County—November has been very mild so far. There has been an unusually large acreage of plowing done this fall. Crops are in and most of the threshing done. Oats and barley yielded good. Buckwheat is a small crop. The annual Farm Bureau membership campaign is under way. A great many farmers claim the Bureau is of no benefit and refuse to sign up. What do you readers think of it—is it worth the money spent? I am a charter member.—R. J. M.

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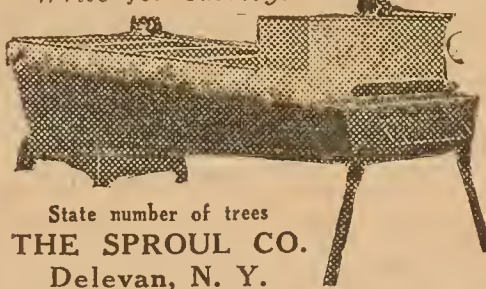
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Virgin Soil

(Continued from Page 7)

Cornell keeping books on the job, they would assure us that it did not pay and that we were making a sad mistake—that in this day of agricultural surplus it would have been far better to have purchased land already cleared—or to have rented it from a neighbor—or to have gone without. Well: My reply is that on the farm there are certain values not translatable into terms of bank balances and that I shall get my pay when I see the plow digging into this land for the first time—and to me the smell of the new turned earth is sweet.

It will be, in truth, virgin soil. Candor compels me to say that my limited experience with newly cleared soil has been rather disappointing. It has failed to measure up to the rather romantic expectations of my boyhood. I venture the assertion that close at hand is land that has been farmed for more than a century—that has grown wheat and oats and corn and clover and alfalfa and that has also had stable manure and dissolved phosphate rock which will give as good or better crops than this new land despite the fact that in the latter is the humus and untouched plant food of many bygone centuries.

I have said to my son that probably this is the only—the last—bit of land that he will ever clear. It will represent the ultimate extension of the farm domain. It will be his only experience with virgin soil. On this field I hope that often in coming years he may hear the cluck of the grain binder and see the yellow shocks standing in orderly array. I hope that many years from now he may walk over it in summer gloamings when the corn is growing rank and green and the sun is dropping down behind the Seward hills and the twilight descending on our pleasant land. It will be good for him to remember that in his young manhood, it was largely his energy and industry that won it for the farm.

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

(Continued from Page 6)

of us prefer the country to the city, even though the earning of a good living is more risky and often more difficult. And further "the enlarging horizon of the farmer at present augurs well for the coming of a day when farm life will be much more social, provided with larger, better facilities for social betterment."—Nov. 18, '28.

Last Call for These Bee Bulletins

THE Government Printing Office has announced that it has on hand a number of copies of the following named bulletins pertaining to bee-keeping:

Department Circular 218-C, "The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees."

Department Circular 222-C, "The Insulating Value of Commercial Double-walled Beehives."

Department Circular 284-C, "The Sterilization of American foulbrood Combs."

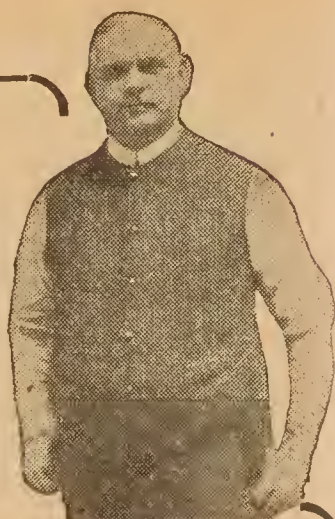
Department Circular 287-C, "The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees", Part II.

Beekeepers and others interested in beekeeping literature should request copies of the above named bulletins if they have not already done so. These bulletins will not be reprinted and further copies will not be available when the present supply is exhausted. The request should be sent to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Save a bushel of cull apples and determine why each apple is a cull. If this is done you will be better prepared to remedy conditions next season.

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With the A. A Poultry Farmer



Our Poultry Industry--Where Is It Headed?

(Continued from Page 3)

disadvantage. Perhaps there was less tendency to check up on the hens closely when most of the feed was produced on the farm. At any rate a few years ago another worry was added to the hen interested in keeping her job. Some one learned that it is possible to cull out the non-producer and keep only those hens willing or able to trade eggs for feed and care in sufficient amounts to make it profitable for their owners.

About the same time lights began to be used to lengthen the working day and this practice has increased until it is common with poultrymen who have flocks of any considerable size.

To those not fully informed as to the desires of a hen it might seem that artificial lights are an imposition rather than a source of comfort. Instead of allowing the hens to go peacefully to bed at four o'clock on winter days, they are kept up until 7 or 8. However, this is no hardship. Hens originated in a country where the days and nights are practically the same the year round and her digestive system is not large enough to eat sufficient food at 4 o'clock to last her until daylight the next morning. She enjoys electric lights and is willing to pay her owner rent for them in the form of increased egg production.

This briefly reviews some of the more important changes or developments. This development however, is still going on and at present there are a number of new practices which will doubtless become more and more common. Incubators are not new, yet the tendency of the poultry owner to buy baby chicks rather than to hatch them, either with hens or small incubators, has grown steadily and is still growing. Along with this tendency has come the necessity for artificial brooding as well as an increase in chick pests, diseases and troubles, due to the keeping of large numbers of delicate individuals in a small space.

"Battery Brooding" Prevents Parasites

The modern hen is a business woman whose specialty is egg production. She is, apparently, well satisfied to turn over the business of raising a family to specialists in that line. Quite recently a decided innovation has been tried out with excellent results. It has been called "battery brooding" or "the barracks system" and consists of a number of coops, ranged one over the other. The chicks stand on a wire screen and eat from troughs placed outside the coops. Sanitation is, for these reasons, excellent. There was a time when it was believed necessary to get chicks on the ground but now it is recognized that sunlight rather than any magic property of the soil is the necessary element. Cod liver oil is now recognized as a substitute for sunlight and it is through its use that the battery system of brooding is made possible. Those who have tried it, report that chicks grow faster and that fewer losses are sustained. By this system it is possible to keep large numbers of chicks in a small space.

Raising Pullets in Confinement

Still another step along this same line has been made by some authorities in recommending that pullets be raised in screened pens and kept off the ground in order to protect them from flies and other possible sources of contagion. There is every indication that this practice may become quite common. Condensed directions for rearing pullets in confinement may be obtained from the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, N. J. or from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Talk about revolutionary methods! This plan should certainly qualify, as compared to raising chicks by natural methods.

The poultry industry is steadily and

rapidly becoming more specialized. At present many poultrymen are interested in buying partly grown pullets often called "squab pullets." Where there is a demand there are always those willing to supply it at a price. Recently we read of one entire train load of squab pullets that travelled interstate in the far west. Buying partially grown pullets eases up on the rush of work in the spring and allows the specialized crop grower to keep hens without neglecting his spring work.

Vitamin Discovery Important

At the same time in certain sections, there are those men who specialize in the year round production of broilers. Here again the discovery of the vitamin content of cod liver oil has made it possible to raise chicks in the winter season.

The poultry business was once one business—the poultryman hatched eggs from his own flocks, raised his own pullets, sold the cockerels for broilers and kept the pullets for producing eggs. Now certain men specialize in producing breeding stock, immense hatcheries ship baby chicks by the millions, other poultrymen specialize in commercial egg production and still others in growing and selling broilers. Who can predict what development and progress will be attained in the next ten years?

A New Remedy for Lice

A NEW treatment for lice on poultry has recently been recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture. This consists of painting the upper side of the roosts with "Black Leaf 40", a commercial tobacco extract. This should be done late in the afternoon of a warm day as the material vaporizes during the night and kills the lice while the hens are on the roost.

It requires 1 pound of "Black Leaf 40" for each 180-240 feet of roosts. "Black Leaf 40" can be purchased from most drug stores.

Remodelling a Barn for Hens

"We are planning to enlarge our poultry flock. Will it be possible for us to make good use of an old barn that is at present used for a tool shed?"

WE have seen a number of old barns that have been remodelled for hens at a low cost. Attention should of course be given to proper ventilation, lighting and fixtures. We suggest that you write to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca and ask them for bulletin E 139—Plans for Cornell poultry houses and appliances. This will give you many ideas that will be usable in remodelling the barn.

Rye Not Recommended for Hens

Is rye a good food for chickens and is it advisable to sow it on buckwheat stubble?—H. B. S., Pennsylvania.

IF you mean rye as a grain feed for chickens, it is not considered equal to corn or wheat. We cannot recall a single instance where it was recommended as a poultry feed.

In reply to your other question it is highly recommendable to sow rye at the earliest possible date on your buckwheat stubble. This will furnish you plenty of green food for your chickens and would be profitable for plowing under next spring. We suggest that you sow approximately two bushels to the acre.

Sand or stones that have clay or dirt mixed with them will not make good concrete.

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First Prize Letter in Kitchen Improvement Contest

My Kitchen "As Is" and As I Hope to Have It Some Day

TWO years ago we decided to make the old laundry room of our farmhouse into a year-round kitchen. To begin with, this laundry room was scarcely more than a lean-to added to the back of the house. The 4"x4" framework had been covered with rough matched siding, with the interior unfinished. The doors were merely battened doors with rough, ill-fitting frames that let in as much of the outdoors as they excluded. The floor was rough pine, unpainted, the ceiling the same. An old iron sink with hand

to rearrange my kitchen. The plan attached shows how this works. Foods are taken from the refrigerator to the kitchen cabinet for preparation for cooking. The mixing machine is between the cabinet and range, because it is used both in preparing foods to be cooked, such as bread, cakes, batters, etc., and in the finishing of certain cooked foods such as mashing potatoes. The service wagon is placed near the range, partly under the sink, which also contains a built-in electric dishwasher. To the left of the sink

left of the mixing machine. The electric range is a little more expensive to operate than a gas range, but has some advantages that offset the additional cost. I can prepare a meal, put it in the oven, set the automatic controls, and find the meal cooked just when I want it without having given it a thought for hours. The range is finished with white porcelain and is easily cleaned. On the north wall between the range and sink are hooks where I can hang those utensils most used. In the utility drawer of the range are kept the pot and pan covers, cooking spoons and forks and the candy and fat thermometers. I hang most of my pots and pans on hooks beside the range—it saves time and personally I like to see them.

frigerator, range and dishwasher, with double convenience outlets in the wall 48 inches from the floor, between the cabinet and mixing machine in back of the range for the electric fan that is placed on a small shelf above the range, and over the counter of the built-in cupboard. These outlets and special connections are controlled on different circuits so that the blowing of a fuse will not affect very much of the equipment.

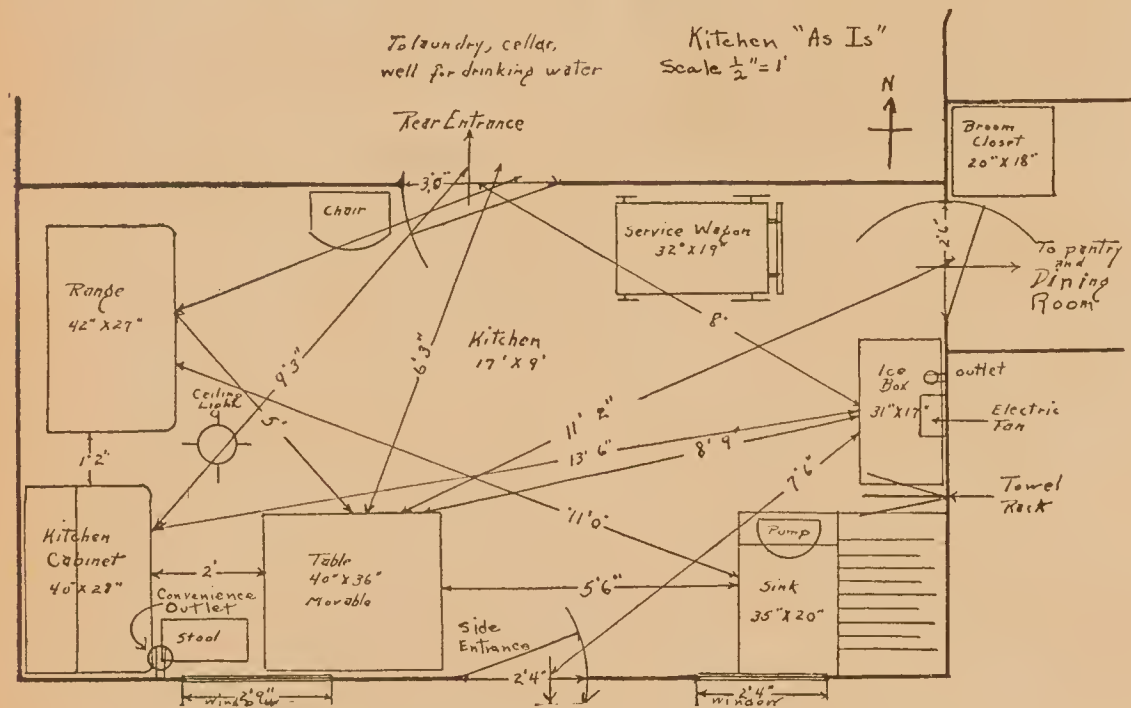
Our water supply comes from a deep well outside the house. It is pumped to the house by a system which pumps drinking water direct to the faucet as well as running some of it through an automatic water softener.

Drain and disposal is taken care of by a septic tank located outside the house and connected to a farm drainage line. The color scheme in this dream kitchen is light green, buff and mahogany. The floor is covered with tile inlaid linoleum in tones of green, this cemented to deadening felt which has been laid across the floor boards, and is ironed smooth. The edges along the walls are reinforced with quarter-round moulding of a dark green color. From the floor to a height of five feet the walls are finished with cement marked off in tiles and colored pea green. The top row of tiles is colored a darker green to match the moulding. The rest of the walls and ceiling are covered with flat finish, light buff colored sanitas. Everything is easy to clean. The doors and window frames and sashes are stained a mahogany to harmonize with the green and buff.

The chair that is between the range and mixing machine and the adjustable stool with back and foot rests, also the waste paper can are all painted green.

My Movable Equipment

Electric refrigerator, kitchen cabinet, adjustable stool with back and foot rests, electric mixing machine, electric range, service wagon, garbage can, waste paper can, broom closet, chair. The following utensils I have placed near or at my kitchen cabinet where they are handy: 1 set of storage jars I made from 16 ounce, 8 ounce and 6 ounce mayonnaise jars. In these I keep my spices, rice, salt, cornstarch, raisins, cocoa, etc. I glass lemon squeezer, 12 pyrex custard cups, 1 flour sifter, 2 standard glass measuring cups, 1 set of muffin tins—6 in set, 1 set of muffin tins—8 in set, 2 pyrex casseroles—round and oval, 2 egg beaters, 2 stainless steel paring knives, 1 slicing knife—10 inch blade, 1 bread knife, 4 case



The present layout of Mrs. Lauer's kitchen

pump for soft water was at right angles to the north wall.

In remodeling for the kitchen, we finished the interior with sheetrock and painted it a light buff. The softwood floor we painted a slate gray. The sink was thoroughly cleaned and given several coats of white bath-tub enamel. The door frames were rebuilt so that the two second-hand panelled doors fitted quite well. With these alterations we were ready to move in.

The kitchen cabinet and the range were placed along the east wall. On the north side are two windows and a door. A drop-leaf table was placed under one window; the iron sink was under the other. The refrigerator was placed against the west wall between the sink drainboard and the door to the dining room and pantry. The service wagon was kept along the south wall with an extra chair.

The cabinet and range being side by side makes it very handy to work from one to the other. The table is only two and a half feet from the cabinet and very accessible to both cabinet and range. The sink and refrigerator are at the other end of the room, which means lots of unnecessary steps.

Wall Hooks Save Steps

To save steps and make things a little handier, a row of hooks was placed in the wall beside the cabinet. Here are hung such things as egg beater, large cooking spoons, scissors, can opener, potato masher, etc. Under these hooks is a double convenience outlet, 42 inches high, which serves the cabinet or table. The one light in the kitchen is placed so that the range, cabinet and the table are well lighted. But the sink and refrigerator are just a little too far away for really good light.

On a shelf on the west wall over the refrigerator is an electric fan. This is 6½ feet from the floor and thus out of the children's reach. But it surely helps to keep the kitchen cool during the summer, and provides a good circulation of air.

The pantry and storage rooms are so far from the cabinet and range that more steps are lost here than anywhere else. It is a fine, big pantry, but I am going to do away with it. However, we feel that we can now spend a little more on this kitchen and this is the way we are dreaming of changing things around.

As I am left handed, it is easier for me to work from right to left. It is with this in mind that I have planned

is a built-in cupboard for china, glasses and other storage with a counter for incidental food preparations and use as a service center for the dining room. This brings us back to the refrigerator.

With this general plan in mind let me explain how and why I have rearranged my kitchen so.

Shelf Receives Packages

Since there is no practical place to install a metal package receiver for deliveries when no one is at home, we have built a shelf in the back entryway just outside the kitchen door. This is high enough so that stray cats or dogs, or even mischievous children can not disturb whatever packages may be placed there. Of course most deliveries are received at the door and put right away, either in the refrigerator or the storage cupboard.

The refrigerator is placed just inside the door of the kitchen. Mine is an electric refrigerator but the location would be just the same for an ice-box. It is convenient for putting away meats, milk and fresh vegetables as they are received. It is also close to the dining room door, thus saving steps in serving chilled foods and in replacing in the ice box foods removed from the dining room.

To the left of the back door is the kitchen cabinet. This cabinet has a white enamel finish and is all metal and very easy to keep clean and attractive. It contains a bin for flour with a sifter attachment, a sugar bin, shelves for spices, tea and coffee. I also keep my breakfast cereals on the top shelf as I have found that they stay fresh longer. There are small hooks also for measuring cups and spoons. Below the working top, which is just eight inches below my elbow and right height for me, are drawers for other kitchen silverware and supplies, and a cupboard for bowls and a few pans. My card index of recipes is kept here also.

The mixing machine is placed in the corner between the cabinet and range. It is easy to get to and from either of these, but as it is not used as frequently as some of the other equipment it is out of the way. I use mine for quite a number of things, such as whipping cream, mashing potatoes, chopping meats and vegetables and for mixing all kinds of batters and cakes. It certainly will save me a great deal of time, as I can be doing some other task while the machine is doing any of these.

The electric range is placed to the

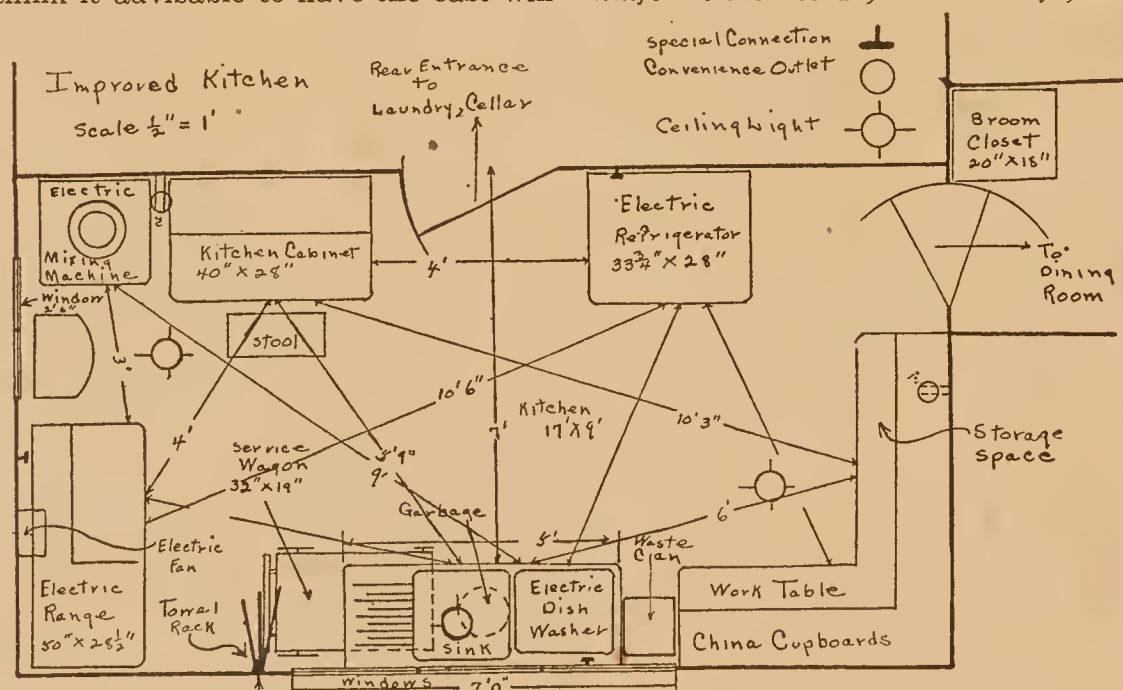
Sink Set at Right Height

The sink is a very important piece of equipment. It is used for both food preparation as well as washing dishes. Mine will be a three section porcelain sink; that is, a drain-board, the sink and an electric dish washer. It is equipped with a mixing faucet, and a "kitchen katch-all" is swung underneath from the drain pipe and trap. All fittings are chromium plated, as they are non-tarnishing and non-corroding. The sink is set with the working bottom 34 inches from the floor.

The service wagon is kept between the range and the sink, being pushed partly under the sink when not in use. I use mine for carrying dishes and food to and from the dining room, thus saving many steps.

The built-in cupboard is in the corner to the left of the sink. There are two storage shelves 19 inches deep and four drawers for silverware, and kitchen linen and other things below the counter. The counter is twenty inches deep and is thirty-four inches from the floor. Above the counter are shelves for china, glassware and silver pieces. I keep a two-gallon covered crock on the counter for bread and a glass jar for cookies. The storage space is used for keeping extra supplies and canned goods and for such utensils as are used infrequently and for portable electrical appliances.

In the north wall over the sink is a set of three casement windows, and in the east wall is one casement window. Although the northern exposure windows furnish sufficient light, we think it advisable to have the east win-



As Mrs. Lauer plans to rearrange matters

dow to light the cabinet and range. This arrangement prevents any deep shadows in any part of the room. Artificial lights will be provided by two main ceiling lights and one auxiliary ceiling light over the sink. The room is really too long to be well lighted by one light in the center, so that by placing one of the main lights near the cupboards and the other near the cabinet and range adequate light is obtained. The auxiliary light is placed directly over the sink. The main lights are controlled from three places, one control beside the dining room door, one beside the kitchen door, and the third at the light itself. Special electrical connections are made for the re-

knives, 1 two-tined fork—3 inches, 1 three-tined fork—4 inches, 1 set of measuring spoons, 3 teaspoons, 5 tablespoons, 1 cork-screw, 1 bottle opener, 2 can openers, 1 grapefruit knife, 1 apple corer, 2 wire strainers—3 inches in diameter and 6 inches in diameter, 1 workboard for chopping, etc., 12 inches by 12 inches, 1 roll of wax paper and 1 nest of 5 mixing bowls, 1 pint to 2½ quarts.

Then near the range on a small shelf or at the range itself I have all the things I use every day such as:

1 set of salt and pepper shakers, 1 ladle, 1 potato masher, 1 tea pot, 1 coffee-making appliance, 4 fry pans, 4 inches and 6 inches and 2-10 inch ones, the big, 10 inch pans I keep in the storage cup-

(Continued on Page 18).

Candy For Christmas

Wholesome Fruits Temper the Richness of Holiday Sweets

THE excitement of making candies for the Christmas celebrations is part of the happy "busy-ness" that properly belongs to mother and children alike. But since candy is a very concentrated, rich food, it is wise to introduce fruits where possible. Stuffed dates or raisins, apple paste and similar confections somewhat take the "curse" off the sweets made entirely of sugar. Here are other unusual recipes.

Peanut Butter Penoe

Boil three cups brown sugar, one-third cup canned peanut butter, two tablespoons butter, and one cup milk to the soft ball stage (236°). Cool, beat until creamy, add one-half cup salted peanuts and one-half teaspoon vanilla flavoring and pour out onto a buttered platter. Cut in squares.

Chocolate Caramels

Mix together two cups sugar, one cup corn syrup, one cup condensed milk, one cup milk, one-half cup butter, three squares chocolate and cook, stirring constantly, to the hard ball stage, 244° F. Add one teaspoon vanilla, and pour into buttered pan. Cool, mark and cut in squares. Wrap in waxed paper.

Cocoon Burrs

Run one cup dates and one cup figs through the food grinder. Moisten hands with cold water, then knead the mixture into a uniform mass. Shape into small acorn or burr shapes. Toast moist, canned cocoonut to a golden brown in the oven, then roll each acorn or burr in it until well coated.

Pineapple Creams

Boil two cups sugar, two-thirds cup milk and one-fourth cup butter, without stirring, to the thread stage. Add one teaspoon lemon juice and color

a pale green with vegetable coloring. Cool and beat very stiff. Add one-half cup crushed pineapple, four tablespoons chopped Maraschino cherries and four tablespoons chopped mint cherries all of which have been very well drained. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased sheet. It is very important to have the fruit drained very dry before adding to the candy.

Cocoon Divinity

Boil three cups granulated sugar, one cup white corn syrup, one cup water together until it spins a thread. Remove one cup of this syrup and stand aside. Boil remaining syrup to the crack stage. Beat two egg whites stiffly, and slowly add first the first

30 cents, postpaid; in yellow wax transfer form.

The same design, stamped on best quality black felt, 12 by 36 inches, which is enough material for the bag

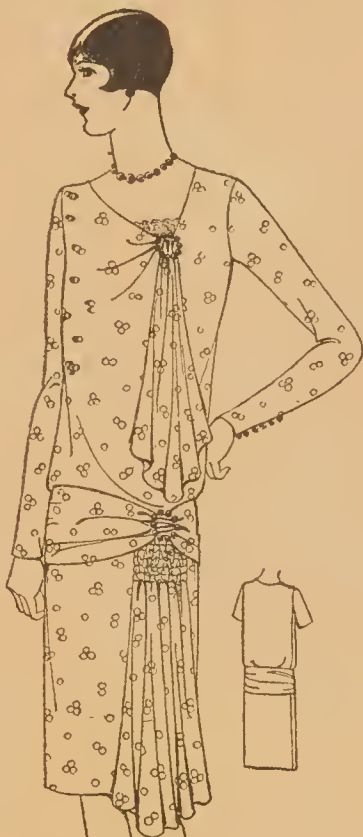


30 Cents for No. 539

and handles, with the colored felt swatches for the face and arms, bonnet and watering pot, is included in No. 540, at \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 541, \$1.15, postpaid, is the same design stamped on felt 15 by 36 inches for a pillow. Of course by the use of pattern No. 539 you can stamp the design on your own material, dark linen, homespun, or velvet. Instructions for making come with every order. Odds and ends of yarn may be used, or we offer the yarn assortment of eight colors for 40 cents.

Youthful Effect



2598

PATTERN 2598 with its jabot frill, snug hip and uneven hemline satisfies the demands of style and service in every respect. The pretty printed velvets, silk crepes or georgettes are suited admirably to such a pattern. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

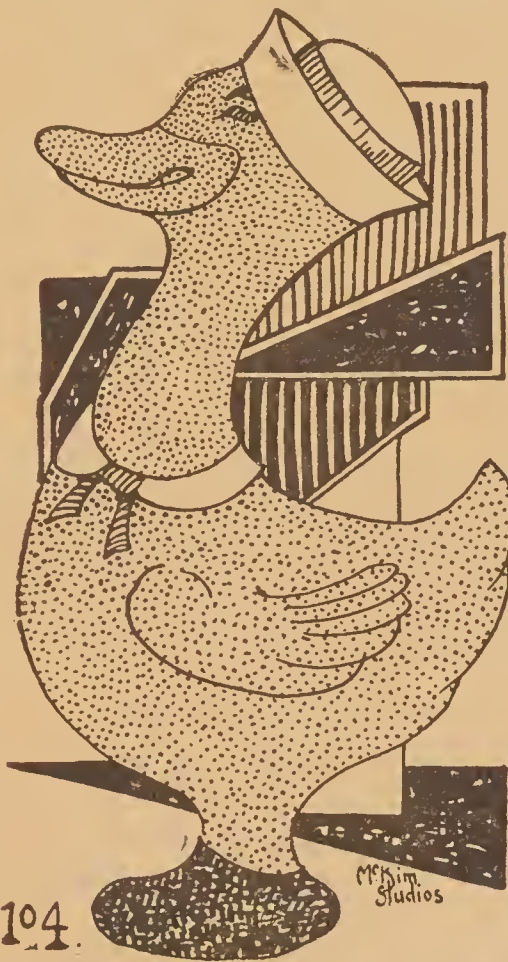
cup of syrup then the remainder, beating constantly. As the candy becomes stiff, add contents of one can of moist cocoonut and one teaspoon almond extract. Divide the candy in two parts, coloring one pink and one a pale green. Drop by spoonfuls on waxed paper. Or spread a layer of the pink in a buttered pan, then pour the green on top of it; press the two together firmly and when slightly hardened, cut into squares.

Smart Felt Bag or Pillow

ON this sewing bag (or pillow), a quaint little miss in ribbon ruffles, lace pantalets, felt bonnet and wool embroidery poses aghast before a bumblebee. Old-fashioned flowers bloom in the simplest of wool stitches, completing a bag that's jolly to make and even more delightful to own. It is No. 539,

Cuddle Duck

NOT to overlook the youngest member of the family, we offer a Cuddle Duck that is 12 inches high, and curved just right to nestle in a little sleepy arm. He is on fast color yellow gingham of smooth firm weave, and has



No. 104 for 50 Cents

white hat and black boot appliques. Black and white embroidery floss is included, the white for his collar and black for all outlining. Both sides are stamped so if you cared to use plain backs, two gifts could be made from one order. The number is 104, at 50 cents, postpaid.

Enclose remittance with order, and address to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

To loosen the top of glass fruit cans, which seem so often inclined to stick turn the can top side down into a pan of boiling water. Have water about two inches deep. After a few moments, the top can easily be removed. If not throw out the cooled water and use another boiling one. Seldom are two such applications required.—Clarice Raymond.

The Popular Useful Blouse



2612

BLOUSE PATTERN 2612 offers a wonderful opportunity for brightening up an otherwise dull costume. Made of the new metal cloths or of bright georgette, the small or slender figure would have a stunning blouse to wear with a skirt of dull silk or velvet. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

(Continued on Page 18)



A housecleaning hint...

Wherever housecleaning calls for soap-and-water, take advantage of the extra help of Fels-Naptha. [You see, Fels-Naptha brings you two excellent cleaners instead of one. Golden soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha. And it's only natural that two cleaners working hand in hand get the dirt out with less work on your part. That's why, for painted woodwork, floors, windows, etc., as well as for the family wash—

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

BUY IT BY THE CARTON OF TEN BARS

Home-Made, but Ends Bad Cough In a Hurry

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Put this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and soothes away the inflammation. At the same time it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in obstinate bronchial coughs and "flu" coughs.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

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Write for 50 Sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. ST. NICHOLAS SEAL CO., Dept. 334-A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

with this in mind that I have planned

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

Besides, beyond those blue summits were the Turners and the school-master and Jack, waiting for him, and he forgot hunger and weariness as he trod on eagerly toward them. That night, he stayed in a mountain-cabin, and while the contrast of the dark room, the crowding children, the slovenly dress, and the coarse food was strangely disagreeable, along with the strange new shock came the thrill that all this meant hills and home. It was about three o'clock of the fourth day that, tramping up the Kentucky River, he came upon a long, even stretch of smooth water, from the upper end of which two black boulders were thrust out of the stream, and with a keener thrill he realized that he was nearing home. He recalled seeing those rocks as the raft swept down the river, and the old Squire had said that they were named after oxen—"Billy and Buck." Opposite the rocks he met a mountaineer.

"How fer is it to Uncle Joel Turner's?"

"A leetle the rise o' six miles, I reckon."

The boy was faint with weariness, and those six miles seemed a dozen. Idea of distance is vague among the mountaineers, and two hours of weary travel followed, yet nothing that he recognized was in sight. Once a bend of the river looked familiar, but when he neared it, the road turned steeply from the river and over a high bluff, and the boy started up with a groan. He meant to reach the summit before he stopped, to rest, but in sheer pain, he dropped a dozen paces from the top and lay with his tongue, like a dog's, between his lips.

The top was warm, but a chill was rising from the fast-darkening shadows below him. The rim of the sun was about to brush the green tip of a mountain across the river, and the boy rose in a minute, dragged himself on to the point where, rounding a big rock, he dropped again with a thumping heart and a reeling brain. There it was—old Joel's cabin in the pretty valley below—old Joel's cabin—home! Smoke was rising from the chimney, and that far away it seemed that Chad could smell frying bacon. There was the old barn, and he could make out one of the boys feeding stock and another chopping wood—was that the school-master? There was the huge form of old Joel at the fence talking with a neighbor. He was gesticulating as though angry, and the old mother came to the door as the neighbor moved away with a shuffling gait that the boy knew belonged to the Dillon breed. Where was Jack? Jack! Chad sprang to his feet and went down the hill on a run. He climbed the orchard fence breaking the top-rail in his eagerness, and as he neared the house, he gave a shrill yell. A scarlet figure flashed like a flame out of the door, with an answering cry, and the Turners followed:

"Why, boy," roared old Joel. "Mammy, hit's Chad!"

Dolph dropped an armful of feed. The man with the axe left it stuck in a log, and each man shouted:

"Chad!"

The mountaineers are an undemonstrative race, but Mother Turner took the boy in her arms and the rest crowded around, slapping him on the back and all asking questions at once—Dolph and Rube and Tom. Yes, and there was the school-master—every face was almost tender with love for the boy. But where was Jack?

"Where's—where's Jack?" said Chad.

Old Joel changed face—looking an-

gry; the rest were grave. Only the old mother spoke:

"Jack's all right."

"Oh," said Chad, but he looked anxious.

Melissa inside heard. He had not asked for her, and with the sudden choking of a nameless fear she sprang out the door to be caught by the school-master, who had gone around the corner to look for her.

"Lemme go," she said fiercely, breaking his hold and darting away, but stopping, when she saw Chad in the doorway, looking at her with a shy smile.

"Howdy, Melissa!"

The girl stared at him mildly and made no answer, and a wave of shame

have known the sound of his master's footsteps, and when Chad threw open the door, Jack sprang the length of his tether to meet him and was jerked to his back. Again and again he sprang, barking, as though beside himself, while Chad stood at the door, looking sorrowfully at him.

"Down, Jack!" he said sternly, and Jack dropped obediently, looking straight at his master with honest eyes and whimpering like a child.

"Jack," said Chad, "did you kill that sheep?" This was all strange conduct for his little master, and Jack looked wondering and dazed, but his eyes never wavered or blinked. Chad could not long stand those honest eyes.

"No," he said, fiercely—"no, little

free: if guilty—then the dog should be handed over to the sheriff, to be shot at sundown. Joel agreed.

It was a strange procession that left the gate of the Turner cabin next morning. Old Joel led the way, mounted, with "ole Sal," his rifle, across his saddle-bow. Behind him came Mother Turner and Melissa on foot and Chad with his rifle over his left shoulder, and leading Jack by a string with his right hand. Behind them slouched Tall Tom with his rifle and Dolph and Rube, each with a huge old-fashioned horse-pistol swinging from his right hip. Last rode the school-master. The cabin was left deserted—the hospitable door held closed by a deer-skin latch caught to a wooden pin outside.

It was a strange humiliation to Jack thus to be led along the highway, like a criminal going to the gallows. There was no power on earth that could have moved him from Chad's side, other than the boy's own command—but old Joel had sworn that he would keep the dog tied and the old hunter always kept his word. He had sworn, too, that Jack should have a fair trial. Therefore, the guns—and the school-master walked with his hands behind him and his eyes on the ground: he feared trouble.

Half a mile up the river and to one side of the road, a space of some thirty feet square had been cut into a patch of rhododendron and filled with rude benches of slabs—in front of which was a rough platform on which sat a homemade, cane-bottomed chair. Except for the opening from the road, the space was walled with a circle of living green through which the sun dappled the benches with quivering disks of yellow light—and, high above, great poplars and oaks arched their mighty heads. It was an open-air "meeting-house" where the circuit-rider preached during his summer circuit and there the trial was to take place.

Already a crowd was idling, whitening, gossiping in the road, when the Turner cavalcade came in sight—and for ten miles up and down the river people were coming in for the trial.

"Mornin', gentlemen," said old Joel, gravely.

"Mornin'," answered several, among whom was the Squire, who eyed Joel's gun and the guns coming up the road.

"Squirrel-huntin'?" he asked and, as the old hunter did not answer, he added sharply:

"Air you afeerd, Joel Turner, that you ain't a-goin' to git justice from me?"

"I don't keer whar it comes from," said Joel grimly—"but I'm a-goin' to have it."

It was plain that the old man not only was making no plea for sympathy but was alienating the little he had: and what he had was very little—for who but a lover of dogs can give full sympathy to his kind? And, then, Jack was believed to be guilty. It was curious to see how each Dillon shrank unconsciously as the Turners gathered—all but Jerry, one of the giant twins. He always stood his ground—fearing not man, nor dog—nor devil.

Ten minutes later, the Squire took his seat on the platform, while the circuit-rider squatted down beside him. The crowd, men and women and children, took the rough benches. To one side sat and stood the Dillons, old Tad and little Tad, Daws, Nance, and others of the tribe. Straight in front of the Squire gathered the Turners about Melissa and Chad and Jack as a centre—with Jack squatted on his haunches foremost of all, facing the Squire with grave dignity and looking at none else

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard-fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He suffers humiliation at the hands of the neighbors and starts for "Kingdom Come" on foot.

and confusion swept over the boy as his thoughts flashed back to a little girl in a black cap and on a black pony, and he stood reddening and helpless. There was a halloo at the gate. It was old Squire Middleton and the circuit-rider, and old Joel went toward them with a darkening face.

"Why, hello, Chad," the Squire said. "You back again?"

He turned to Joel.

"Look hyeh, Joel. Thar hain't no use o' your buckin' agin' yo' neighbors and harborin' a sheep-killin' dog." Chad started and looked from one face to another—slowly but surely making out the truth.

"You never seed the dawg afore last spring. You don't know that he hain't a sheep-killer."

"It's a life—a lie," Chad cried, hotly, but the school-master stopped him.

"Hush, Chad," he said, and he took the boy inside and told him Jack was in trouble. A Dillon sheep had been found dead on a hill-side. Daws Dillon had come upon Jack leaping out of the pasture, and Jack had come home with his muzzle bloody. Even with this overwhelming evidence, old Joel stanchly refused to believe the dog was guilty and ordered old man Dillon off the place. A neighbor had come over, then another, and another, until old Joel got livid with rage.

"That dawg mought eat a dead sheep but he never would kill a live onc, and if you kill him, by —, you've got to kill me fust."

Now there is no more unneighborly or unchristian act for a farmer than to harbor a sheep-killing dog. So the old Squire and the circuit-rider had come over to show Joel the grievous error of his selfish, obstinate course, and, so far, old Joel had refused to be shown. All of his sons sturdily upheld him and little Melissa fiercely—the old mother and the school-master alone remaining quiet and taking no part in the dissension.

"Have they got Jack?"

"No, Chad," said the school-master. "He's safe—tied up in the stable." Chad started out, and no one followed but Melissa. A joyous bark that was almost human came from the stable as Chad approached for the dog must

doggie, no—no!" And Chad dropped on his knees and took Jack in his arms and hugged him to his breast.

* * *

XIII

ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE

BY degrees the whole story was told Chad that night. Now and then the Turners would ask him about his stay in the Bluegrass, but the boy would answer as briefly as possible and come back to Jack. Before going to bed, Chad said he would bring Jack into the house:

"Somebody might pizen him," he explained, and when he came back, he startled the circle about the fire:

"Whar's Whizzer?" he asked, sharply. "Who's seen Whizzer?"

Then it developed that no one had seen the Dillon dog—since the day before the sheep was found dead near a ravine at the foot of the mountain in a back pasture. Late that afternoon Melissa had found Whizzer in that very pasture when she was driving old Betsy, the brindle, home at milking-time. Since then, no one of the Turners had seen the Dillon dog. That, however, did not prove that Whizzer was not at home. And yet,

"I'd like to know whar Whizzer is now!" said Chad, and, after, at old Joel's command, he had tied Jack to a bedpost—an outrage that puzzled the dog sorely—the boy threshed his bed for an hour—trying to think out a defence for Jack and wondering if Whizzer might not have been concerned in the death of the sheep.

It is hardly possible that what happened, next day, could happen anywhere except among simple people of the hills. Briefly, the old Squire and the circuit-rider had brought old Joel to the point of saying, the night before that he would give Jack up to be killed, if he could be proven guilty. But the old hunter cried with an oath:

"You've got to prove him guilty." And thereupon the Squire said he would give Jack every chance that he would give a man—he would try him; each side could bring in witnesses; old Joel could have a lawyer if he wished, and Jack's case would go before a jury. If pronounced innocent Jack should go

(Continued on Page 18)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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BRONZE TURKEYS—PUREBRED. Cockerels weighing 25 lbs. under six months and pullets of corresponding weight. Shipping prices \$18 and \$12 respectively. MULFORD DE FOREST, Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

CHAMPION NARRAGANSETTS, at New York and Maryland State Fairs, Royal Winter Fair, Canada. Big husky toms \$10 and \$12; hens \$8 and \$8. MRS. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, New York.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, vigorous and healthy. Won two first prizes at Jefferson County Fair 1923. Young toms \$9 to \$25, hens \$7 to \$15. MRS. HOWARD STEINMILLER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

ENERGETIC MEN in every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

EVERY HOME A PROSPECT: make big money, employ crew; sell dependable trees, shrubbery; all or part time; landscape service; experience not essential; full cooperation; com. paid weekly; we deliver, collect. Write WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Desk A, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, New York State (Nurserymen for 75 years) need live wire salesmen. Part or full time. An excellent opportunity. Write for particulars.

CHARLTON NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable man to take orders this winter in his vicinity for its "first-prizewinning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees, etc. Two year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. No experience or investment necessary. Part or full time. Pay weekly. Write today.

AUCTIONEERS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT HOME—Every student successful. SCHOOL, Box 707, Davenport, Iowa.

FARMS FOR SALE

DEL-MAR-VA-THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST.—Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid low-priced productive land farms, town and waterfront homes. No snow. Little freezing. Hand-some descriptive booklet, FREE. Address 149 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

POULTRY FARM—5 acres, complete equipment and stock, capacity 1500. House 6 rooms, all improvements. Barn, fruit, grapes, berries. A. C. FENN, Toms River, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

THREE GOOD FARMS for sale. One of 156 acres, 8 room house, running water, bath, new basement barn, silo, 30 head stock, 2 horses, tractor, all tools and crops, hen house for 800 hens. Price \$11,000. Cash \$3,000 balance terms. One of 150 acres, basement barn, hen house for 400 hens, good 8 room house, running water at house and milk house, cherries, plums, grapes, pears, apples, ¾ mile to town, high school, railroad, etc. Price \$3,500. Cash \$1,000, balance terms. One of 25 acres nearly new house, cow barn, horse barn, plenty of fruit on improved road ¼ mile to school, 3 miles to town. Price \$1,750, first payment \$800, balance terms. SHEFF & LINGEE, So. New Berlin, New York.

HELP WANTED

Female

WIDOW WITH SMALL CHILD wants position as housekeeper. Write Box 475, care A.A.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofing, paint. Send for price list. WINKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT from growers and roast them yourself, 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. \$40.00. Prompt shipment. Reference, this paper. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Franklin.

BARRELS of slightly damaged crockery, hotel china-ware, cookingware, glassware, pottery. Write SWASEY COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

PURE EXTRACTED BUCKWHEAT honey, 5 lb. pail, 90c post paid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, New York.

HAVE YOU EVER considered weaving rugs at home to make money? An enjoyable business, now more profitable than ever. Our new catalog will interest you. Write for it today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding care and breeding with symptom chart. POLK MILLER PRODUCT CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

PURE HONEY, Satisfaction guaranteed, 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; buckwheat \$1.50. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—APPLES, sprayed, Delicious, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Pewaukee, Wagner, and Fellwater or Pound Sweet. RAY D. LEVAN, Catawissa, R.I., Pa.

XMAS NECKTIES—We are offering four four-in-hand neckties in assorted colors for only \$1.65. Remittance with order. Money back guaranteed. DEPOSIT NOVELTY CO., Deposit, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed, postpaid \$1.00. 25 Trap tags 30c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO 10 pounds \$1.50. Chewing 10 pounds \$2.50. Send no money; I trust you ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet, chewing 3 pounds 75c; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or SMOKING tobacco—5 lbs. \$1.25, 10-\$2.00; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

GINSENG SEED FOR SALE—Raw furs, calf, deer-skins, hides and wool wanted. Write. R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

FURS—HIDES will bring the best prices when shipped here. Write for prices, market information, tags. No lot too small or large. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED RAW FURS—Ginseng, beaver castors, minks, raccoons. We sell traps, guns, trappers supplies retail at wholesale prices. Free literature STERN'S FUR CO., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Let Us Help Sell Your Farm

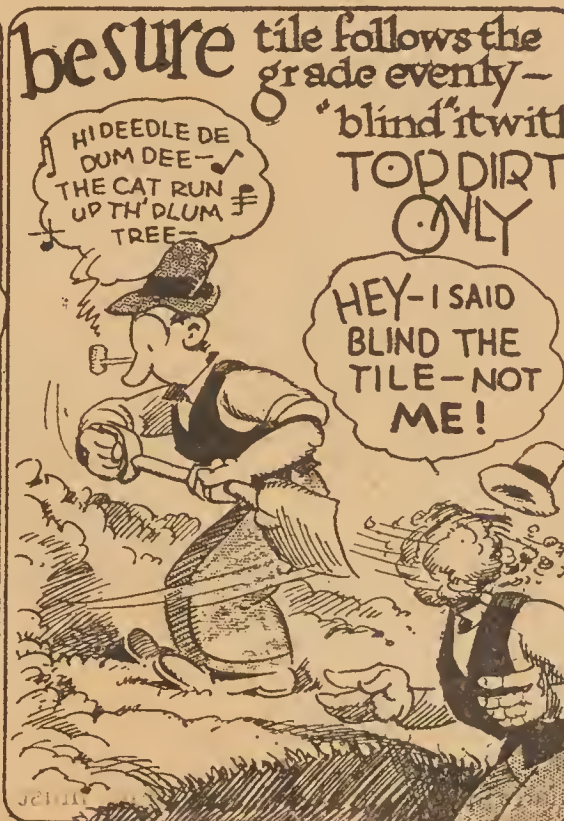
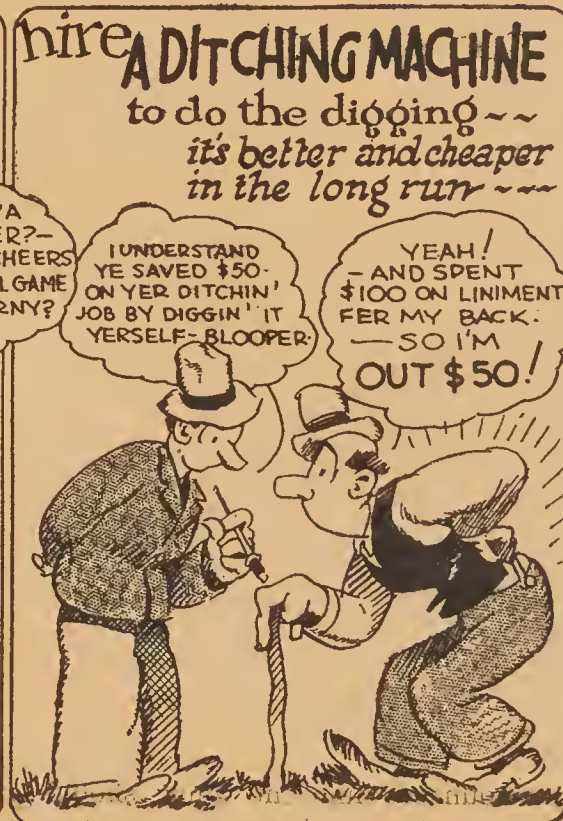
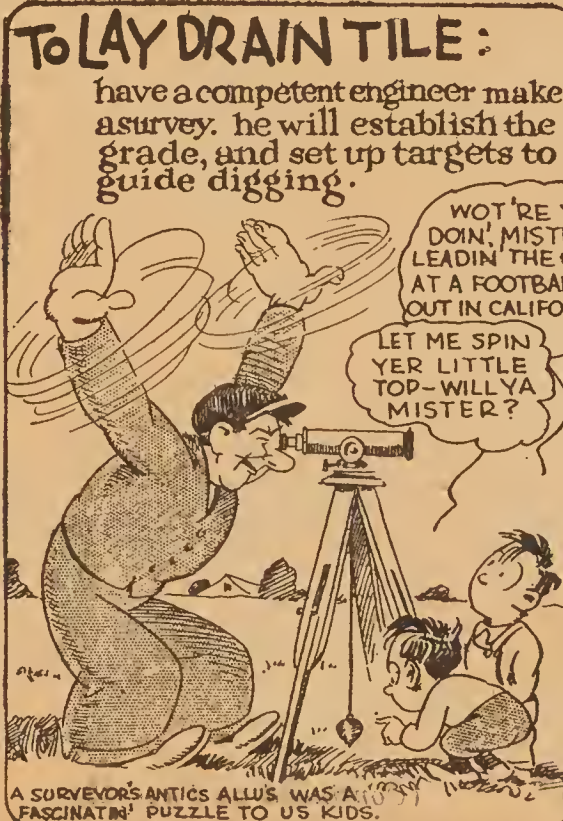
Send us all the facts and we will submit copy and prices for advertising.

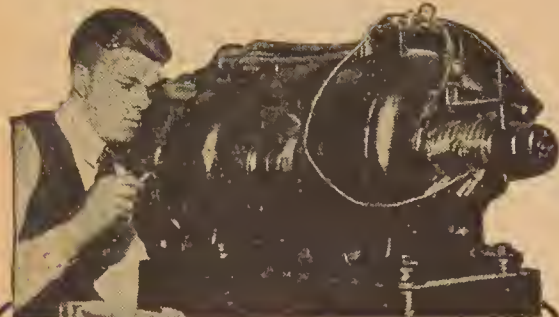
Address
CLASSIFIED ADV. DEPT.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461-4th Ave., New York City

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Lay Drain Tile

By Ray Inman





Learn Electricity

In 12 Weeks—In the Great Shops of Coyne
The whole world of electricity is open to the Coyne-trained man because the COYNE big, newly enlarged course is *complete* and trains you BY ACTUAL WORK on a vast outlay of electrical equipment. **No Books—No Classes—Start Any Time.**

Not a Correspondence School
We don't make you a mere "paper" electrician. You become a *real* EXPERT through actual work at COYNE. **You Don't Need Advanced Education** or experience! Any man who is ambitious and willing can learn at Coyne.

Earn \$200 to \$300 a Month
No books or useless theory. You are trained on everything from door bells to power plants, everything to make you a \$50 to \$200 a week COYNE-trained EXPERT.

Write Today Send for big free book, special FREE R. R. fare offer, details of FREE Life Membership and two FREE courses, including Radio. Write today.
COYNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
500 S. Paulina St., Dept. 98-07 Chicago, Ill.

COYNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, H. C. Lewis, Pres.
500 S. Paulina St., Dept. 98-07 Chicago, Ill.
Please send me your Free, Illustrated Book on Electricity and Coyne. No obligation. Give details of special offer too.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

"STAMMERING" Its Cause and Cure

You can be quickly cured if you stammer. Send 10 cents, coin or stamps, for 288 page cloth bound book on Stammering and Stuttering. It tells how I cured myself after Stammering and Stuttering for 20 years.
BENJAMIN N. BOGUE

10819 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis

First Prize Letter in Kitchen Contest

(Continued from Page 14)

board), 2 double boilers, 1½ pint and 2 quart (also keep large boiler there), 3 lipped saucepans with cover, 1 pint, 1½ pints, 1 quart, 1 basting spoon, 1 fat thermometer, 1 candy thermometer, 1 oven thermometer, 1 tea kettle, and 1 flour dredger, 1 quart.

I use a corner, nearest the sink, of my built-in cupboard for my "clean up" equipment such as:

Steel wool, soap—cake and flake, 1 soap shaker, 1 dish pan*, 10 quart capacity, When I have my dishwashing machine I can do away with some of these things. The ones I have are: after... 1 dish drainer*, 2 vegetable brushes, 1 straight sided covered vegetable pan, 4 quarts, 2 colanders, 2 funnels, small and large size.

Above the sink and to the side is the towel rack. Under the sink is the "katch all", a sanitary under-the-sink strainer which is fastened to the sink drain pipe. On the floor between the sink and the cupboard is a waste paper can.

In the storage cupboards I keep all the bigger and less used equipment such as:

2 square cake tins, 10 inches by 10 inches, 4 oblong cake pans, 8 inches by 4 inches, 2 layer cake pans, 9 inches; 2 cookie sheets, 15 inches by 12 inches; 2 griddles, 12 inches; 4 pie plates, 10 inches—2 each of pyrex and granite; 1 roasting pan, 15 inches by 10 inches; 1 wire cake cooler, 1 food chopper, 1 potato ricer, 1 rolling pin, 1 deep frying kettle with basket to fit, 1 electric waffle iron, 1 electric grill, 1 plate, 10 inches; 1 electric iron, 1 electric percolator, 3 saucepans, 1 quart, 1½ quarts, 2½ quarts; 2 kettles, 6 quarts, 10 quarts; 1 Dutch oven.

For the refrigerator I have,
1 nest of 3 refrigerator dishes for left overs, 1 butter jar, 1 ice pick, 1 wooden mallet and heavy ice bag.

The household scales are kept on the counter of the built-in cupboard.

The ice cream freezer is kept in the back entryway. I hope to be able to do away with it when I have my new electric refrigerator, as I can make my frozen desserts in it. I have a medium size box which I use for my tool chest in which I keep:

1 screw driver, 1 hammer, 1 small monkey wrench, 1 pair of pliers, 1 folding rule, assortment of nails and screws, 1 ball of string and one ball of twine. This is my personal tool chest with orders to be used by no one but me. This is placed on a shelf in the back entry out of reach.

There are still many utensils I would like. Some of them are:

Electric mixing and beating machine, 1 spatula, 7 inch blade; 1 broad spatula, blade 2½ inches by 6 inches; 1 utility plate, 12 inches in diameter; 1 tube cake pan, 1 jelly mold, 1 set of fancy cooky cutters, 1 pyrex bean pot.

I forgot to mention that I keep my bread in a covered crock because it stays fresh longer; this is placed next to the scales on the counter. For my cookies I have a large covered glass jar next to the bread. The cake I

keep in the cake drawer of the kitchen cabinet.—MRS. FREDERICK LAUER.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 16)

save, occasionally, the old hunter or his little master.

To the right stood the sheriff with his rifle, and on the outskirts hung the school-master. Quickly the old Squire chose a jury—giving old Joel the opportunity to object as he called each man's name. Old Joel objected to none, for every man called, he knew, was more friendly to him than to the Dillons: and old Tad Dillon raised no word of protest, for he knew his case was clear. Then began the trial, and any soul that was there would have shuddered could he have known how that trial was to divide neighbor against neighbor, and mean death and bloodshed for half a century after the trial itself was long forgotten.

The first witness, old Tad—long, lean, stooping, crafty—had seen the sheep rushing wildly up the hill-side "bout crack o' day," he said, and had sent Daws up to see what the matter was. Daws had shouted back:

"That damned Turner dog has killed one o' our sheep. Thar he comes now. Kill him!" And old Tad had rushed in-doors for his rifle and had taken a shot at Jack as he leaped into the road and loped for home. Just then a stern, thick little voice rose from behind Jack:

"Hit was a God's blessin' fer you that you didn't hit him."

The Squire glared down at the boy and old Joel said, kindly:

"Hush, Chad."

Old Dillon had then gone down to the Turners and asked them to kill the dog, but old Joel had refused.

"Whar was Whizzer?" Chad asked, sharply.

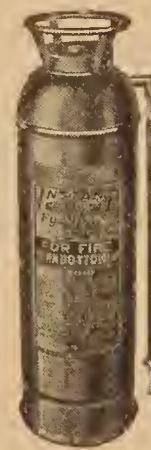
"You can't axe that question," said the Squire. "Hit's er-er-irrelevant."

(To be Continued Next Week)

Dairymen who wish to study the market side of their business or who wish to have figures at hand so that they can refer to them readily will find Bulletin 214, "Statistics Relative to the Dairy Industry in New York State 1927" a big help. This bulletin may be secured by writing to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y.

Before Spring Planting you can make \$600 CASH

You can earn \$300 a month in spare time by acting as our factory appointed representative in your locality to aid us in national fight against farm fires. The man we appoint must be able to make inspections of homes, farm buildings, stores, filling stations and warehouses under our directions. *No experience needed*—we give you full instructions and training FREE and give you authority to make inspections. Appointment must be made at ONCE. See coupon below.



AMAZING DISCOVERY

Prevents Farm Fires

Most vital achievement of modern chemistry *absorbs* fire, as a sponge absorbs water. This amazing fluid puts out fire, three times quicker than any other known extinguisher—it operates at forty degrees below zero—shoots its fire-absorbing stream 40 to 50 feet—

extinguishes Wood and General fires, also Oil, Grease and Paint fires—approved by Underwriters' Laboratories. So great is the discovery and so great is the demand that we must have more representatives at once!

I NEED 100 FARM REPRESENTATIVES AT ONCE

This is a lifetime position for the man we appoint in your locality. This big income may be yours every month, year in and year out.

Louis George, Illinois, makes \$10,000 a year. L. D. Payne, Iowa, earned over \$4,500 his first 200 days. Hundreds of others making \$250 to \$600 extra money every month. Equip the Schools, Filling Stations, Warehouses, Stores, Garages, and Farm Buildings in your district and make from \$200 to \$300 extra money each month.

Biggest Opportunities In Your Neighborhood

Everywhere, FYR-FYTER is recognized as the world's most efficient fire extinguisher—everywhere, Fyr-Fyter men are making from \$300 to \$1,000 a month. But, no territory holds so many possibilities as rural districts.

In your neighborhood there are hundreds of lives, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, machinery, livestock and crops that are absolutely unprotected against fire. Think what desolation a farm fire can cause—then you will see what great possibilities are waiting for you here! Show your neighbors how to be protected against their deadliest enemy, FIRE and earn from \$100 to \$300 extra money in your spare hours.

ACT NOW—

Big Income Before Spring

Never before has such an opportunity been opened for wide-awake farm or small town representatives. Send coupon at once for our generous plan—Mail today to

RAY C. HAHN

FYR-FYTER CO.

64-M Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

CLIP AND MAIL

Ray C. Hahn,
FYR-FYTER COMPANY,
64-M Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

Send at once full details of \$300 a month proposition.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____



"MRS. FISHNOODLE TOLD ME SHE'S BEEN HAVIN' SOME X-RAY PICTURES TAKEN OF HERSELF AN' YOU KNOW THEY'RE TERRIBLE EXPENSIVE AND THE WIDOW'LL FIND IT AIN'T SO EASY TO CATCH A HUSBAND WITH FANCY PHOTOGRAPHS THESE DAYS."—JUDGE.

When in
Chicago
Stop at the
**MORRISON
HOTEL**
Tallest in the World
46 Stories High

The New Morrison, when completed, will be the largest and tallest hotel in the world, containing 3,400 rooms

Closest in the city to offices, theatres, stores and railroad stations

Rooms \$2.50 up
all outside, each with bath, running ice water and Servidor

FIXED PRICE MEALS
Club Breakfast 35c to 75c
Business Men's Luncheon 80c
Table D'Hote Dinner \$1.25

Garage privileges for every guest

MORRISON HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
ONE TERRACE GARDEN CHICAGO'S WONDER
CLARK AND MADISON STREETS
IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO



About Signing Notes

ONE successful New York State farmer long ago made a rule never to sign another man's note regardless of friendship or blood ties. On certain occasions he has loaned money taking the borrower's note for it and in cases of extreme need he has even gone to the bank, giving his own note to the bank and taking a friend's note in return.

We believe there is good psychology back of this rule and we are passing it to our readers. Signing another

many people are coming to Vineland utterly unfitted with capital and experience to purchase a commercial egg farm and start right in to make money."

Charity Appeal Stopped

THE Light House Rug Co., Chicago, which has frequently had its salesmen in Rochester, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the use of the term "light house" as a corporate or trade name. The Commission found that the term "light house" implied that the company's products were made by blind people, which is not the case.

Salesmen for the company working in Rochester always left the impression that the rugs were made by blind people and that profits realized on the rugs accrued to the blind.

Fails to Answer Letters

I shipped two cases of eggs to Willard A. Stoops of Aliquippa, Penna., on July 3rd. I received pay for this all right. I shipped three cases two days later, but have received no check from him for this. I have written him by Registered letter so he must have received it, but have had no reply.

WE have written two letters to Mr. Stoops, but have not had the courtesy of a reply from him.

* * *

I would like to have you get payment for me for case of eggs which I shipped to Hirshaut & Bakst, Monticello, N. Y. I shipped three cases and received checks for two of them, but they state they did not receive the third case. The Express Company has given me a duplicate of the delivery record, showing that they have received them and signed for them. We have written to Hirshaut & Bakst and have received no reply.

THIS is not the only complaint we have against Hirshaut & Bakst, but we have had no more success in getting a reply from them recently, than has our subscriber.

Promises

"Will you secure information on the Allied Radio Corporation, 711 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. During the past year I have sent orders to the Hamilton-

Carr Company of the same address and have received my goods. However, early in the summer I sent a letter to them which came back from the Post Office marked 'unclaimed, out of business'. Very recently I received a catalogue from the Allied Radio Corp. which very closely resembles the catalogue of the other Company. My trouble is to decide if they are safe to bother with."

OUR investigation discloses the following facts. First, the promoters of the Hamilton-Carr Company also operated under several other names, namely, the Randolph Radio Corp., Haskell Radio Corp. and Columbia Radio Corp. Complaints against them were so numerous that the case

We Do Not Have a Detective Service

WE have recently received a number of letters from subscribers asking that we take steps to locate persons who have stolen chickens or other farm property. We do not maintain a detective service for our members. We are, however, glad at all times to refer cases to the State Police from whom we have received wonderful cooperation. We are glad to do this, yet we feel that our readers will get even BETTER results by notifying them AT ONCE, thus eliminating the delay of having the request go through the Service Bureau office.

was finally turned over to the Post Office authorities who investigated the Company. Officers of the Company, Simon Wexler and Harry G. Wexler, voluntarily stated that they would discontinue business and that they would not start up under another name and use the same business methods they had used with the other firms.

We now learn that Simon Wexler is listed as President of the Allied Radio Corporation and that several of the directors are with the new concern. However, they have assured the Post Office Department that the plans of operation were designed to eliminate such complaints as those against the Randolph Radio Corp., Haskell Radio Corp. and Columbia Radio Corp. We are willing to let our subscribers decide from the past record of the companies, how much weight should be given to these promises.

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Camden, N. J.

POLICEMAN Joseph Schiller of Camden, N. J., did more than his routine duty in arresting and holding Robert Pfau and Lester Muntz of Riverside, N. J., until he found from headquarters that they were part of the gang of chicken thieves operating around Moorestown. For Schiller's efforts toward arresting, convicting and sentencing to prison these two men, he received the \$25.00 reward given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mr. Schiller did not wait for a complaint to be made to him, but hearing chickens squawking in a car that had stopped in Camden because of a flat tire, he questioned the men in the car about the chickens. He held the men on suspicion until the

chief of police whom he had telephoned could come and identify them as the men who had been stealing chickens for some time.

Pfau and Muntz confessed to having stolen more than 500 chickens in two weeks from at least six farms around Moorestown, two of these farms having been visited twice each. They had also stolen two cars which they drove to Philadelphia and abandoned there. Philadelphia had been their market for the stolen chickens.

After carefully checking up on the details of the case, the reward was sent to Policeman Schiller. Had the chickens been marked with the A.A. Poultry Marker the thieves would have been convicted whether they confessed or not.

NUMBER 19498		NEW YORK, N. Y. <u>September 5th 1928</u>	
Manufacturers Trust Company			
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43 RD STREET			
PAY	<u>Twenty-five Dollars</u>		
TO THE ORDER OF	<u>Joseph Schiller</u>		
	<u>27th & Federal Sts.</u>		
	<u>Camden N. J.</u>		
	AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.		
	<u>Henry Morgenthau, Jr.</u>		

Lack of Service Bureau Sign Costs Man \$25

IN the case of John Leadley of Oswego, N. Y., failure to have a Service Bureau sign posted on his premises at the time a chicken theft occurred there prevented his receiving the American Agriculturist reward of \$25. Every other item in the rules governing the reward had been met by Mr. Leadley. We have sent Mr. Leadley a Service Bureau sign and trust that he will post it for his protection in case he should again lose chickens by theft.

One of the main ideas in this chicken thief campaign is to make the Service Bureau sign mean more as a warning to thieves. Our regularly authorized agents will be glad to post a Service Bureau sign when they call on you or we will send a sign to any subscriber on request.

man's note makes you equally liable with him and if he fails to pay, you must. On the other hand, if you take his note, he alone is liable. There is a chance that he may be financially unable to pay but if he is able, you can legally collect from him.

About Real Estate in the Vineland Area

"Could you give us information about buying a poultry farm in Vineland, N. J. Is there any connection between the Vineland Co-Operative Poultry Association, Inc. and the Vineland Fruit and Poultry Farms Association?"

THERE is no connection between the Vineland Co-Operative Poultry Association, which is a cooperative association of poultrymen, and the Vineland Fruit and Poultry Farm Association, which we understand is a corporation engaged in promoting sales of real estate in the Vineland area.

The Vineland Co-Operative Poultry Association has recently published a year book which contains much in-

We Are Glad to Help

MY check arrived from the mail order company yesterday. Please accept my thanks for your prompt service to us. It was greatly appreciated. Your paper will always be a member of our household. Thank you again.

formation about the Vineland area, a copy of which may be secured by writing to J. E. Rees, Vineland, N. J.

Mr. Herbert Wegner, one of the directors of the Vineland Co-Operative Poultry Association recently wrote us as follows:

"It is the aim of the association to make Vineland the most successful poultry center in the country and we feel that the only way we can do this is to aid the prospective newcomers by letting them know the true conditions in Vineland. For that purpose we have a newcomer's advisory committee, whose report will be found in the Yearbook. Too



The Gift Stores

These
"Farm Service"
Hardware Stores
are Gift
Headquarters

YOU will find a new pleasure and satisfaction in Christmas shopping at your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store. It makes no difference whether you want a twenty-five cent toy or a fine, big gift of some kind—you can find an appropriate article from our big varied stocks. Hardware gifts are useful ones—the kind that are long remembered and best express the real spirit of Christmas. At our stores you'll find such a wide variety of hardware gifts and so many new ideas for holiday presents that you will get more pleasure from holiday shopping than ever before. You will find quality, honest values and low prices at the stores with our "tag" design on the windows. Come early while stocks are most complete.

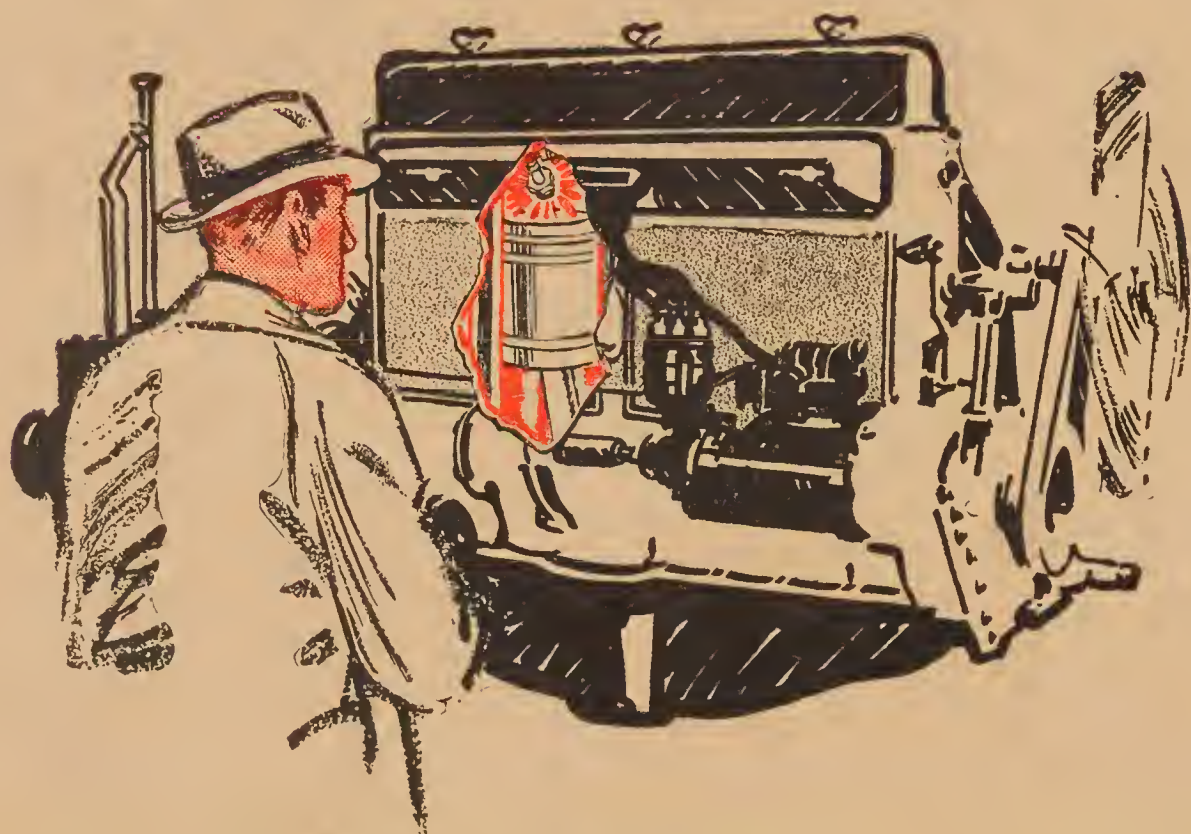
Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Winter Oil facts for farmers

(No. 9)

If you could watch inside your car's engine in cold weather



—you would realize how costly it is for you to use many of the so-called “winter oils.”

These winter oils are made extra-thin in body so that you easily start your car after standing around in the cold. But when your engine gets hot the too-thin oil gets still thinner. In no time at all delicately adjusted working surfaces all through your engine may be exposed to wear and friction. In this way it is very easy for you to take months of wear out of your engine in only a few weeks time.

Rich lubrication vitally important

There is only one way to prevent this unnecessary damage and save yourself money—use an oil that is made to give *rich, thorough lubrication* as well as quick starting.

Such an oil is Gargoyle Mobiloil

Arctic. Mobiloil Arctic has extreme fluidity that gives you a quick, rich spurt of oil to every friction surface the minute you start the engine. As your engine warms up, Mobiloil Arctic's rich “oiliness” coats these surfaces with a cushioning film of oil that prevents metal-to-metal contact.

How to buy

For a large supply it is cheaper to buy the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucet. The Mobiloil dealer will give you a satisfying discount.

Other Mobiloil containers are: 10-gallon steel drums with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy-tipping racks and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

If your car is not mentioned in the Mobiloil Chart on this page consult the Mobiloil dealer's complete list of Winter Recommendations for your car, truck or tractor. You are always sure with

Make this chart your guide

If your automotive equipment is not listed below see complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil “E”).

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ X2, T6W, T6B.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ T & TT.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ S-25W6, 25-W6.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	BB	A
“ (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
“ (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Harvester 32.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
“ (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
“ (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

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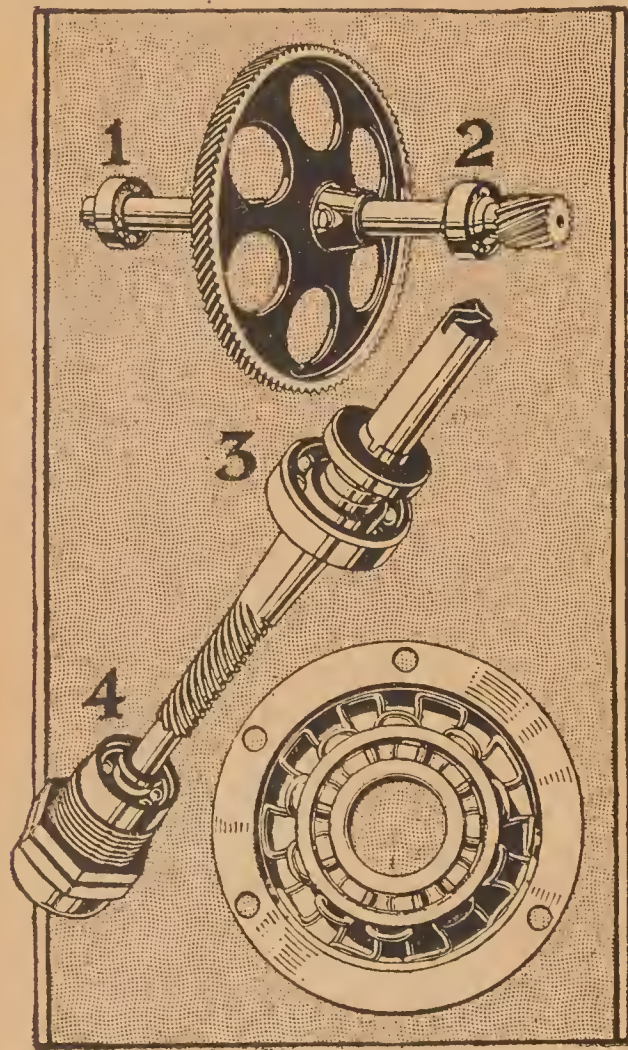
December 8, 1928

Published Weekly



Gloucester—Where Men Go "Down to the Sea in Ships"

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The QUESTION BOX



Protecting Apple Trees from Rodents

What is the best way to protect our young apple trees from rabbits and mice? If only a small number of trees are to be protected they may be wrapped with newspapers, burlap or building paper. To protect a large number of trees, a permanent wrapper such as wood veneer or galvanized hardware cloth is more satisfactory. Galvanized screen of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh may be obtained in rolls 18 inches wide. This is about the right height for the protector.

This screen may be cut in strips wide enough to allow room for the trees to grow, since this kind of protector can be left on the trees for several years. A stove-pipe roller is helpful in rolling the screen in shape to put around the trees. Hogrings clinched at the top, middle, and bottom may be used to hold the cut ends of the wire together. Wire wrappers such as these are more expensive at the start but probably are cheaper in the long run, as they may be left on summer and winter, while paper or veneer wrappers should be removed. If mice are prevalent in the orchard the use of poisoned bait is advised.

Pears for New York State

What varieties of pears would you recommend for commercial planting in New York State?

THE first consideration in choosing pear varieties is resistance to blight. The following are recommended by Dr. Hedrick of the State Experiment Station and are listed in order of ripening: Clapp, Bartlett, Seckel, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc and Winter Nelis.

Set Trees in the Spring

When is the best time to set out fruit trees, in the spring or fall?

IT is usually considered that spring setting is safer. Trees may be set in the fall without loss if they are well cared for and mulched and if the winter is not unusually severe. However, the chance of serious loss is so heavy that spring setting is advised.

Rye Not Advised for Silage

Would it pay to put in rye or barley in the fall and put it in the silo in the spring? What time should it be sown? Will cows eat it and could I get it off in time to plant corn on the same ground. —O. D. H., Pennsylvania.

WE would suggest that you put in a crop of rye this fall. While the season is getting late, nevertheless, it will make a fair growth this fall and should give you some early forage next spring.

In regard to putting the rye in the silo, we hesitate to recommend this practice. Our observation of the practice on dairy farms leads us to believe that it will not prove entirely satisfactory. You will find that rye will make an early spring growth and will afford ample pasture for several weeks, when other grasses are somewhat short. Of course, the cows will eat the rye when placed in the silo but its light texture prevents it from packing in the silo to make a satisfactory feed. It is a common practice in many parts of our territory for farmers to pasture the rye and then plow the ground for corn.

Where can I obtain an authoritative book giving complete radio engineering formulas for calculating capacity, inductance, wavelengths, etc.?

WRITE to the Superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for Circular No. 74, Bureau of Standards. This is a book called "Radio Instruments and Measurements" and costs 60 cents. Other good books are available—see catalogs of technical book publishers.

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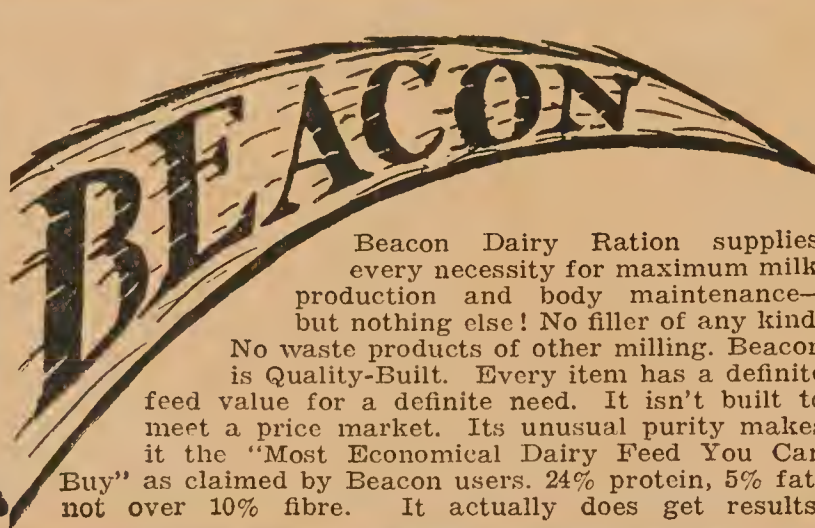
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Cows and Pastures in Great Britain

English System of Management Deserves Study Here

By DR. C. E. LADD

Director of Extension, N. Y. State College of Agriculture

ANY dairy farmer should be particularly interested in the British Isles. If you will list all the breeds of livestock that you can name, you will find that practically all of them came from England or Scotland. The notable exception, of course, is the Holstein breed which originated in Holland and Germany. Today we find all these various breeds of livestock being produced, just as they have been for many years, each in its own county or particular region where it was developed. There is much less mixing up of the breeds than you would find in America.

The most common dairy cow in England is the Shorthorn. You will see her throughout the region about London, north as far as the Scottish border and west as far as Devon and Wales. Shorthorn cows produce the London milk supply, and supply most of the other large cities. They are the same large rugged looking cows that we see among our Shorthorns in America. Some are red and some are partly or all white, but the predominate color is the mottled roan that we used to call "strawberry roan" in the days when many of us called these cattle "Durhams."

To an American dairyman these dual purpose cattle look too beefy. They lack the refined quality of the true dairy breeds. Nevertheless many of them are excellent producers.

Jerseys and Guernseys are seen at their best on their own island homes. Occasional herds of Guernseys, Jer-

seys and Holsteins are scattered throughout England. There seems to be some little effort to popularize Guernsey milk as has been done so successfully in America. This is not common however.

The Holsteins are always known as Fresians and are somewhat different in type from the American Holstein although undoubtedly of the same origin. The British Fresians are just a little shorter, chunkier and beefier than ours. There are some fine producers among them and they seem to be gaining in popularity but their

number is relatively small compared with the Shorthorns.

I was particularly impressed with the Ayrshires in Scotland. The old faults of short teats and fleshy udders have been largely eliminated, much more so, I should judge, than in America. The cattle shows in Scotland are giving a certain amount of weight to production records when judging cattle. The best breeders recognize clearly the damage that was done to the breed by breeding too closely for show points and they have corrected the old faults. The Scottish Ayrshires are wonderful dairy cows giving very large yearly production and using feed very economically. These good Scotch breeders are shipping breeding stock all over the world.

Down in southwestern England, in the county of Devon, is the home of the Red Devon cattle. These were probably the first English cattle imported into the United States. Some of you will remember the old red Devon cows that persisted in a few herds in this state up until the last few years. Perhaps you do not know that there are two distinct types of Devons. The northern part of the county breeds the north Devon cattle. These are beef cattle somewhat smaller, of a fine beef type, and of dark red color. Their dark red color looks so beautiful against the very green pastures that people often refer to them as the "Rubies". In the southern part of the county are found the south

(Continued on Page 8)



Shorthorns on pasture. A dual purpose breed that is gaining considerable attention for milk production.

A Tax Saving for the Farmer

Our Present Method of Tax Collecting is Costly--How It Could Be Improved

By M. SLADE KENDRICK

New York State College of Agriculture

FARMERS in New York could save \$300,000 a year by a few simple changes in the tax collection law. Such a saving would be equal to 33.2 per cent, or one third of all state taxes paid on farm property in New York in 1927.

The present system of tax collection in New York is clumsy and curious. Under it a multitude of local town and school district collectors gather the taxes. For their services of collection they are rewarded by fees. Town collectors receive fees of 1 per cent on all taxes collected within the first 30 days; 5 per cent on taxes collected after this period; and 2 per cent on taxes returned to the county treasurer as unpaid, except in Suffolk, Delaware, Lewis and Herkimer Counties where no fees are paid for returned taxes. Thus town collectors receive twice as much for not collecting and five times as much for collecting late as for collecting on time. School district collectors receive the same fees as town collectors except that they receive no fees for unpaid taxes. Fees for the collection of town and school taxes are not a part of the taxes collected as such, but are in addition to them. With the exception of fees paid for uncollected taxes, their payment is a strictly private matter between the collector and the taxpayer.

The present system of tax collection in New York is costly. The writer obtained tax collection costs in 160 towns and in 52 school districts in New York. Although collectors in these towns and school districts were under no obligation to give an account of their fees, they were so public-spirited that they were willing to tell their

fees and then have this information used in a study of tax collection. The cost of collection in these towns and school districts, including all costs necessary for a comparison with county treasurer cost of collection, is 1.71 per cent of the total paid by taxpayers. A study of 91 counties in 18 of the states when the county

treasurer collects shows that taxes are collected in these counties at an average cost of 0.78 per cent. The difference between the 1.71 per cent cost in New York and the 0.78 per cent cost in counties where the treasurer collects is significant but by no means expresses all of the difference in cost under the two systems of collection. An arrangement of the taxes collected in order of the amount collected indicates a wide difference

in the trend of costs. In New York the percentage cost of collection remains the same no matter how great the increase in taxes collected. Under the inflexible fee system in New York this could not be otherwise: 1 per cent, 2 per cent and 5 per cent are always 1 per cent, 2 per cent and 5 per cent. In the 91 counties where the county treasurer collects the trend of percentage cost of collection is sharply and continuously downward with increases in the amount of taxes collected. A large tax total is collected at much lower percentage cost than a small tax total.

This suggests that in a state where large county collections are the rule the cost of collection should be low. Ohio is such a state. The Ohio Tax Commission finds that general property taxes in Ohio are collected by county treasurers at an average cost of 0.36 per cent. It was on this basis that the annual saving of \$300,000 to New York farmers was figured. If general property taxes can be collected as cheaply in New York as in Ohio such a saving is entirely possible. (In computing this saving due allowance was made for the increase in the expenditures of the county treasurer's office due to the

(Continued on Page 7)

Hey, Mister, We Know Where the Big Uns 'Re Biting



—From the New York Telegram

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 122 December 8, 1928 No. 23

A Thought for the Week—

*They conquer who believe they can.
He has not learned the lesson of life, who does not each day surmount a fear.*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Relief from Farm Taxation

NO farmer can read the report of the meeting of representatives of New York State agriculture, which is printed on the opposite page, without feeling that real progress has been started for farm relief that is relief. Certainly the farmers' two greatest problems are to find better markets for their products and to keep costs of production down, and certainly the greatest item in most farmers' costs is the one of taxes.

The conference called by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, at the request of Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, attacked both the problem of marketing and of taxes and made suggestions that if put into practice will do much to set New York State agriculture on its feet. Study these suggestions and let's all work together to carry them out.

Farm Bureau Support Increasing

ONE of the signs of the times which speak well for agriculture is the increased support and enthusiasm which our people are giving to the Farm and Home Bureau organizations. We have just returned from attending three of these county meetings, and for one who is interested in the prosperity and happiness of farm people every one of these meetings was an inspiration.

The last one in Otsego County, held at On-onta and attended by Farm and Home Bureau people of Otsego County, was the best county farm meeting we have attended in years. There were more than five hundred men and women present and every person took an active and interested part in the proceedings, and particularly in the business and programs of these organizations looking toward improving the farm and home conditions in good old Otsego County.

Incidentally, this county will have more than a thousand members in its Farm Bureau for the coming year, and the Home Bureau will not be far behind. This is better than has ever been done before in Farm Bureau work for while the

membership has been larger, the fee was once a dollar a year while now it is three dollars. More than this, there is a better and more businesslike program backed by the intelligent interest and support of every one of the members.

The Cause of Sour Soil

EMIL TRUOG, professor of soils at the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture, has discovered what makes a soil sour or acid.

Think of all the hundreds of thousands of acres that are unproductive in eastern United States because of their acid condition. Think of all the time, effort and expense of farmers in paying for hauling and applying lime to overcome acidity. Think what it would mean if clover and alfalfa could be grown on all our sour old hills where they will not grow now chiefly because of an acid soil.

For more than fifty years agronomists have searched for the cause of acidity in soils. For a long time the theory of absorption and the theory of unknown electrical phenomenon have been held by scientists as the reason why soils turn sour. But now Professor Truog says that the acidity is caused by alumino-silicate, an inorganic compound which has never heretofore been isolated. The professor evidently believes that having found a cause, scientists will easily find a remedy. This remains to be seen.

Do a Good Turn

ONE of the best beloved members of the great A.A. family, H. E. Cook of Denmark, New York, has been sick for months and confined to his house. For a generation Dean Cook has instructed and entertained readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from his rich experience as farmer, teacher and philosopher. He has written for us and now he is ill and we have an opportunity to reverse the situation and write for him.

So we suggest that you pause a moment to take the time to write Dean Cook a friendly, cheerful letter.

The League Advertises Milk

ONE of the good jobs which the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is doing is its work in the schools of our different cities educating the children, and thereby, indirectly, their parents, to the need and desirability of drinking more milk. This work is being done under the direction of Miss Vera McCrea and Miss Dorothy Smith of the League's Home Department, and Harry M. Eppes. These persons go into a city, as for example Troy, New York, and get the permission and cooperation of the educational authorities to work in the schools. Mr. Eppes is one of the cleverest clowns we have seen and under his guise as "Healthy, the Milk Clown", he certainly can reach the hearts of the children, and while he amuses them and arouses their enthusiasm he very cleverly centers their interest on milk.

As a result of this work during the last few years, literally hundreds of thousands of school children in the cities of New York State are drinking more milk and the fine thing about it is that they will continue to drink it: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

A Word for the 4-H Clubs

A FEW days ago at Middletown, New York, more than five hundred boys and girls from the farms of Orange County gathered in a great 4-H rally. We wish that all the pessimists and croakers who say that farming has no future could have been present and looked into the enthusiastic faces of all those eager country boys and girls.

These young people and the hundreds of thou-

sands like them who are training themselves through the 4-H Clubs and in other ways in a love and knowledge of farming are the future of American agriculture, and in their hands America may safely rest her welfare.

How much more we do now for our children in the way of right training than once was done. It was not so long ago when it was an altogether too common practice for the boy's calf to be the father's cow, but now it is pretty well recognized that if fathers and mothers and teachers want to keep the enthusiasm and interest of boys and girls in farming and in country life they must make an organized effort and some sacrifice to arouse their interest and enthusiasm.

We know of no institution or organization that is doing more along this line than the 4-H Clubs, an institution which, like the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, is filling the spare time of young people with constructive and worth while interests. All honor to these organizations and to the thousands of men and women who are giving freely of their time in this self-sacrificing work for American young people.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE following letter and story from a member of the great A. A. family shows that he is old in years but young in spirit:

Dear Mr. Eastman: I am an old man over eighty, but "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men", and I like your stories because they make me laugh, and that is better than a doctor bill.

In the hills of Stephentown some eighty years ago it was the customary thing when a man died to bury him with a bag of walnuts under his head. A man died in the village and the villagers went to the funeral. That night when it was dark, a man by the name of Jones said to his wife: "I'm going down and get that bag of walnuts for they were big ones."

So he started on his way and a man came up behind him and, looking at him closely, said: "Bill Jones, you're not out at this time of the night for any good, nor I ain't either for that matter. You tell me what you are out for and I'll tell you what I'm out for."

"All right", said Jones, "I'm going to get those walnuts from under that man Hawkins' head who was buried today."

"All right," said Baker, "I'm going down to farmer Smith's to steal a fat sheep, and you wait for me until I come back and we will go home together."

So Jones dug down and after a lot of hard work got the walnuts. Then he closed up the grave and sat on a slab and cracked and ate some of the nuts.

In the meantime, the moon came up and a young man from the village who had been out sparking his girl passed the graveyard on his way home and saw the ghost cracking walnuts on the headstone. Well, sir, you could not see that fellow for the dust he made with his running. The son busted in the doorway, and fell on the floor, shouting:

"Father, I saw Bill Hawkins cracking walnuts on a gravestone."

"No such thing!" said the father who was an invalid.

"If you don't believe it," said the son, "you get on my back and I'll carry you down to the graveyard, and you can see for yourself."

So the son carried his father down and sure enough there was the ghost cracking nuts. The boy carried his father up to the fence and when the ghost saw the bundle on the man's back he thought it was the man with the sheep and called out to him: "Is he fat?"

Whereupon the son dumped his father over the fence saying, "Fat or lean, take him!" and went away from there mighty fast. But in spite of the son's speed, the father beat him home on legs that he had not used before in sixteen years.—J. M., New York

A Program for Real Farm Relief

Leaders Respond to Governor-elect Roosevelt's Request for Suggestions

ON Saturday, November 24, twenty-one representatives of the leading farm organizations and agricultural institutions of New York State met in the offices of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to formulate suggestions to Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt for the relief of New York State agriculture. The conference was non-partisan, seventeen of the twenty-one representatives being Republicans.

The gathering was called together by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, at the request of Mr. Roosevelt. He stated that the new Governor realized the very grave difficulties under which farmers were working and wanted if possible to find some ways whereby the State could assist in remedying the present agricultural situation.

After an all-day discussion, the conference came to a unanimous agreement on several steps for the improvement of rural conditions. Two suggestions adopted will, if carried out, do more toward bringing real relief to farmers than all the other farm relief plans which had so much discussion in recent years. They are:

Relief From Farm Taxes

First, that Governor Roosevelt name an agricultural commission to study a long time program for agriculture and to act in an advisory capacity on rural affairs to the Governor and other officials. This commission would be composed chiefly of representative farmers and would be largely non-official.

Second, the committee formulated a farm relief tax program which, if carried out, will go far toward relieving the present ruinous burden of farm taxes. The proposed remedies for tax relief follows:

- 1—That the State relieve counties from paying 35 per cent of construction of the State highway system, and that in addition to bearing this expense the State should pay for such additions to the system as become necessary, thereby relieving the counties of \$62,000,000 of future expenditure.
- 2—That the State and railroad companies should pay for the elimination of grade crossings, since they are part of highway construction, and that the counties be relieved of that expense.
- 3—That consideration be given to the grade-

crossing program to determine if the State should not bear all the expense or perhaps graduate the expense in proportion to the counties' ability to pay.

- 4—That provisions for granting State aid to town highways be re-examined to see if more adequate provision cannot be made for upkeep of town dirt roads.
- 5—That the same consideration be given to the contribution to be made by the State toward county and town highway construction.
- 6—That a gasoline tax be inaugurated, the rate to be not less than 2 cents a gallon and the revenue to be applied to highways.
- 7—That town and county government be studied to increase efficiency and lower cost, particularly in centralization of the assessment, levy and collection of taxes in the county units.
- 8—That consideration be given to the State's assuming the minimum salary of rural school teachers.

Farm Taxes Likely to Increase

Commissioner Mark Graves of the New York State Tax Department placed the farm tax situation very clearly before the conference. Not only did he show how unfair the present tax situation is to agriculture but he made it very clear that if the present program of state expenditures for roads and schools is carried out the present unfair situation will not only continue but will grow steadily worse for the next two or three decades. Counties are now obliged to pay 35 per cent of the cost of constructing state highways. This involves a future outlay of \$62,000,000. Under existing conditions, the conference points out in their statement that this burden on some of the rural agricultural communities will be twenty or thirty or even forty times heavier than on the more populous and prosperous communities.

More State Aid

To equalize the cost of road construction, the suggestion was made that the State assume all the burden of building and maintaining State highways and eliminating grade crossings. This would lighten taxes on farm lands, it was contended, putting the burden on State revenues, drawn principally from a 1/2 mill property tax, and inheritance and income and stock transfer taxes.

As a means of providing additional State rev-

enues for construction and maintenance of highways, the farm leaders recommended a State tax on gasoline, which, it was computed, would yield \$20,000,000 annually in revenue.

This, it was contended would safeguard city residents from increased taxation for road purposes through the provision of ample revenue from motorists.

Another very important problem discussed by the conference was that of farm marketing. It was felt by representatives of cooperative organizations present that existing cooperative legislation is very excellent in New York State and probably could not be helped much by amendment.

For Better City Markets

But it was developed that there is great need of better wholesale and retail public markets in practically all of the smaller cities of the East. Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reported that his department had been studying the public market situation for several years and was convinced that the State could aid both farmers and consumers by aiding cities in establishing new and better wholesale and retail markets.

As a result of this discussion, a resolution was adopted by the conference suggesting that the State establish a wholesale and retail market in the city of Newburgh as a demonstration to other communities of one partial solution for the farmers' and consumers' marketing problem. Mr. Roosevelt is known to be very sympathetic with this proposition and it is expected that the farmers in all of the districts surrounding Newburgh will work with the city and State officials to establish a modern city market at Newburgh as a demonstration of what can be done along this line. If successful, the State might help in establishing markets in any city that desired one.

Help For Rural Schools

Commissioner F. P. Graves discussed for the conference the problem of rural schools and how to maintain them without taxing the farmer off his land. In the discussion on the rural school problems, it was interesting to note that there was general agreement that the maintenance and improvement of all the rural schools are mainly an economic problem and that if the tax

(Continued on Page 20)



A score of agricultural leaders, deans of farm schools, secretaries of farm bureaus and others interested in the farmers' problems, gathered at the offices of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher, in New York City, where they were invited by Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to discuss the problems. Left to right, rear row: Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of the Extension College of Agriculture; Mark Graves, member of State Tax Commission; C. R. White, President of N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Franklin Moon, Dean of the N. Y. State College of Forestry; M. C. Burritt, President State Horticultural Society; C. W. Halliday, Secretary Sheffield Producers; Dr. G. F. Warren, Dept. of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture; DeWitt C. Wing, Editor of the Rural New Yorker; E. R. Eastman, President, New York State Agricultural Society; U. P. Hedrick, Director Geneva Experiment Station; J. A. Coulter, Secretary Dairy-men's League Co-operative Assn. Front row, left to right: F. P. Graves, Commissioner of Dept. of Education; V. A. Moore, Dean of Veterinary College; Frank J. Riley, Secretary of New York State Grange; Mrs. Edward Young, President of New York State Home Bureau Federation; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher, American Agriculturist; Dr. Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of the College of Home Economics; Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets; and Dr. A. R. Mann, Dean of the College of Agriculture.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Fall Work Is About Done

ON the whole the fall of 1928 will

By M. C. BURRITT

prices would be solved. On figuring

up I find that our family of six consumes approximately thirty bushels of apples annually. We keep a basket full on a table in the house and another in one of the barns and the boys and I especially help ourselves as we happen to go by. I carry them to the field with me all the fall. We always have apple sauce for breakfast and often for supper. Baked apples are usually on the table and apple pie is a great favorite with the men folks.



M. C. Burritt

very well. The grain and potato growers are not feeling so cheerful.

We were able to get all our apples and cabbage out of the orchards and fields with the trucks and were thus saved much extra labor over some seasons. All beans were harvested in good condition although some of them were very late. The price has been steadily rising until buyers are now offering ten to eleven cents per pound for the large kidneys and marrows and up to eight and a half cents for pea beans. Cabbage prices have now come back to the early season high point of thirty-five to thirty-eight dollars F.O.B. Apple prices remain steady at about 10 per cent below last season. Considerable fall plowing has been done—I should estimate more than usual. Fields and orchards are well ditched out, tools put away and we are as ready for winter as we ever expect to be.

Folks Could Use More Apples

As I put away the apples in the cellar for winter use I often wish that every family had the quantity of apples, the selection and the place to keep them that we do and that most farmers do. This wish, I will admit is selfish as well as unselfish. I really would like to have every family have the enjoyment, the healthful food and the satisfactions of a cellar full of good apples. At the same time I know that if every family did have the quality and quantity that ours do and that most fruit growers do—the problem of apple distribution and sale at adequate

Consumers Should Know More About Varieties

I will admit though, that we do have a great advantage over the city consumer in that we are able to select our choicest fruit. I usually do this while picking or packing. We save not necessarily the largest or the most nearly perfect ones but those of medium size, full color and that general appearance that experience teaches will taste the best, or keep the longest. As to varieties, we begin with Yellow Transparent, Duchess and Wealthy. As soon as Twenty Ounce is ripe enough we prefer it to all others for sauce (it is great fried with the skins on) and pie and we eat many out of hand as well. Snow apples and Red Delicious are favorites up to mid-winter. Kings and then Spys are our late winter choice of varieties and we finish off the season with Spy and Golden Russet out of cold storage. Some will note that McIntosh and Cortland are not on this list. Personally we prefer the Snow and the Spy although the others are no doubt as good. As fruit growers we ought to be doing more to educate the consumer on apple varieties as well as the general food and health values of this valuable fruit.

Trees Need Protection

As the winter closes in we ought to be thinking about the protection of the trees against rodent injury particularly mice. Western New York has never been much troubled with such injury because of its practice of clean cultivation, but with the increase in the practice of sod culture and the decrease of cultivation, especially close to the trees which is difficult in low headed orchards, this section must pay more attention to this matter. Eastern and central New York have long had to protect their trees against injury.



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Vegetable and
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Celery Under Glass Not Advisable

"Would it be possible to grow celery under glass at a profit for the early market? Would it be profitable to buy potatoes and store them anticipating a rise in the market price?"

WITH reference to production of celery in greenhouses, this crop has made almost no headway under glass as southern and western celery are available at the time that it would be maturing. I do not believe that a crop could be grown indoors to compete with the outdoor product.

Buying, storing and selling potatoes is quite a highly specialized business in itself and is engaged in by numbers of dealers who are immediately in the large producing sections and who have railroad sidings at the warehouse door. I am dubious about the advisability of your undertaking such an enterprise unless it were to store products which you might grow yourself to be sold on nearby markets, and you indicated that your acreage is too small for this. The shrinkage in storage is fairly heavy and it is a good deal of a gamble as to whether the selling price will be sufficient to cover the costs. I am asking that the Cornell bulletin on The Marketing of Cabbage and An Economic Study of the Marketing of New York Potatoes be sent you. These will throw some light upon the subjects. You might also write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for their Farmers' Bulletin 1317 entitled "Marketing Main Crop Potatoes."—P. W.

Plowing With Garden Tractor

Are the small garden tractors practical that are advertised so much? How much could be done with them in the way of plowing?—F. H., New York.

GARDEN tractors do good work and seem to be growing in popularity. Where truck gardening is done on a large scale they are quite common. They will plow about 4 or 5 inches deep when a 5 or 6 inch plow is used on good mellow soil, however they are more practical for cultivating and seeding.

A Tax Saving for the Farmer

(Continued from Page 3)

addition of the collecting function.)

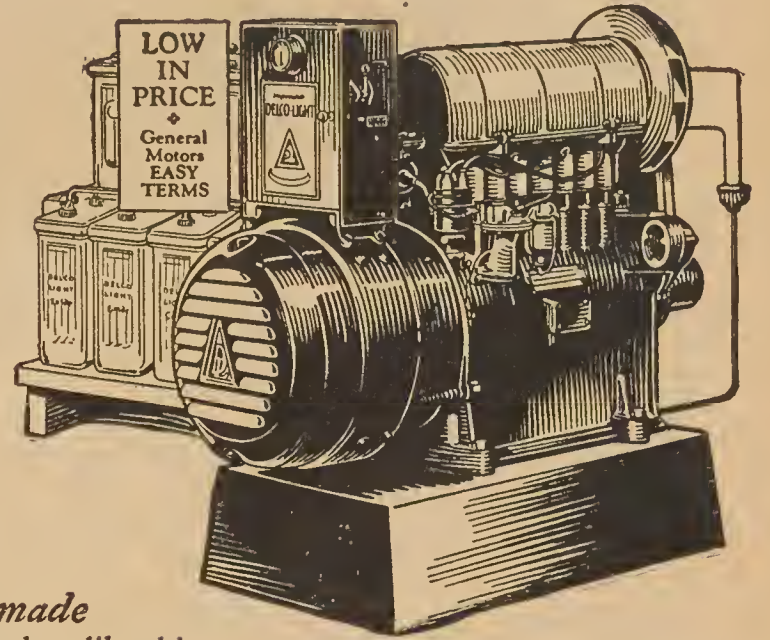
The making of a saving of \$300,000 a year is distinctly worthwhile. It is equivalent to 33.2 per cent or one-third of all state taxes paid on farm property in 1927. But in order to achieve it certain changes in the law are necessary. The county treasurer should collect all general property taxes levied in the county for any purpose, except possibly taxes in cities. He should be obliged to notify all taxpayers of their taxes by mail. He should receive all state aid funds. When taxes are collected and state aid funds are received, the treasurer should deposit these funds in the banks which pay the highest rate of interest, provided such banks meet the requirements for security. All funds for school district, town and county purposes should be paid out by warrants on the county treasurer. For his services the treasurer should be paid a salary. All fees received by his office should go into the county treasury.

Also for the sake of efficiency in tax collection as well as for other important reasons, the fiscal year of the various political units should be made the same by law. With state, county, town and school taxes due at the same time, the sending of notices and the receipt of payments would be greatly simplified.

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Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

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Then this would make possible a provision for the payment of taxes in two or more installments. In Wyoming where this is done the county treasurer mails each taxpayer a notice on which all his taxes are listed. This notice is in two parts, one for each installment of taxes. The taxpayer mails the first part in with his first payment and keeps the second part for his second payment six months later.

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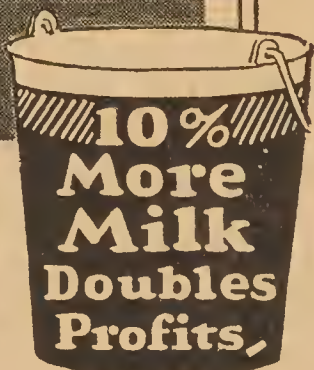
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GOOD diet is not enough. The modern drive for more production, the forcing with rich, hard-to-digest foods presents a burden out of line with the physical ability of the average cow. During the housed-in period many a milk dollar slips away through ill and production losses. Digestion or assimilation lags. Feed that cost good money to buy fails to register in the milk pail—goes to waste.

To carry a dairy herd through the rigorous winter period without regular conditioning aid for at least the backward milkers is like running a motor without oil. Results are disappointing—a breakdown is invited.

Kow-Kare gives just the aid the winter dairy needs. It is a scientific blending of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, together with potent medicinal herbs and roots.

It keeps the cows' milk-making functions working properly—appetite, digestion, assimilation vigorous and regular.

When Cows Fresnen

no investment is so satisfying as the conditioning use of Kow-Kare. Thousands of cow owners know and benefit by its use for a few weeks before and after calving.

Test Kow-Kare this winter in your own dairy—in your own way. Keep an accurate milk record and you will find the test convincing—and profitable. Feed dealers, hardware, drug and general stores have Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 65c sizes. Costs only a few cents per cow per month to use. If dealer is not supplied, we will mail postpaid.

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on cows and dairying. Handsomely illustrated, helpful and informative. You'll want to keep it for reference.

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With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



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With the A. A. Dairyman



How Butter Fat Varies

ALTHOUGH the average butter-fat (milk-fat) content of milk as re-

ported by dairy plants averages 3.63 percent for the state, there are wide variations from this in different sections and at different seasons. In those areas where Holstein cattle are the predominant breed, the "test" is lower than in sections where most of the animals are Jersey and Guernsey. This contrast is shown clearly in Madison and Delaware counties, respectively.

Again, those counties which produce milk much more abundantly in summer than in winter have a lower percentage of butter fat in summer in relation to the percentage in winter, than do the counties which have a more nearly uniform seasonal production, these contrasting conditions being evident in St. Lawrence and Orange counties.

Of course, individual animals, herds or dairy plants may have variations that do not coincide with those shown here, since these relate to averages of large quantities.

The butter fat content of farm skimmed cream varied considerably in different sections of the state, but the seasonal variation was slight, with a state yearly average of about 30 percent.

Butterfat Content of Milk

	Percent of Butterfat 1927	1924	1923
January	3.71	3.71	3.74
February	3.62	3.66	3.68
March	3.56	3.58	3.60
April	3.53	3.52	3.54
May	3.54	3.53	3.52
June	3.53	3.50	3.51
July	3.55	3.51	3.54
August	3.65	3.64	3.65
September	3.74	3.79	3.74
October	3.79	3.81	3.81
November	3.79	3.83	3.86
December	3.76	3.81	3.78
Average	3.63	3.63	3.63

Cows and Pastures in Great Britain

(Continued from Page 3)

Devon, often known locally as "South Hams." These cows are much larger than the north Devon, a lighter red in color, coarse and bony, and are considered a dairy breed although they are more properly dual purpose. These are the largest dairy cattle that I have ever seen. I believe they are a little larger than our Holsteins on the average. There is undoubtedly considerable Guernsey blood in their make-up and their milk often tests four per cent butter fat or higher. Many of the herds are good producers with occasional animals producing 10,000, 12,000 and 14,000 pounds of milk. The individuals are so large and coarse boned, however, that one wonders if the cost of maintenance of the body is not exorbitant.

In Wales you will see the Welsh black cattle, often classified as beef cattle but considered by the Welsh to be dual purpose. The Welsh farmer is very much attached to them but they would not appeal to an American farmer who is producing milk.

A Large Producer of Beef Cattle

Many beef cattle are produced in Britain, the Aberdeen Angus in Scotland probably produce the finest quality of beef. The Scotch farmer has developed in this breed a wonderful animal that has spread throughout the beef producing regions of the world. Southwest Scotland has produced the Galloways. Over in the west of England near the Welsh border, in the valley of the Wye, you will see the

typical white-faced Hereford. These too have spread all over the world and have produced a fair share of the beef of the world. There are many other local breeds which are of passing interest but generally not of world-wide importance.

Great Britain Originated Most of the Famous Breeds

England and Scotland have some very fine cattle but I know no region where the cows seemed to be as good producers as are our wonderful cattle in such regions of New York as the Cortland Valley, the Chenango Valley, the Susquehanna or Mohawk Valley or any of our other famous dairy sections.

Great Britain has originated most of the famous breeds of cattle of the world. This has been the source from which most of our finest herds of beef cattle and dairy cattle have come. For generations these little islands were great exporters of breeding stock, and the exporting of breeding stock is a considerable business today. If you study the problem as to what are the underlying reasons for this great development you will find certain conditions in the islands that make them primarily adapted for livestock production. It is true that the British farmer for generations has been a livestock man. He is raised in the traditions of livestock production. These men are good judges of livestock and very close observers of all the conditions surrounding livestock.

A Land of Magnificent Pastures

But back of all this are the wonderful British pastures. Most of the farms are cash rented. On a farm where crop land rents for about \$10 an acre, pasture land will commonly rent for from \$15 to \$20 per acre. The British farmer has a soil and a climate that is better adapted for pasture production than is ours. The summers are cool and the winters are mild. The rainfall in most of England is heavy. Since there is a shortage of land, all fields have been well cared for. Many of these fields have now been farmed for a thousand years.

Pasture plants have ideal conditions under which to grow, with fertile soil, adequate rainfall, a cool climate and good care from the farmer. Farmers very commonly top-dress pastures with 400 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate or other phosphorous bearing fertilizer to the acre. It is common to use pasture in a short rotation which keeps the grass closely cut and always producing the very fine short blade that is so high in protein.

Pasture Management Being Studied on Intensive Plan

Just now there is much interest in England and Scotland in an intensive plan of pasture management which involves very heavy fertilization with nitrogen bearing fertilizers and very close pasturing of small fields in a short rotation, often with the herd of cows on one field for only four or five days at a time. The big factor that makes pasture land so valuable is that it will actually support a cow for eight or nine months out of a year. Beef cattle are often kept out on pasture all winter but with some supplementary feeding of roots. Sheep never see the inside of a barn in England and Scotland. They are kept on pasture or on fields of mangels or turnips all through the winter. Snow of any duration is almost unknown although last winter all of the island was covered with a heavy snowfall for a few days.

If you will take your pencil and paper and figure for a few moments the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

difference in the cost of feeding a cow between New York State and England, you will see some of the reasons for the high value placed on pastures. Just consider that in New York state you will get not to exceed six months on pasture at most and that during this period there will be from one to two months of dry weather in which you will need to do some supplementary feeding. Then consider against this the English pasture which will keep green, succulent and producing well for eight or nine months and will even furnish a small amount of feed during the other months. The cost of hay, silage and concentrates for these extra three to four months in New York State would pay a high rental value for the pasture in England.

Rotating Pasture Land

English farmers value their pastures highly and they do a great deal for them. They do not hesitate to apply commercial fertilizers. They often run a light harrow over the pastures to spread the droppings of the cows more evenly. They expend great care and expense in seeding down pastures to secure the very best sod. They pasture the land much more closely and allow practically no weeds to grow up. This can be done because of the common system of pasturing the different fields closely, in a short rotation with the cattle on one field for only a few days at a time. As our livestock population increases and we no longer have so great a surplus of land it is quite probable that we shall need to study these English systems of pasture management more closely. Those farmers who have very high producing herds may find it to their advantage to go to some expense to enable the cows to obtain their pasturage with less travel. This could be done by making the nearby pasture produce as much as possible. In most parts of this State it is probably not good business to spend too much money on pastures at the present time. It is quite likely that many farmers should be improving their pastures however, and that we shall soon all need to carry on some pasture improvement. A study of the English system of pasture management may be of help to us.

Some Facts About Contagious Abortion

EVERY dairyman interested in cutting down his losses from abortion should thoroughly understand a few facts regarding the spread of the Bang abortion disease from cow to cow.

Investigations show the following facts regarding the Bang abortion germ:

1. This germ grows in the body of the cow.
2. This germ escapes from the body of the cow.

In the aborted calf, in the after-birth, or in the discharge from the aborting cow's uterus.

In the afterbirth or discharges from the uterus of an abortion-infected cow which has calved normally.

In the milk from an abortion-infected cow.

3. These germs will live from 3 hours to 3 or 4 days depending upon the care given the stable. Sunlight and disinfectants both shorten the life of these germs.

How the Disease Spreads

The disease spreads in the herd as follows:

1. By the germs being carried to the feeding floor on the shoes of attendants.
2. By the infection being carried on a broom; a broom used behind the cow should never be used on the feeding floor.
3. By tying calves from abortion-infected dams or calves fed abortion-infected milk on the feeding floor.
4. By allowing abortion-infected



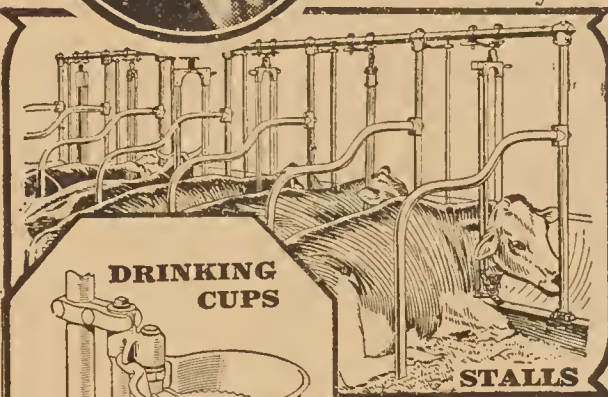
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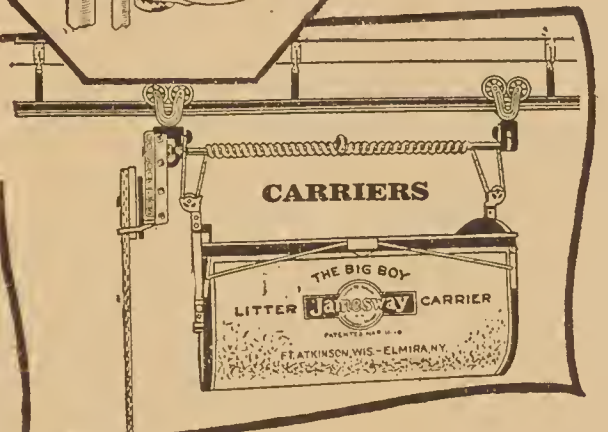


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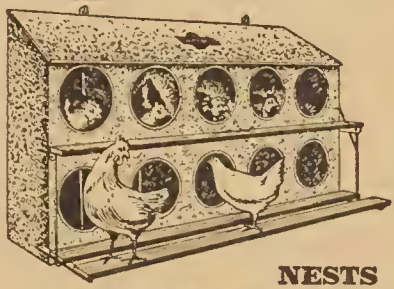


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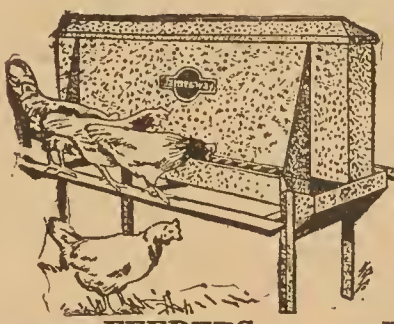
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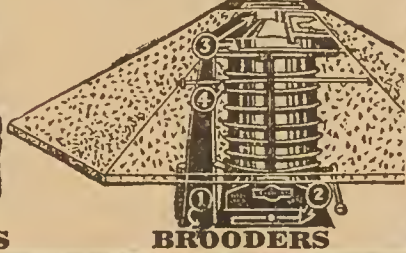


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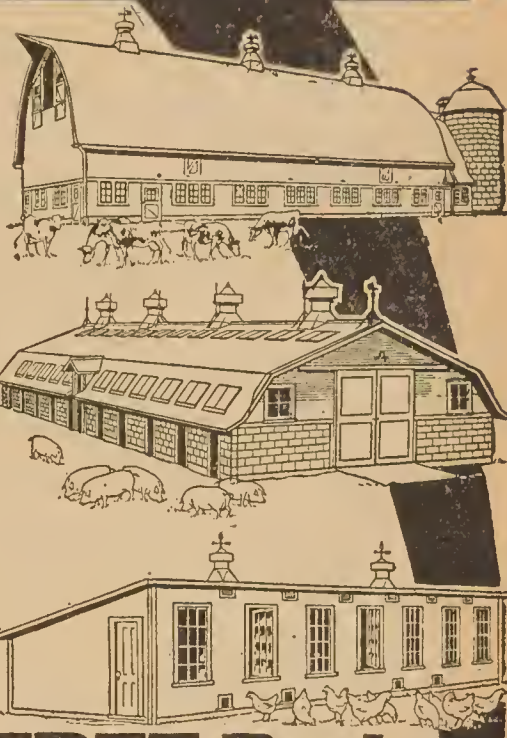
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese...	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.32 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Short Butter Supplies Send Prices Up

CREAMERY	Nov. 27	Nov. 21	Nov. 29, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	52½-53	51 -51½	52 -52½
Extra (92sc).....	52 -	50¼-50½	-51½
84-91 score.....	44½-51	44 -49¾	40½-50
Lower Grades.....	43 -44	42½-43½	39½-40

Unexpectedly short supplies of fresh creamery butter have been responsible for not only a maintenance of the strength of the butter market, but have been responsible for the gain of all lost ground plus an appreciable advance. The supply of strictly fresh high grade creamery butter has dwindled to such an extent that many buyers found difficulty in meeting their full requirements. The shortage compared with last year is increasing, showing that the demand not only exceeds the supply of fresh butter, but is cutting heavily into the supply of storage stocks. The situation has been entirely in the hands of the sellers who have been piecing out stocks. There has been no disposition to force the situation lest a reaction set in.

The direct steamer from New Zea-

land was late in leaving and advices state she will not arrive in New York until December 15. She carries a heavy cargo of butter on optional bills of lading and this market is going to influence her unloading here to a large extent.

All indications point to a continuation of the present strong market for awhile. Storms throughout the west have been largely responsible for much of the shortage. When some of the delayed goods arrive we may see a little reaction; but that is some distance away.

Cheese Holds Steady

STATE FLATS	Nov. 27	Nov. 21	Nov. 30, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average.....	25 -25½	25 -25½	23 -25½
Held Fancy	27½-28½	28 -28½	28½-29
Held Average			

There has been a fair call for well cured cheese, and the market as a whole remains full steady. Some cured cheese is being offered slightly under last week's quotation, but the market as a whole remains unchanged.

Recent advices indicate a freer movement of cheese out of storage, and reports indicate that the heavy surplus over last year's holdings has been slightly reduced.

The reduction in cold storage holdings from November 15 to November 23 was exactly the same as during the same period a year ago at 475,000 pounds, for the ten cities making daily reports.

Egg Market Shows Improvement

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 29	Nov. 21	Nov. 29, 1927
Hen's Sel. Extras....	63-65	62-64	56-57
Hen's Av'ge Extras....	60-62	60-61	54-55
Extra Firsts.....	40-58	40-58	50-53
Firsts	33-45	33-45	48-49
Undergrades	32-33	32-33	38-45
Pullets	35-47	35-44	40-43
Pewees	30-35	30-34	38-
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	63-67	63-67	61-63
Gathered	32-62	32-62	44-60

The egg market shows some improvement over last week, and the situation as a whole lends encouragement. Brown eggs of top qualities are out-selling white eggs by two cents a dozen with the exception of those specialized egg producing sections of New Jersey such as Vineland, etc., where producers invariably enjoy a two or three cent premium the year around. They have established a reputation down there for a quality pack that makes examination of their package unnecessary. Their goods can be bought "on sight unseen" with every assurance that the buyer will get a full dollar's value.

We look for a steady maintenance of the market although some reports coming in are a little disquieting. Here and there are reports of moderate increases in small shipments from some southern points. Some nearby henneries are also reported to be increasing their deliveries.

Demand has been a little better of late. For one thing the weather has been more in the seller's favor. New York was visited by some genuine winter weather, and consumers have been disposed to a more substantial breakfast.

Holiday Poultry Market Only Fair

	Nov. 27	Nov. 21	Nov. 29, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	28-30	28-32	21-25
Leghorn	18-24	19-24	16-18
CHICKENS			
Colored	29-31	23-25	20-30
Leghorn	20-26	20-22	18-20
BROILERS			
Colored	32-42	32-38	35-40
Leghorn	24-40	20-34	
CAPONS	40-50	45-50	
TURKEYS	40-43		20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	25-30	25-28	22-28
GESE	-29	27-28	-28

From our point of view we can not say that the Thanksgiving live poultry market was anything more than fair. In fact, late on Tuesday before Thanksgiving it was somewhat disappointing and a mild "bust." Most everything was selling under Monday's price level. The strong demand of last week for capons was not reflected in any price improvement, and the price range wid-

ened. Turkeys were disappointing. On Tuesday they had a very slow outlet, and values were not fully defined. At a late hour a good deal of stock remained unsold.

On Monday, however, the market was much better in practically all lines showing that the late arrivals on Tuesday suffered from two to five cents a pound loss depending upon quality and description of merchandise. This bears out our warning of several weeks ago for shippers to time their shipments to have their stock arrive on Monday morning. We said in these columns that those whose stock arrived late on Tuesday might find a very disappointing reception.

Potatoes Show Slight Improvement

	Nov. 27	Nov. 21	Nov. 30, 1927
STATE			
150 lb. sack....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.	1.85-2.00	1.75-2.00	
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.85-2.15	1.60-2.00	2.60-3.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.35-2.50	2.10-2.35	3.25-3.60
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	2.00-2.25	1.75-2.25	3.50-3.65
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.50-2.75	2.35-2.60	4.00-4.25
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.75-1.90	1.50-1.75	2.75-3.25

The potato market shows a slight improvement over last week, advances varying with the different packages and different qualities of goods. Long Islands showed the greatest improvement in sacked goods. The entire price range sharing in the advance. The best sacks have shown no improvement although the inside price has moved upward and the price range reduced. Maines in sacks and bulk show an increase from 15 to 25 cents. States in bulk show a little improvement. We give no quotations on states in sacks for no sales were reported on which we could base quotations. Jerseys have also shown a 15 to 25 cent advance on No. 1 stock in sacks. The buyers are offering strong opposition to any advance.

The potato market as a whole, in other words, shows enough improvement to offer a little encouragement to those who see nothing but rocks ahead. We look for no boom, although a temporary rise may be occasioned by delayed shipments due to storms. There are some who are going to hold to the bitter end. We can not see the justification for such a move for there are too many potatoes. A wise consistent marketing plan will in the end, it appears at this point, net just as much.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

The APPLE market shows no change from a week ago. Prices still remain the same on most all varieties. Wolf Rivers and York Imperials have advanced two shilling a barrel on top grades, the best now reaching \$5.00.

The CABBAGE market shows a better tone, State bulk being in more active demand and sharply higher ranging from \$45.00 to \$50.00 a ton. Those who were close to the radio were able to take advantage of this bulge. Those who had the courage to store and hold knowing that we have a short crop, but at the same time facing a threat from the west, have been repaid. We will have these ups and downs with a condition such as the present. It is reported that a good deal of the western cabbage is moving in large quantities into consuming centers in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, by truck.

The ONION market is holding up very well, and the situation points to a very good deal this year. A large produce dealer of Alexandria, Egypt has been visiting the New York produce trade and he states that the Egyptian onion crop is about the same as a year ago and shipments will start some time in February.

CARROTS are no more than steady, State washed cut bringing from \$1.50 to \$1.75 with rough at \$1.15 to \$1.35.

The CELERY market continues to enjoy a good consumer demand, State bunched bringing from 26 cents to

\$1.25 with crate goods of the better grades ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

As we said before PUMPKINS were bound to bring a good price. Just before the holidays nearbys went to \$4.50 a barrel.

SQUASH has been selling well at \$3.00 to \$3.25 for Marrows and \$2.25 to \$3.00 for Hubbards.

Hay Prices Unchanged

There is a scarcity of Number 1 timothy hay. Other grades are moving slowly and the market shows a faint flutter of irregularity. In spite of that prices remain substantially the same as they were a week ago. Following are the various prices of the different

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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grades: Timothy No. 1, \$26-27.00; No. 2, \$23.00-25.00; No. 3, \$19.00-21.00; sample \$16.00-17.00. Light clover mixed No. 1, \$24.00-26.00; No. 2, \$21.00-23.00; No. 3, \$18.00-19.00. Light grass mixed No. 1, \$24.00-25.00, others down as low as \$18.00. Oat straw \$14.00 to \$15.00; rye straw \$23.00 to \$25.00.

Meats and Live Stock

	Nov. 27	Nov. 21	Nov. 29, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	17.50-18.00	18.25-18.50	16.75-17.00
Medium	12.00-17.00	12.50-18.00	10.50-16.50
Culls	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00	6.50-9.00
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	15.25-15.50
Medium	11.00-12.75	11.00-12.75	10.00-15.00
Common	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.75	8.50-9.50
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	7.50-7.75
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	5.25-7.00
Common light....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.50-8.75	8.50-8.75	6.75-7.50
Medium	6.75-8.25	6.75-8.25	5.50-6.50
Cutters	3.50-6.50	3.50-6.50	3.00-5.00
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	3.50-6.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.25-13.50	13.25-13.50	14.50-15.00
Medium	12.00-12.75	12.00-12.75	13.00-14.25
Culls	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-12.00
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs....	9.25-9.50	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00
130-160 lbs....	9.00-9.25	9.50-9.75	9.50-10.00
Av. 200 lbs....	8.75-9.25	9.25-9.40	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb.)	.21-.25	.20-.25	.15-.20
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.12-.22	.12-.22	.07-.22

The live stock has shown no appreciable change since last week. Calves slipped a little bit.

Hot house lambs are still bringing from \$13.00 to \$14.00 each for the best with fair to prime bringing from \$8.00 to \$12.00. They are not meeting very brisk trade.

Country dressed suckling pigs also remain unchanged, quotations being the same as last week ranging from 17 to 23 cents depending upon weight.

Feeds and Grains

	Nov. 27	Nov. 21	Nov. 29, 1927
FUTURES (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.) .....	.115½	.116½	.127½
Corn (Dec.) .....	.84½	.87½	.88½
Oats (Dec.) .....	.467½	.46¾	.49¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.58½	1.59½	1.51½
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.04¼	1.08½	1.07½
Oats, No. 2.....	.56	.55½	.61¾
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats	37.00	36.00	37.50
Spring Bran	36.50	34.50	33.50
Hard Bran	39.00	36.00	35.50
Standard Mids	37.00	35.00	33.50
Soft W. Mids	44.00	43.00	42.00
Flour Mids	41.00	41.00	39.50
Red Dog	43.00	44.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	39.50	40.00
Yel. Hominy	39.50	39.00	37.00
Corn Meal	40.00	39.00	38.50
Gluten Feed	43.50	43.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	55.38	55.37	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.00	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	50.50	50.00	46.50
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	49.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	59.00	58.00	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

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Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

Turkey Day in the North Country Is a Big Event--County Notes

WITH the weather man prognosticating snappy real Thanksgiving weather, and several carloads of North Country turkeys on their way to market after the turkey days in St. Lawrence County which culminated at Heuvelton yesterday,

everything is pointing to a typical Thanksgiving next week. At Heuvelton some six carloads of dressed turkeys were assembled, sold and loaded yesterday. Reported prices ranged from 45 to 55 cents per pound, depending on quality and weight.

Although reports were that the turkey crop was somewhat less than usual, buyers say that there were about the usual number offered as compared with recent years. In years gone by when the flocks were driven to the shipping points on turkey days, instead of being carried there already dressed in automobiles and trucks, there were many more than now. Lisbon and Madrid also had turkey days this year, but the numbers offered were much smaller than at Heuvelton.

And while talking about turkeys for Thanksgiving, word comes along that Christmas trees are being cut and loaded in preparation for shipment to New York and other cities. Every year many carloads of spruce, balsam and other trees are cut and shipped out of the North Country. Last season it was no unusual occurrence to see fifteen or thirty carloads of trees in one train on its way south. Some are planting with the idea of thinning out later or cutting the entire acreage for Christmas trees, but the larger part by far of the trees comes from sections where cutting means destruction of future timber, especially as the straightest and best are cut leaving the one sided and twisted trees on the ground.

F. X. Baumert Becomes Borden Subsidiary

This afternoon announcement was made by the F. X. Baumert Co. of Antwerp that beginning January 1st they will become a subsidiary company to the Borden Co., negotiations now being concluded completing the transfer. This is very interesting to dairy farmers in northern Jefferson and southern St. Lawrence Co. where the plants belonging to the Baumert Co. are situated. For many years

this company has operated in this section, manufacturing Yankee cheese in the period of surplus, and many kinds of fancy cheese during the year. Included in the latter are some varieties that previous to this time have been manufactured only in Switzerland. Only after years of study and experimentation was the Baumert Co. able to duplicate the peculiar conditions of temperature, moisture, and bacteria, used in curing to give the cheese its particular flavor when made in Switzerland.

Farm Home Bureaus Have Annual Meetings

On December 11th, the Jefferson County Farm and Home Bureau Ass'n will hold their annual meetings and business sessions. The farm session will be held in the Y. M. C. A. at Watertown in the morning, and the home session in St. Paul's Church where lunch will be served at noon and the afternoon sessions of both held. District Attorney M. F. Kinkley will be the speaker of the afternoon.

On the 22d of November the Lewis County Bureaus held their annual sessions but we have not yet the names of the directors elected. Dr. F. B. Morrison, newly selected as head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Cornell, was the main speaker. His coming into the North Country brought one of the outstanding men of the age in animal feeding and handling, and his address was much appreciated.—W. I. ROE.

New York County Notes

Schenectady County—More plowing than usual has been done this fall on account of the favorable weather. New seeding is looking good. Numerous wells and cisterns are low. Not many auction sales and cows continue to be high in price. The drive is now on for membership in the Farm Bureau. The county has been divided into two sections and the side securing the most members will be served a dinner by the committeemen of the losing side.—C.W.C.

Columbia County—One light snow fall the past week turned into rain and slush. About 400 people were served in three hours at a turkey supper in Germantown. In Mellenville, a Boy Scout Troop has been organized sponsored by the Grange. Another big barn fire in Elizaville last week burned crops and livestock as well as buildings. A large barn in Nevis burned last May and is to be replaced by Masselo Bros. The Parent Teachers held their regular monthly meeting in Germantown. Major Dwight of Tivoli spoke on preparing the child for better citizenship. Seven mem-

Central New York Notes

I HAVE always had a great deal of respect for my Uncle Henry although I never saw him until he blew in unexpectedly last Saturday night along with the big snow storm that struck central New York at about the same time.

At breakfast table Sunday morning Uncle Henry explained that the snow storm was the result of winds that blew up from the Gulf of Mexico, that the air in the wind was warm down south and soaked up a lot of moisture from blowing over the water in the Gulf but that it cooled off as it came north and the moisture changed into snow; and that was how all this part of the state got about six inches of snow all at once. Our small son seemed somewhat mystified and asked Uncle Henry how come the snow blows up from the Gulf of Mexico when the wind is blowing from the northwest.

I guess Uncle Henry hadn't noticed which way the wind was blowing from that morning, but he explained that the wind blew in circles around storm centers and just because it blew from the north here was no reason why it didn't come from the Gulf of Mexico.

Uncle Henry went west about the time the Union Pacific Railroad was built and he has had some marvelous experiences that he told us about. One especially was a big blizzard in Montana in '76. He happened to be on the lee side of a very steep mountain where the snow began to drift in so fast that

it looked as though he would be buried alive, but with his usual aptness in meeting emergencies he grabbed a thirty foot ladder that was near by where he was building a cabin and began climbing. Although he climbed the ladder rapidly he no sooner reached the top than he found the snow had drifted in as fast as he had climbed.

Realizing that he must go still higher he quickly stamped a hard place in the snow near the top of the ladder, and when he had it firm, pulled up the ladder and set the bottom on the hard spot and again climbed to the top.

It snowed so very hard that Uncle Henry found it necessary to climb up, stamp a hard place and pull up his ladder as fast as he could for nearly two days, at which time he had reached a very great height; when suddenly the wind shifted to the south-west, one of those very hot 'chinook' winds that sometimes blow for short periods in that part of the United States.

The hot wind began melting the snow even more rapidly than it had fallen. Uncle Henry was very tired and, laying his ladder flat on the snow to support his weight, he lay down on it and soon fell asleep. When he awoke a few hours later he was safely on bare ground, but much to his chagrin found that he had not climbed straight up but kept working north so that he had got beyond the line and was in Canada without a passport. That is how he happened to settle in the western Canada wheat section.—C.T.

bers of Hudson Police force are to attend a special training school. Buyers are paying 65 cents per pound at the door for turkeys, 30 cents for ducks and 45 cents for broilers. Eggs are 72 cents a dozen, butter 52 cents per pound, mushrooms in 3 pound baskets whites 85 cents, creams 65 cents, buttons \$1.10 and opens 25 cents.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Genesee County—We are having very changeable weather. Today the ground is white with snow with indications of more snow before the day is over. Trappers are busy and by the scent, skunks must be plentiful this year. Hunters and trappers have been so destructive that many farmers have posted their land. Potatoes are cheap. One farmer is advertising seed potatoes at 20 cents a bushel. Auctions are numerous in this county this fall.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Cattaraugus County—The Cattaraugus County Pomona Grange will meet with Machias Grange December 7-8. Machias Grange will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its organization. State Master Freestone will be present both days and install officers. Reports of the National Session at Washington will be had. The question of "How can a National system of marketing be brought about so that the product of an hour's skilled labor on the farm may be exchanged for the product of an hour's labor of equal skill in shop or factory." Thanksgiving and Christmas thoughts will be on the program. Eber L. Russell of Cattaraugus will give a talk on "Organization for improvement." Dialogues and musical numbers with an address by the State Master Freestone on Saturday will fill busy days.—M.M.S.

Along the Southern Tier

NOT in very many years have we along the Southern Tier had as long a dry spell as we have this fall. The last three months, in fact, have just about licked the ground as dry as a bone. Streams are low, wells giving out and plowing difficult. Some have done very little plowing. But it has been great for doing most kinds of fall work.

And we have had not one but several Indian summers. The middle of November was very mild, the mercury often reaching seventy and more. Folks went round in their shirtsleeves and sat out on their porches. It certainly was great fall weather.

And our farmers who had buildings that needed painting have had ideal weather for such work. I have seen more houses and barns under the paintbrush lately than in a long time. And it does me good, for it shows that our folks are not only able financially to buy the necessary paint, but they feel competent to put it on, usually themselves. With the fine prepared paint we get these days, and a good stout, long ladder we can do this work in fine shape and save some money.

Crops for the most part are well taken care of now. At this writing, the 21st of November, little save now and then a field of corn or some cabbages are to be seen in the field. We do not hear of many big yields of potatoes, and the apple crop has been much curtailed this season. The fact is, we have yet to learn the value of spraying more generally for these two crops. The men who were faithful with the sprayers are the men who have good apples and potatoes to sell. Some good apples have been brought in from northern Pennsylvania and sold at around \$1.50 a bushel.

Eggs are booming. Those who have any to sell can get 60 cents easily enough, for the grocers are hungry for them.

The flow of milk keeps up well yet but cows are practically all in the stable for the winter. We had a sharp freeze last night—down to 22° in sheltered places.—E. L. V.

Tioga County Notes

A SEVERE windstorm came on the afternoon of the 19th. Rain fell in torrents for a very brief space of time, but the wind was terrific. It is stated that the hurricane lasted only 20 minutes but lots of damage was done. Barns, outbuildings and in some instances parts of houses were unroofed, and some barns and outbuildings leveled to the earth.

Many of the farmers and sportsmen of this county spent a few days or a week in the Adirondacks deer hunting. Very few had any game to bring home and but few even saw any but does.

A few farmers are trying to raise and keep sheep but dogs do such tremendous

onslaughts on the flocks that sheep keeping is a burden. Even if the sheep are not killed the animals that are molested and chased by dogs never are so quiet again but are restless and watchful all the while. They do not do well. (We know, as we have had many experiences with dog-scared flocks of sheep).

Fall work is nearing completion. Crops of some kinds did not turn out as well as expected. Potatoes are not a heavy yield and are predisposed to decay as many tubers are afflicted with a hard rot which is almost invisible until cut into. Prices vary, some few farmers are delivering here and there, a few in a place at 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. But is has been reported that an Candor, Bostwick was only paying 45 cents at the car, a ruinous price for the farmer.

Chickens are selling high—45 cents per pound, dressed and capons were selling for 40 cents a pound alive. Eggs are selling from 48 to 65 cents a dozen, according to the quality and where sold or purchased, also the size.

The Farm and Home Bureau and the many granges of the county are doing splendid work and we all wish them "good luck" in all their undertakings.—Mrs. DANA BURCHARD.

Pennsylvania Farm News

GOVERNOR FISHER has given renewed evidence of his active and practical interest in agriculture by recommending that the commonwealth should erect an exhibition building of sufficient size to accommodate all of the various departments of the annual farm show held in Harrisburg. For several years the exhibits filled different buildings, several being widely isolated and difficult of access. He also pledged an increased fund for the State College improvements.

Lancaster County growers are enthusiastic over the fact that the season's crop is not only large but of exceptionally good quality. Though not general, stripping is already under way and good color and texture is an almost general characteristic. Reports of isolated sales of tobacco at 18 cents for wrappers and 5 and 6 cents for fillers are encouraging. Several instances of sales at 20 and 25 cents per pounds are recorded.

Although eastern Pennsylvania experienced a phenomenally warm October and with an abnormally small rainfall, the wheat fields present a splendid appearance with a luxurious green color. Regardless of the comparative high value of rye, as compared with wheat, there appears to be a decreased acreage sown as compared with the preceding year. The large crop of corn was harvested under particularly favorable conditions and is especially good in quality.

A recent survey of the turkey supply of Eastern Pennsylvania confirmed early predictions of another year for high prices. In eastern Pennsylvania the farmers sold live turkeys at from 50 cents per pound for common to 75 cents per pound for choice, well fed stock. The customary "turkey auctions" were not held, as a result of a scarcity.

Potato growers of eastern Pennsylvania held a largely attended conference to discuss the present situation occasioned by an over-supply in nearby markets. Numerous growers reported productions of 5000 bushels and upwards and without proper and necessary storage facilities. Sales at 35 and 40 cents per bushel in carload lots were reported. Better prices are expected after the holiday season.

A resume' of the prices received at recent public sales of farming properties indicate a tendency towards higher values for good farms. Dairying and poultry raising served to prevent actual heavy financial loss for farmers in certain unfavorable cereal producing sections.—OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

* * *

County Notes

Crawford County—We have been having rain for two days. Today it snowed and blew, after a nice warm spell of weather. The farm work is well up. An unusual amount of fall plowing has been done. Field corn was a fair crop on dry land, but wheat only about one half a crop bringing 75 cents to \$1.85 per hundred. Oats are 65 cents, potatoes 75 cents, carlots \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel, apples \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, eggs 60 cents per dozen, butter 45 to 50 cents. The rain and snow is making dirt roads bad. Sales are quite plentiful. Things all sell well but hay which is about \$5.00 in the barn. Folks are hauling manure and cutting wood. A few have butchered.—J. F. S.

Save Money On Automobile Insurance

Thousands have saved enough on their insurance to pay for their new licenses January 1st

ON the first of the New Year, when they renew their licenses, many thousands of New York State motorists will be able to pay their license fees with their savings on their automobile insurance having bought Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance in the



**MERCHANTS MUTUAL
CASUALTY COMPANY**

Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

If you do not know our agent in your town, write our home office for complete information.

LARGE FERTILE EGGS That Hatch Sturdy
Sure-Life Chicks

Beacon Breeders Mash is made SPECIAL for breeding stock—producing plenty of Eggs of excellent size and shell texture, high fertility, unusual hatchability. Builds flesh—keeps body at par. More and better chicks. "First hatch 528 chicks. Mortality only 8 chicks at 10 weeks," writes H. Rawlins, Vineland, N. J. Many other enthusiastic comments.

Contains plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler or weed seeds in it. A trial will convince.



BEACON MILLING CO., Inc., CAYUGA, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

EXTRA
QUALITY
CHICKS

S. C. R. I.
REDS
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PRICES
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All breeders tested or New England Accredited. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm

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Baby CHICKS hatched by the best system of Incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. S.C. White Leghorns \$14.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds \$16.00 per 100; White Wyandottes \$17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers \$12.00 per 100; Light Broilers \$10.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings \$35.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up. C. O. D.
Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604.**

SPECIAL FALL prices for breeding Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Guinea. Write your wants and for mailing list. **PIONEER STOCK FARM, TELFORD, PA.**



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Fall Management

THERE are a great many little things in the poultry house that should receive attention at this time of year. It is a time when the farm work is not so heavy but what the hens can have a little time, and the time can be spent to very good advantage.



L. H. Hiscock

First of all just ask yourself this question: What kind of a hen flock do I want to keep? Are you in the business on an egg basis or are you in it for breeding as well? I cannot stress this point too much. If you are in it for eggs do not go and load up your house with a whole lot of old hens. Figures show that the most money derived from chickens is made from birds in their pullet year. That does not mean that a hen does not make any money for its owner simply because the birds happen to be a year old, but it does mean that a greater profit lies in the flock that has the greater number of pullets in it.

Know the Age of Your Hens

As I go out in this section culling flocks from time to time, the most discouraging thing I hit is that a great many farmers do not know the age of their birds. From a culling standpoint it makes a great difference whether a bird is a year old or whether she is four, and from the return in profits it should concern the poultryman even more.

The solution is so easy. Start out in the fall by marking your birds with leg bands. Spiral bands come in different colors and are inexpensive. Pick a color for each year and put two bands on each bird, one on each leg. Sometimes these bands come off and by using two bands you still have an accurate record. Just take an hour or two to mark the pullets this year with a red band, next year use a blue, etc., and I feel sure that you will find that the time will be well spent.

Give the Old Hens a Rest

By this time all the old hens have probably completed their laying year. These birds are now entitled to a good rest. If you keep them on a laying mash they are not receiving the best feed for recuperation. Egg mashes are designed primarily to make birds produce eggs, and the chief aim, once your birds have gone into a moult, should be to produce feathers. For mash you need one that consists half of laying mash and half of growing mash. Give the birds all the grain they will eat morning and night, and if you are not feeding them entirely on cracked corn feed them a grain ration which consists at least fifty per cent of this ingredient. To take the best care of such birds separate them from your pullet flock.

* * *

The best way to cause trouble in a flock of hens or pullets is to soften them up at the first cold snap. Most of the houses today are of the open front type, and a bird must get hardened more or less to cold weather. If you close things up too tightly now what extra protection have you got to offer when the mercury drops down to Zero? By this I am not intimating that your hens should be forced to stand every conceivable kind of torture until winter comes; simply use discretion, and above all avoid overheating them at this time of year.

In addition to good feeding every pen should have a grit and shell hopper in it. A hen on range unquestionably picks up a lot of this material

By L. H. HISCOCK

on the ground and to confine a bird in a house without it may result in serious trouble. Shell and grit are both necessary, and one cannot replace the other.

Feeding Hens That Are Confined

I have a flock of yearling and two year old White Leghorn hens. They have not laid to any amount since June, due I think to yarding them in. What would you think best to feed them. Would like to use my own grain as much as possible for mash and scratch feed. Can you tell me what proportions to use and what I will have to buy to put with this grain. I have barley and oats mixed, buckwheat, wheat and this year's corn.—C. R. M.

I SEE no reason why you cannot make use of your own grain to a very great extent. The Cornell ration makes use of practically all the grains you mention. The grain ration is: 500 lbs. of cracked corn, 200 lbs. of wheat, 200 lbs. of barley, and 100 lbs. of oats. By looking at your barley-oat mixture you can guess fairly close as to the amount of each and remedy the amount. The corn you use should be yellow, and well hardened and dried before you start to feed it. Buckwheat is not a very desirable feed, especially during hot weather, although during the winter time I see no reason why you should not substitute same for corn, although I should not replace more than one hundred pounds of cracked corn.

The mash that Cornell recommends with this grain ration is: 100 pounds each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn-meal, ground heavy oats or barley, and meat scrap, into the whole of which mix three pounds of salt. Here again I do not see why you cannot use a goodly part of your own grain.—L. H. HISCOCK.

Keeping Drinking Water From Freezing

"Can you give us some suggestions for keeping the drinking water from freezing in the henhouse?"

THERE are several ways of doing this. Several equipment companies put out drinking fountains containing a kerosene oil lamp. There is also an oil heater on the market which can be used for building a home made fountain.

Where electric current is available a 25 watt light can be used. This can be put directly in the water or a pail can be fixed by cutting a hole in the bottom and soldering in a cylinder such as a coffee can. The light is then fixed permanently on the bottom of the rack holding the water pail and the pail is set over the light.

It is of course possible to give the hens plenty of water without heating it by keeping it lukewarm and changing it often enough. Plenty of water is necessary for best results.

Managing Lights for Hens and Pullets

"In what different way should lights be used on hens than on pullets?"

HENS need a vacation for moulting. Hand putting on weight sometime before cold weather while the lights can be left on the pullets all winter. The only exception to this is where culls are put under lights with the idea that they will be sold as soon as they stop producing.



"I smoke a Lucky instead of eating sweets."

Grace M. Hay Drummond Hay
 Lady Grace Drummond Hay,
 only female passenger
 on the Graf Zeppelin.



Lady Grace Drummond Hay,
 first woman to fly the Atlantic
 from Europe to the
 United States.

"The fact that we were not permitted to smoke from the time the Graf Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen until we landed at Lakehurst only increased my appetite for a Lucky Strike. Oh, how good that first one tasted! I'm really keen for Lucky Strike—the toasted flavor is delightful. I smoke a Lucky instead of eating sweets—that's what many men have been doing for years. I think it high time we women smoked Luckies and kept our figures trim."

LADY GRACE DRUMMOND HAY

The modern common sense way—reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet. Everyone is doing it—men keep healthy and fit, women retain a trim figure.

Lucky Strike, the finest tobaccos, skilfully blended, then toasted to develop a flavor which is a delightful alternative for that craving for sweets.

Toasting frees Lucky Strike from impurities. 20,679 doctors recognize this when they say Luckies are less irritating than other cigarettes. Athletes, who must keep fit, testify that Luckies do not harm their wind nor physical condition. That's why Luckies have always been the favorite of those men who want to keep in tip-top shape and realize the danger of overweight.

A reasonable proportion of sugar in the diet is recommended, but the authorities are overwhelming that too many fattening sweets are harmful and that too many such are eaten by the American people. So, for moderation's sake we say:—

"REACH FOR A LUCKY
 INSTEAD OF A SWEET."

"It's toasted"

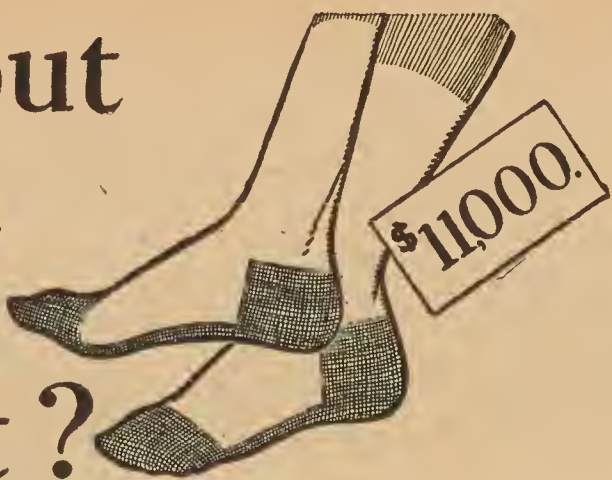
No Throat Irritation—No Cough.

Reach for
 a Lucky
 instead of
 a sweet.



Coast to coast radio hook-up every Saturday night through the National Broadcasting Company's network. The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra in "The Tunes that made Broadway, Broadway."

Did we put too low a value on your feet?



Back in October we talked about your \$11,000 feet—we got that figure by averaging the value set by standard accident insurance policies.

Now a lawyer writes to say that a client has just been awarded \$30,000 for a permanently injured ankle. Well, perhaps we were too low. We realize that your feet are priceless. That is why we go to such lengths to give you the best possible footwear.

We say confidently that for long months of solid comfort the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are unrivaled. We know the quality of rubber and workmanship that goes into Blue Ribbon footwear. We offer it to you only after it has passed 12 tests to prove it will outwear other footwear under similar conditions of service.

United States Rubber Company



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots

Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. 4 to 11 layers of reinforcements wherever wear is heaviest.



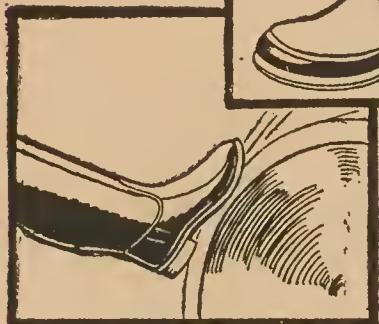
"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus
(all-rubber arctic)

Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles. The most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Built to give you longer wear.



"U. S." Galosh

You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. It has a long-wearing gray or red sole and the finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- and 5-buckle heights.



Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then watch it snap back like a rubber band. A strip cut from the upper will stretch more than five times its own length!

Will your boots stand this?

Think of the punishment your boots must take—scuffing over concrete feeding floors, scraping through ice and mud! In the Blue Ribbon laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour.

FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*



This free book, by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Executive Director of National Association for Foot Health, tells about bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, etc. Address United States Rubber Company, Room 112, 1790 Broadway, New York.



"U. S." Gaytees

Gaytees is the trademarked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics.

Columbia's Christmas Tree

A Christmas Play for the Schoolroom

NO special scenery is necessary, and a curtain may be omitted. The platform however may be banked with greens. Have in readiness a Christmas tree of medium size, one which can easily be carried by two boys, and which should be in a tree holder, so that it will stand securely when set upright.

Costumes are very easily provided. Columbia wears a flowing white gown, white stockings and slippers. She wears a red, white and blue hairband, and tricolor sash extending diagonally across shoulders. She carries a bouquet of evergreens and holly.

Gold and Silver—Groups of girls in white. "Golds" wear gilt gowns, gilt sashes, and carry gilt tree ornaments, "Silvers" have silver crowns, silver sashes, and carry silver tinsel ornaments.

Apples—Girls or boys wearing capes of apple green cambric and pink or red caps (or rose capes and caps).

Oranges—Girls or boys in orange capes and orange caps.

Evergreens—Boys with green capes and green caps.

Holly—Girls with green capes and red caps.

Vegetables—Boys and girls who carry vegetables which may be fresh or canned. "Potatoes," brown capes and caps; "Tomatoes," similar costume, but tomato red, and in like manner, "Corn," and "Beans".

Grain—Boys wearing bright yellow capes and caps, may carry cereals wrapped in yellow.

It will be found that capes are a very easy form of costume to make, and good colors are found in inexpensive cambric.

A pianist (or phonograph) may play any gay Christmas carol as an introduction.

Enter Columbia, bows to audience.

Columbia:

"O, I am Miss Columbia, as you can plainly see, And now that Christmas time is here, I'd like to have a tree, So I will need my helpers, and they'll come with merry cheer, To make us gay and happy on the best day of the year!"

Columbia (raising her voice): "Come forests, for I need a tree and evergreens, and holly!"

Enter boys with tree and evergreens, and girls with holly wreaths. Sing to tune Tipperary.

"O, we come here, from wintry woodland, Where the snow lies so white, Where the frost shines on leafless branches,

With its jewels so bright, For your forests are always ready Your helpers aye are we, So we wish you all a merry Christmas, And we bring you a tree!"

All bow, and boys place tree in position, and hang evergreen garlands.

Girls sing to same tune: "O, we bring you the scarlet holly, With its cheerful gay glow, Though the flowers all have left the gardens

Holly fears not the snow! Overhead are the skies of winter, Earth is snow clad beneath, O, we wish you all a merry Christmas And we bring you a wreath!"

Girls hold up wreaths and then begin to decorate with them.

Columbia (heartily): O, thank you all so much, for the tree, and the lovely evergreens and the beautiful holly. I am indeed proud of my for-

ests! Now I need ornaments for my tree, and I know that this wonderful land has treasure mines.

Enter *Gold and Silver*.

All: We greet you, Columbia, we are Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver sing to tune Dixie as they hang ornaments on tree

"From deep dark mine we come to greet you,

At this Christmas tide to greet you Yellow gold, you behold,

For the tree, Christmas tree! There's silver, too, that sparkles brightly,

On the boughs 'twill hang so lightly, Silver gay, comes today

For the tree, Christmas tree!

Chorus:

"Then we'll trim the tree so gayly, Your tree, your tree!

The silver and the gold, so bright On dark green boughs will glow with light,

Your tree, your tree, For Christmas, merry Christmas!

Your tree, your tree, for Christmas, merry Christmas!"

At conclusion of song, group at rear of platform.

Columbia: "I am thankful for the silver and gold of my great land. Now I have all over the country beautiful orchards and groves. I am sure that they will help me trim my tree. Yes, here come the Apples! Enter Apples and sing to tune Marching Through Georgia. As they sing they hang apples on tree.

"Coming from the orchards at Columbia's cheery call,

Here are rosy apples that will surely please you all,

Ripe and round and ready they were picked in early fall,

Wish you all a 'merry Christmas!"

Chorus:

"We come, we come from orchards far and near,

We come, we come, to wish you happy cheer,

Bring a merry greeting, 'tis the best day of the year,

Hail, all hail merry Christmas!"

Apples group at rear of platform as **Oranges** enter.

Columbia: "And here are Oranges." They decorate tree with oranges and sing to same tune:

"From the groves we march along this happy Christmas day,

With the golden oranges, we hasten, on our way,

On Columbia's Christmas tree they'll hang so bright and gay,

Wish you all a merry Christmas!"

Chorus:

We come, we come from groves neath skies of blue,

We come, we come with Christmas joy so true,

Bring a merry greeting glad to every one of you,

Hail, all hail, merry Christmas!"

Columbia: "Thank you so much, oranges and apples! You ornament my tree beautifully, and beside that will make very welcome gifts! Now I am thinking of my great grain fields and prairies, and I must ask their help, for I want my tree surrounded with Christmas gifts that will help others. So let the grain fields please come with our cereals. Enter Grain and sing to tune Dixie, as they arrange packages of cereal around tree.

"We come from fields, we come from prairie

Where the world is wide and airy, With our gifts, useful gifts,

For the tree, Christmas tree!

(Continued on Opposite Page)

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear

Christmas! And Only Eight Dollars!

Lack of Money Need Not Destroy the Pleasure of Giving

SICKNESS! Operation! Doctor Bills! Poor Crops! Floods! And chickens refused to lay as soon as the price of eggs went up! These and many other disasters caused me to forget my good resolutions made Jan. 1, 1928, that I would get my Christmas gifts ready early this year. My list November 1st numbered twenty-five of my nearest relatives and friends, and my bank account was only eight dollars. But I climbed into the lumber wagon that day and will tell you what I purchased. Twenty-four yards of cretonne costing me \$2.40 was the big purchase. From this I have planned and made part of the following gifts. An old quilt has been recovered, and will be greatly appreciated by Mother dear.

Every chicken that has been dressed this summer has added to my gifts, as all feathers were saved, washed, dried, and placed in some old feather ticking, making it double so they hold the feathers nicely. One cushion was made triangular shape, and will be given to the brother who is in college. Another square one is for Daddy's big office chair. Grandfather's chair will have a new cushion for seat, a head rest, and new cretonne covers on the arm rests. Some scraps of muslin had been left over from the spring sewing, and with these scraps I combined some more cretonne, and made a dainty little apron for Grandmother—she loves her five o'clock tea.

Tiny bed quilts for the doll beds, were made for two little nieces. Six books were made of flour sacks with just a little starch in the sacks, pictures were cut from magazines, and these will go to the hospital for use with the little sick patients.

For two nephews I purchased tie holders, two for a quarter. Two other nephews will be happy with their games, each game costing twenty-five cents. "The man in the case" will receive a kodak book—price one dollar, wherein I will paste several pictures we have taken the past year.

Only two special girl friends will be

remembered this Christmas, and I hope they will not realize that the pretty aprons are made from the chicken feed sacks—but they are. Twenty cents went for embroidery floss for working the aprons.

For baby sister, I will make a tiny cushion for her high chair—I just know she gets so tired sitting on that hard bottomed chair. And I hope my sister twelve years of age will be taught a lesson in neatness when she finds

which they have brought around the base of the tree, all sing to tune *Marching Through Georgia*.

"From the fertile farmlands we have come with greetings gay,
Vegetables we bring you for the joyous Christmas day,
Merry, merry Christmas all, we joyously would say,
Hail, all hail we are singing!"

Chorus:

We come, we come, though humble we may be,
We come, we come, and gather round the tree,
From Columbia's farmlands now her Christmas gifts you see,
Hail, all hail, we are singing!"

Columbia: "And now we have a lovely American Christmas tree, and I am thankful to my forests for the evergreens and holly and the tree itself. I am thankful to the mines, the grainfields, orchards, groves, prairies, and farms. A merry, merry Christmas all!"

All sing as finale to tune John Brown's Body.

"We'll gather round about the tree with happy hearts and gay,
And sing our merry carols clear, because it's Christmas day,
Columbia's Christmas givers come from near and far away
As we go marching on!"

Chorus:

Merry carols we are singing,
Christmas tokens we are bringing
Christmas bells are gayly ringing,
As we go marching on!"

—Elsie Duncan Yale.

Charming for Full Figures



PATTERN 2621 has a charming simplicity of design which is slenderizing to full figures. The jabot revers aid in softening the lines around the face. The pleated skirt is comfortable for walking. Tweed silk, canton faille or wool jersey would be well suited to such design treatment. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of braid. PRICE 13c.

that I have made her a pretty laundry bag and shoe bag or pocket to hang on her closet door.

My gifts are all purchased, true, most are cut from the same pattern, but they are what I can afford this year, and I think they will be appreciated. And I still have a dollar and ten cents left.—M. F. M.

Columbia's Christmas Tree

(Continued from Opposite Page)

For we are Christmas givers, O yes, O yes,
We give to you with heart so true,
And always try our best to do,
And always try our best to do,
We come, we come, to wish you merry Christmas!
We come, we come, to wish you merry Christmas!

Columbia: "Thank you so much, Grainfields: I was sure I could count on you. Now I will ask the vegetables to come, for a tree would not be complete without gifts to help others at this Christmastide. So here come the Vegetables!"

Potato: "I am Potato! Merry Christmas!" In the same way other vegetables introduce themselves.

Then as they place the vegetables



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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

Daws came next. When he reached the fence upon the hill-side he could see the sheep lying still on the ground. As he was climbing over, the Turner dog jumped the fence and Daws saw blood on his muzzle.

"How close was you to him?" asked the Squire.

"'Bout twenty feet," said Daws.

"Humph!" said old Joel.

"Whar was Whizzer?" Again the old Squire glared down at Chad.

"Don't you axe that question again, boy. Didn't I tell you hit was irrelevant?"

"What's irrelevant?" the boy asked, bluntly.

The Squire hesitated. "Why—why, hit ain't got nothin' to do with the case."

"Hit ain't?" shouted Chad.

"Joel," said the Squire, testily, "ef you don't keep that boy still I'll fine him fer contempt o' court."

Joel laughed, but he put his heavy hand on the boy's shoulder. Little Tad Dillon and Nance and the Dillon mother had all seen Jack running down the road. There was no doubt but that it was the Turner dog. And with this clear case against poor Jack, the Dillons rested. And what else could the Turners do but establish Jack's character and put in a plea of mercy—a useless plea, old Joel knew—for a first offense? Jack was the best dog old Joel had ever known, and the old man told wonderful tales of the dog's intelligence and kindness and how one night Jack had guarded a stray lamb that had broken its leg—until daybreak—and he had been led to the dog and the sheep by Jack's barking for help. The Turner boys confirmed this story, though it was received with incredulity.

How could a dog that would guard one lone helpless lamb all night long take the life of another?

There was no witness that had aught but kind words to say of the dog or aught but wonder that he should have done this thing—even back to the cattle-dealer who had given him to Chad. For at that time the dealer said—so testified Chad, no objection being raised to hearsay evidence—that Jack was the best dog he ever knew. That was all the Turners or anybody could do or say, and the old Squire was about to turn the case over to the jury when Chad rose:

"Squire," he said and his voice trembled, "Jack's my dog. I lived with him night an' day for 'bout three years an' I want to axe some questions."

He turned to Daws:

"I want to axe you ef thar was any blood around that sheep."

"Thar was a great big pool o' blood," said Daws, indignantly. Chad looked at the Squire.

"Well, a sheep-killin' dog don't leave no great big pool o' blood, Squire, with the fust one he kills! He sucks it!" Several men nodded their heads.

"Squire! The fust time I come over these mountains, the fust people I seed was these Dillons—an' Whizzer. They sicked Whizzer on Jack hyeh and Jack whooped him." Then Tad jumped me and I whooped him." (The Turner boys were nodding confirmation.) "Sence that time they've hated Jack an' they've hated me and they hate the Turners partly fer takin' keer o' me. Now you said somethin' I axed just now was irrelevant, but I tell you, Squire, I know a sheep-killin' dawg, and jes' as I know Jack ain't, I know the Dillon dawg naturely is, and I tell you, if the Dillon's dawg killed that sheep and they could put it on Jack—they'd do it. They'd do it—Squire, an' I tell you, — ortern't — to let — that—sheriff—thar—shoot my — dog—until the Dillons answers what I axed —" the boy's passionate cry rang against the green walls and out the

opening and across the river—

"Whar's Whizzer?"

The boy startled the crowd and the old Squire himself, who turned quickly to the Dillons.

"Well, whar is Whizzer?"

Nobody answered.

"He ain't been seen, Squire, sence the evenin' afore the night o' the killin'!" Chad's statement seemed to be true. Not a voice contradicted.

"An' I want to know if Daws seed signs o' killin' on Jack's head when he jumped the fence, why them same signs didn't show when he got home."

Poor Chad! Here old Tad Dillon raised his hand.

"Axe the Turners, Squire," he said, and as the school-master on the out-

was, watching the crowd come on. Dawes was at the foot of the hill, and she saw him make a gesture toward her, and then the Sheriff came on with Jack—over the fence, past her, the Sheriff saying, kindly, "Howdy, Melissa. I shorely am sorry to have to kill Jack," and on to the dead sheep, which lay fifty yards beyond. If the Sheriff expected Jack to drop head and tail and look mean he was greatly mistaken. Jack neither hung back nor sniffed at the carcass. Instead he put one fore foot on it and with the other bent in the air, looked without shame into the Sheriff's eyes—as much as to say:

"Yes, this is a wicked and shameful thing, but what have I got to do with

"Well, I reckon you ain't goin' to shoot him," said Chad. "Leggo that dawg."

"Don't be a fool, Jim," said old Joel. "The dawg ain't goin' to leave the boy." The Sheriff let go.

"Come on up hyeh," said Chad. "I got somethin' to show ye."

The boy turned with such certainty that without a word Squire, Sheriff, Turners, Dillons, and spectators followed. As they approached a deep ravine the boy pointed to the ground where were evidence of some fierce struggle—the dirt thrown up, and several small stones scattered about with faded stains of blood on them.

"Wait hyeh!" said the boy, and he slid down the ravine and appeared again dragging something after him. Tall Tom ran down to help him and the two threw before the astonished crowd the body of a black and white dog.

"Now I reckon you know whar Whizzer is," panted Chad vindictively to the Dillons.

"Well, what of it?" snapped Daws.

"Oh, nothin'," said the boy with fine sarcasm. "Only Whizzer killed that sheep and Jack killed Whizzer." From every Dillon throat came a scornful grunt.

"Oh, I reckon so," said Chad easily. "Look thar!" He lifted the dog's head, and pointed at the strands of wool between his teeth. He turned it over, showing the deadly grip in the throat and close to the jaws, that had choked the life from Whizzer—Jack's own grip.

"Ef you will jes' rickollect, Jack had that same grip the time afore—when I pulled him off o' Whizzer."

"By—, that's so," said Tall Tom, and Dolph and Rube echoed him amid a dozen voices, for not only old Joel, but many of his neighbors knew Jack's method of fighting, which had made him a victor up and down the length of Kingdom Come.

There was little doubt that the boy was right—that Jack had come on Whizzer killing the sheep, and had caught him at the edge of the ravine, where the two had fought, rolling down and settling the old feud between them in the darkness at the bottom. And up there on the hill-side, the jury that pronounced Jack guilty pronounced him innocent, and, as the Turners started joyfully down the hill, the sun that was to have sunk on Jack stiff in death, sank on Jack frisking before them—home.

And yet another wonder was in store for Chad. A strange horse with a strange saddle was hitched to the Turner fence; beside it was an old mare with a boy's saddle, and as Chad came through the gate a familiar voice called him cheerily by name. On the porch sat Major Buford.

XIV

THE MAJOR IN THE MOUNTAINS

THE quivering heat of August was giving way and the golden peace of autumn was spreading through the land. The breath of mountain woods by day was as cool as the breath of valleys at night. In the mountains, boy and girl were leaving school for work in the fields, and from the Cumberland foothills to the Ohio, boy and girl were leaving happy holidays for school. Along a rough, rocky road and down a shining river, now sunk to deep pools with trickling riffles between—for a drouth was on the land—rode a tall, gaunt man on an old brown mare that switched with her tail now and then at a long-legged, rough-haired colt stumbling awkwardly behind. Where the road turned from the river and up the mountain, the man did a peculiar thing, for there, in that lonely wilder-

(Continued on Page 20)

The Story Thus Far

CHAD plans to leave "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He suffers humiliation at the hands of the neighbors and walks back to "Kingdom Come." He finds his dog Jack accused of killing the neighbor's sheep. Jack's trial is in progress.

skirts shrank, as though he meant to leave the crowd, the old man's quick eye caught the movement and he added:

"Axe the school-teacher!"

Every eye turned with the Squire's to the master, whose face was strangely serious straightway.

"Did you see any signs on the dawg when he got home?" The gaunt man hesitated with one swift glance at the boy who almost paled in answer.

"Why," said the school-master, and again he hesitated, but old Joel, in a voice that was without hope, encouraged him:

"Go on!"

"What wus they?"

"Jack had blood on his muzzle, and a little strand o' wool behind one ear."

There was no hope against that testimony. Melissa broke away from her mother and ran out to the road—weeping. Chad dropped with a sob to his bench and put his arms around the dog: then he rose up and walked out the opening while Jack leaped against his leash to follow. The schoolmaster put out his hand to stop him, but the boy struck it aside without looking up and went on: he could not stay to see Jack condemned. He knew what the verdict would be, and in twenty minutes the jury gave it, without leaving their seats.

"Guilty!"

The Sheriff came forward. He knew Jack and Jack knew him, and wagged his tail and whimpered up at him when he took the leash.

"Well, by —, this is a job I don't like, an' I'm damned ef I'm agoin' to shoot this dawg afore he knows what I'm shootin' him fer. I' going' to show him that sheep fust. Whar's that sheep, Daws?"

Daws led the way down the road, over the fence, across the meadow, and up the hill-side where lay the slain sheep. Chad and Melissa saw them coming—the whole crowd—before they themselves were seen. For a minute the boy watched them. They were going to kill Jack where the Dillons said he had killed the sheep, and the boy jumped to his feet and ran up the hill a little way and disappeared in the bushes, that he might not hear Jack's death-shot, while Melissa sat where she

it? Why are you bringing me here?"

The Sheriff came back greatly puzzled and shaking his head. Passing Melissa, he stopped to let the unhappy little girl give Jack a last pat, and it was there that Jack suddenly caught scent of Chad's tracks. With one mighty bound the dog snatched the rawhide string from the careless Sheriff's hand, and in a moment, with his nose to the ground, was speeding up toward the woods. With a startled yell and a frightful oath the Sheriff threw his rifle to his shoulder, but the little girl sprang up and caught the barrel with both hands, shaking it fiercely up and down and hieing Jack on with shriek after shriek. A minute later Jack had disappeared in the bushes, Melissa was running like the wind down the hill toward home, while the whole crowd in the meadow was rushing up toward the Sheriff, led by the Dillons, who were yelling and swearing like madmen. Above them, the crest-fallen Sheriff waited. The Dillons crowded angrily about him, gesticulating and threatening, while he told his story. But nothing could be done—nothing. They did not know that Chad was up in the woods or they would have gone in search of him—knowing that when they found him they would find Jack—but to look for Jack now would be like searching for a needle in a hay-stack. There was nothing to do, then, but to wait for Jack to come home, which he would surely do—to get to Chad—and it was while old Joel was promising that the dog should be surrendered to the Sheriff that little Tad Dillon gave an excited shriek.

"Look up thar!"

And up there at the edge of the wood was Chad standing and, at his feet, Jack sitting on his haunches, with his tongue out and looking as though nothing had happened or could ever happen to Chad or to him.

"Come up hyeh," shouted Chad.

"You come down hyeh," shouted the Sheriff, angrily. So Chad came down, with Jack trotting after him. Chad had cut off the rawhide string, but the Sheriff caught Jack by the nape of the neck.

"You won't git away from me agin, I reckon."



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AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES, or any color desired, crepe paper waxed, large size, long stems, neatly hand made with lovely green foliage, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid. Large bouquet of beautiful evergreen including laurel and holly red berries sent free with every order. Satisfaction guaranteed. MISS LILLIAN HUBBELL, Box 406, Shelton, Conn.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

HOLIDAY STATIONERY—200 sheets, 100 envelopes, printed, \$1.00. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO 10 pounds \$1.50. Chewing 10 pounds \$2.50. Send no money; 1 trust you. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet, chewing 3 pounds 75c; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or SMOKING tobacco—5 lbs. \$1.25, 10-\$2.00; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combing made up. Booklet. Flannel-ette house dresses \$1.50. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, New York.

LADIES' RAYON and WOOL STOCKINGS, 2 pair \$1.00. Colors: atmosphere, black, grain, grey, gunmetal, sandust. Sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO. Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

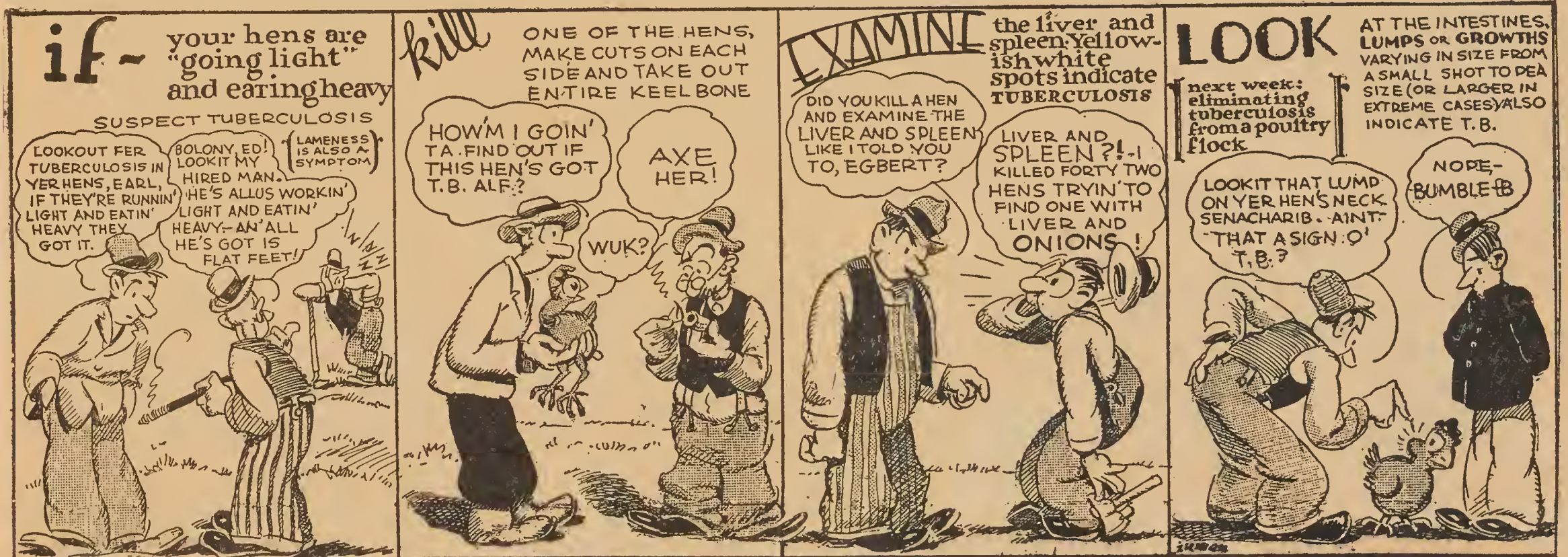
GINSENG SEED FOR SALE—Raw furs, calf, deer-skins, Hides and wool wanted. Write. R. J. FELT-HAM, Olean, N. Y.

WANTED RAW FURS—Ginseng, beaver castors, minks, raccoons. We sell traps, guns, trappers supplies retail at wholesale prices. Free literature. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Examine a Hen for TB

By Ray Inman



Give them Hardware gifts this Christmas



Practical Presents Useful things that bring the greatest holiday joys

HERE is nothing like gifts of hardware to bring real Christmas happiness, for they are "gifts of utility"—something that will fill a real need or provide extra comfort or convenience for the person who receives it. Such "gifts of utility" are the sensible, worthwhile kind to give and they are the most cherished and longest remembered, too.

It is of utmost importance that you give good hardware, a dependable kind that will do everything it is intended for, and will give long, useful, satisfactory service. It is easy to select such hardware gifts at our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. First of all, our quality is closely guarded and every article in our store which we have selected for you represents the best of materials and workmanship. You will find the greatest value for your money here.

Start your Christmas shopping at a store with a "tag" in the window—it will give you more satisfaction in your Christmas giving than you have ever known before.



Look for the "Tag" in the window!

A Program for Real Farm Relief

(Continued from Page 5)

program outlined above for the relief of agriculture could be carried out, it would at the same time largely solve the rural school problem.

M. C. Burritt, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, and Western New York editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, pointed out that the one-room school in his own district is not able to teach efficiently the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades. As a result he not only has to pay taxes for the support of this school but he has to transport his children to the village school and pay tuition for them in the seventh and eighth grades. Such a situation is obviously unfair to country boys and girls and to taxpayers.

While the question of agricultural education was being discussed, the question was raised as to the value of the State Schools of Agriculture, and many of those present were asked the direct question as to whether or not they thought these schools were worth the money they were costing the State. There seemed to be very nearly unanimous opinion that the State schools should not be discontinued, at least at the present time. It was brought out that they serve a class of country boys and girls many of whom do not make good in high school work and who would get no further education if these State school courses were not available. Moreover, practically all of the State school students return to the farms and the farm homes after finishing their courses.

It was thought, however, by the conference that the State might look forward in a long time program to abandoning gradually the State schools when, and not until when, it was certain that the farm boys and girls could get the same agricultural training and advantages in courses in regular agricultural high schools.

The Rural Health Problem

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Commissioner of the New York State Department of Health, outlined the rural health situation and made two definite suggestions. First, he said that a new division was needed in his department which would devote its time entirely to rural health matters, and that a small appropriation is needed from the State to take care of this division.

Second, he said that some provision must be made to serve rural people in health matters because of the rapidly declining number of country doctors. To take care of this situation, the State has made it possible to cooperate with the counties in the establishment of rural health nurses by furnishing fifty per cent of the necessary funds. So far only one or two counties have taken advantage of this important provision of the law.

Dr. V. A. Moore, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, called attention to the tremendous financial losses from which farmers are suffering each year from animal diseases. Dr. Moore stated that not only is there the actual loss of the value of the animal itself but also the loss that comes from the lack of production from animals which are sick or die of disease.

"The work that the State can do," said Mr. Moore, "is to encourage as much as possible the educational side, getting veterinarians properly distributed in the State who can teach the owners how to prevent the disease and take care of cases that do occur. We must remember that veterinary medicine is about forty years behind human medicine so far as research work is concerned. It has only been within the last few years that money has been spent to find the causes of the losses."

When the problem of animal diseases was being discussed, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health, asked if there was any reason why the final re-accrediting test in the bovine tuberculosis work should be made at the expense of the farmer. "Why not," said Dr. Nicoll, "give us sufficient appropriation to do this, to save the farmer from the expense of this last tuberculin test?"

The various problems of reforesta-

tion came up for discussion at the conference. Dean Franklin Moon of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University and others outlined the present situation. Inasmuch as the State already has a forestry commission for the study of the problem, no definite recommendations were made by the conference at this time.

In connection with reforestation, an interesting comment was made by Dr. G. F. Warren, economist of the New York State College of Agriculture. Dr. Warren said that in his opinion the time was coming when the State would adopt a land policy encouraging the abandonment of all poor farm land for forestry purposes and the more intense cultivation of the good and fertile lands of the State. This is just another way of saying that there is altogether too much land in cultivation at the present time on which farmers can never hope to make a decent living.

A Chance For Real Help

The results of this conference are particularly gratifying to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST because the majority of the suggestions adopted and especially those on farm taxes, have been emphatically urged in these columns for several years. Of course, no one should be too optimistic until the recommendations made by the conference have been enacted into State law, but the outlook for real tax relief for farmers is now more hopeful than it has ever been before.

Governor-elect Roosevelt understands the situation and is particularly sympathetic toward any practical solution. We believe the State legislature will take the same attitude for all who understand the farm tax situation know what great injustice is now being done. Mr. Morgenthau, who acted as chairman of the conference, passed the suggestions adopted by the conference on to Governor-elect Roosevelt, and the conference was adjourned subject to the call of the new Governor. The names of those who attended are given with the picture on page 5.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 18)

ness, he stopped, dismounted, tied the reins to an overhanging branch and, leaving mare and colt behind, strode up the mountain, on and on, disappearing over the top. Half an hour later, a sturdy youth hove in sight, trudging along the same road with his cap in and a dog trotting at his heels. Without a moment's hesitation the lad untied the mare, mounted and rode up the mountain. For two days the man and the boy had been "riding and tying," as this way of travel for two men and one horse is still known in the hills. At the foot of the spur on the other side, boy and dog came upon the tall man sprawled across a moss-covered boulder. The dog dropped behind, but the man's quick eye caught him:

"Where'd that dog come from, Chad?" Jack put his belly to the earth and crawled slowly forward—penitent, but determined.

"I told you, Chad, that we'd have no place to keep him."

"Well, we can send him home as easy from up thar as we can from hyeh."

"All right!" Chad understood not a whit better than the dog; for Jack leaped to his feet and jumped around the schoolmaster, trying to lick his hands, but the school-master was absorbed and would have none of him. There, the mountain-path turned into a wagon-road and the school-master pointed with one finger.

"Do you know what that is, Chad?"

"No, sir." Chad said "sir" to the school-master now.


"Well, that's"—the school-master paused to give his words effect—"that's the old Wilderness Road."

(To be Continued Next Week)



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



“Health” Versus “Patent Medicines”

It appears that the “Patent Medicine” is still with us. Fortunately the public is better protected than they once were. Mr. Walter Campbell, Secretary of the Food Drug and Insecticide Administration of the U. S. Drug Association in his report to Secretary Jardine says:

“Among the products which received fraud orders were an alleged consumption cure, consisting of turpentine gum, flavored with cinnamon; a tuberculosis ‘cure’ made up of a number of worthless mixtures, marketed by one wholly ignorant of the disease; a so-called cure for cancer through the use in part of a bread and milk poultice; a rupture ‘cure’; and height-increasing scheme. Sale of the following, among others, was discontinued on affidavit: A pernicious-anemia ‘cure’ consisting largely of ground granite; two imported sirups similar in compositions to New Orleans molasses, claimed to cure all ailments of the kidneys; an Epsom-salt diabetes ‘cure’; and a thyroid obesity remedy.”

These worthless products have been suppressed but others will spring up to take their places so long as the gullible public will buy. Again we repeat: “If you are ill, consult a competent physician.”

You and I

A FOOL there was and he saved his rocks, even as you and I; but he took them out of the old strong box when a salesman called with some wildcat stocks, and the fool was stripped to his shirt and socks, even as you and I.—Northwestern Miller.

ued on affidavit: A pernicious-anemia ‘cure’ consisting largely of ground granite; two imported sirups similar in compositions to New Orleans molasses, claimed to cure all ailments of the kidneys; an Epsom-salt diabetes ‘cure’; and a thyroid obesity remedy.”

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Another Chain Scheme

“Will you please investigate the Silk-tex Hosiery Company, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City? I paid \$1 to one of my neighbors for one of their coupons and I also sent the company \$3 for three additional coupons which I was supposed to sell. I have been unable to dispose of them and have written to the firm asking them to refund my money, but can get no reply. I also understand that the woman from whom I originally purchased the coupon has not received any of the stockings.”

WE could not find this firm listed in our telephone directory and asked the co-operation of the National Better Business Bureau to get some information as to their reliability. We learned that on January 15, 1927, the Federal Trade Commission issued a cease and desist order against Reuben Berman, doing business under the trade name and style of Silk-tex Hosiery Mills. It was ordered that they cease from using the word “silk” alone or in combination with other words, unless the material of the hosiery is derived entirely from the cocoon of the silk worm, and from using the word “mills” unless they actually owned or controlled a hosiery mill.

This is the old chain scheme of selling hosiery, whereby a person purchases a coupon and is obliged to sell three additional to new customers. She naturally believes that when the three are disposed of she will get the hosiery, but is disappointed upon investigation,



The Sign of Protection

when she learns that the three new customers are also obliged to sell their coupons before she receives her hosiery. This scheme has been commented on several times in our Service Bureau columns. This proposition has been turned over to the Post Office Department for investigation.

Chicago Jobbers Syndicate in Hands of Receiver

“Three weeks ago I sent for a Ford radiator and other parts amounting to \$6.59 to the Chicago Jobbers Syndicate, 2111 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. I sent check for same and have not heard a word from them or received any goods. Are they reliable? I wish you would write them and have them send the goods or return my money.”

WE learn that Aaron Friedman bought the business for the Chicago Jobbers Syndicate about nine months ago from the Western Tire and Rubber Company and that at present the business is in the hands of a receiver. His name is Maurice Klein, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Any claims or complaints should be sent to him.

It’s What You Sign That Counts

“I am prompted to write to you to see if you will investigate the standing of the National Utilities Sales Corporation, 136 Liberty Street, New York City. Last June a man came in the store which I run and represented himself to be from the General Electric Company of Schenectady and a seller of washing machines and wanted to leave one on consignment for me to sell. If I sold it I was to send the contract to them and they assumed the collection. The property was to be theirs not mine.

“I signed a slip something like the farmers of New Jersey did for wiring their houses and the agreement was kept in about the same way. The matter ran along until the middle of August and a bill was received for three washing machines, an electric stove and an ironer making a bill of about \$500. The goods were shipped and I promptly refused the

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Hoosick Falls

MR. Walter Lohnes of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., recently received the \$25 reward which is given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to those furnishing evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves. In this case the thief had been a pest for over six years stealing from three states, chickens of all sizes, and even small turkeys, totaling up in the thousands. His name was George Belanger, alias Baker, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mr. Lohnes was disturbed one night by a noise among his small chickens. At first he thought it was caused by a skunk but upon investigating he and his son discovered that a thief was the cause. They gave chase in their night clothes and bare feet. The thief swam through a 100 foot culvert under the railroad and got away temporarily.

shipment and wrote the company and received the reply that I ordered the goods and signed a trade acceptance on the bank that I do business with. I am told I will have to pay. Will you give me some advice?”

THIS is the second case of its kind that has come to our attention and through the kind co-operation of the National Better Business Bureau we investigated and find that the subject concern was located at 136 Liberty Street until about two months ago. At

Promptness Appreciated

Gentlemen:

Please accept my thanks for receipt of check for \$71.43 for injuries from falling from load of hay.

I am not able to do very much yet but am thankful to be alive after such an accident. It is the first time I ever received any compensation from getting hurt, and I thank the North American Accident Insurance Company very much for their prompt reply to my claim.

I would advise any subscriber of American Agriculturist to be sure and take the insurance as they do not know when they may have an accident.

JOHN M. O’CONNOR,
R. 1 Adams, N. Y.

present the whereabouts of the business office of the concern is not known. At the present time we are endeavoring to get in touch with the directors of this corporation.

This emphasizes the importance of reading before you sign and of knowing the company you do business with.

Commission Merchant Discontinues Business

WE wish to call the attention of our subscribers, to the fact that Ely Cottrell, 2001 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. a licensed and bonded commission merchant has discontinued business. All persons having claims against the above named commission merchant should file their claims immediately with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, 122 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

NUMBER 19497

NEW YORK, N. Y. *September 5th 1928*

Manufacturers Trust Company

510 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY *Twenty-five Dollars* 00/100

Walter Lohnes

Hoosick Falls

New York

TO THE ORDER OF

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

\$ 25⁰⁰/₁₀₀



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The lowest prices of the year are now effective. Next month, you will pay more, and later still more. Get your order in *this* month and save money. No deposit required. Pay on delivery or from your monthly milk checks.

The 1928 Harder Silo has many exclusive new features. There’s a Harder that meets your needs, at a price you are willing to pay. Write today for our Early Order Proposition.

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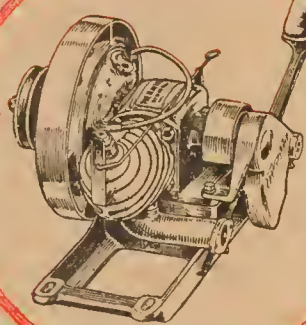
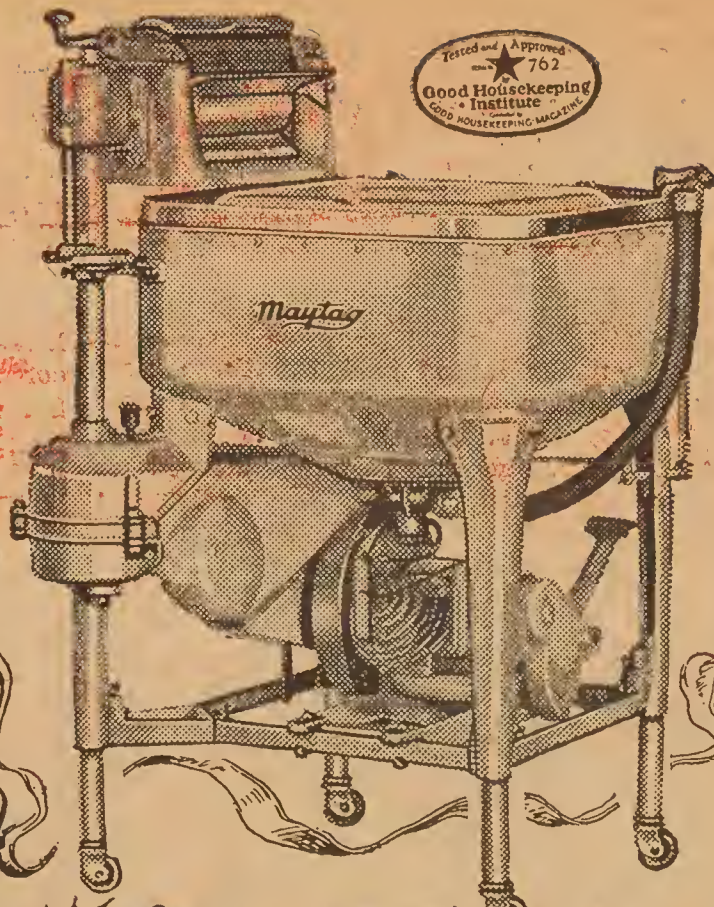
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For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.



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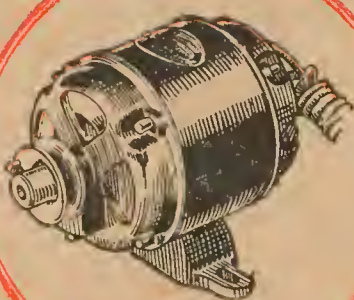
Interchangeable Power

Fifteen years development have given the Maytag Multi-Motor reliability and endurance. See how simple and compact this engine is. It is the only engine built for a washer by a washer company. Only Maytag washers have it, and the demand makes the Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder gasoline engines.

You will be amazed at the smooth, steady flow of power—always ready at a thrust of the foot lever. There are no belts to line up. It is a part of the washer.

The best of materials and workmanship are used throughout this engine. It has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. The bearings are high-grade bronze. The carburetor is flood-proof.

The Electric Motor



Maytag Helpfulness is a Lasting Joy

HAPPINESS is the spirit of the holidays—friendships are dearer, hearts lighter and voices merrier.

There is no better time to get that Maytag you have been planning for. It will bring happiness week after week for years and years, changing wash-day to a pleasant hour or two.

The seamless, cast-aluminum tub and Gyrafoam action, so fast, careful and thorough; the new-type Roller Water Remover, so safe, handy and efficient; the precision-cut steel gears, so quiet and smooth-running—these and other Maytag qualities give it unmatched value.

You may have your choice of power—electricity or gasoline. Any farm home anywhere can enjoy the Maytag. Every farm home needs this willing washday servant. It saves precious hours that may be turned to profit or pleasure. Get it now and make the holiday joy complete and lasting.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

December 15, 1928

Published Weekly

For a Better "Main Street"

How the Organizations of One Village Got Together

RESTING like a jewel on the bosom of Lake Ontario is the neighborly little village of Fair Haven, a small place with big ideas. The census taker can only count 550 people in the place, but if that writer who gained fame by making fun of village people should once stop long enough on the Main Street of Fair Haven to find out what its natives are thinking, he would discover here some plans and ideals which point to the future of American village life. Fair Haven is blazing a trail for other villages to follow.

This village, like others in northwestern New York, is surrounded by fruit growers and dairymen. It has three hotels, three garages, a young bank and several stores, just like other trade centers in north Cayuga County. It has a school house, as old or older than most eastern towns. The Lehigh Valley Railroad running north through Ithaca and Auburn with its terminal here suffers from the competition of the many bus lines, the same as everywhere else. Then just what is the big idea of Fair Haven?

Most villages have too many of everything. Too many clubs, too many lodges, too many churches, and too many meetings. They have a lot of good fractions, but no common denominator. Instead of one good civic organization with enough members and money to accomplish something, their organizations are so small the members must spend all their energy on getting a crowd out for the next meeting. "Tell us how to get people to attend our meetings" they ask. They are all the time "getting up something" to "get members", but seldom get anything done.

Whether or not most villages have too many churches is a question for the members of those churches to decide. But if somebody should ask such a question in public his audience would wonder where he had been living all these years. The Institute of Social and Religious Research which has recently made a survey of church conditions in 140 agricultural villages distributed throughout the United States discovered

By RALPH A. FELTON

that the average number of churches per village is 5.6. Not a single one of the 140 villages studied has only one church. Sixty of these villages have seven or more churches each, and two have as many as fifteen each.



The official board of the Methodist Church at Fair Haven. The pastor, second from the right in the front row, also flies the Board of Trade airplane.

These 140 villages ranged in population from 250 to 2500 people.

But Fair Haven is different. The civic-minded citizens of the place are all united in *one* organization. It happens to be the Parent-Teacher's Association. It might as well have been a civic club, a home bureau, or a literary society. Regardless of its name,

all join in its program, men as well as women. Fair Haven fathers are putting the "Pa" in Parent-Teachers.

This organization is at present equipping the school with play equipment. But here, as in other things, they have a cooperative plan. The school board provides \$50 a year and the Parent-Teacher's an equal amount, and they have a three-year plan of adding to their equipment.

This group is also sponsoring a "Camp Fire Girls" organization. It might as well have been Girl Scouts or a Four-H Club. One such organization in a place is needed, but no more.

In the effort of the village to simplify and condense its civic program, it is now proposing to unite its village and school libraries, until Cayuga County starts its County Library.

The one commercial or business organization of Fair Haven is the Board of Trade. It tells the tourists why they should come here by the lake in the summer, and then suggests they stay and work the rest of the year in some new industry. An air port is one of the attractions this enterprising group of business men offers to the world.

Fair Haven's latest venture in consolidation is the uniting of its two churches. For years the two organizations divided about equally the religious life of the community. One church may have boasted of the more members but the other would have replied that their constituency was the "most influential."

Neither church alone could support a good minister so they starved two poor ones. Preaching kept becoming more expensive and the church income kept falling off. Just as a river won't rise above its source, likewise church life will not rise very high with a poorly-paid and poorly-trained ministry. To get better leadership they decided to pool their resources and employ one pastor for the two congregations.

This stopped the steady decline which both churches had been experiencing. The Methodist Conference sent the

(Continued on Page 9)



A village that is keeping up with the times. An airplane view of Fair Haven looking north toward Lake Ontario.

Good Lubrication Lessens the Repair Bills—See Page 3

Why these Arctics Outwear all others

Top Notch Arctics are longer-lasting because they give balanced wear. Soles, heels, toes and tops are all equally strong.

The Clincher Cushion Heel (a patented Top Notch feature) prevents the heel from "breaking through" before the rest of the arctic is worn out.

The heavy, tough, resilient sole is made of red rubber that withstands the hardest punishment. The toe is reinforced with a thick bumper toe cap. The top is of highest quality Cashmerette.

Get your money's worth. Insist on Top Notch Arctics, Boots and Rubbers.



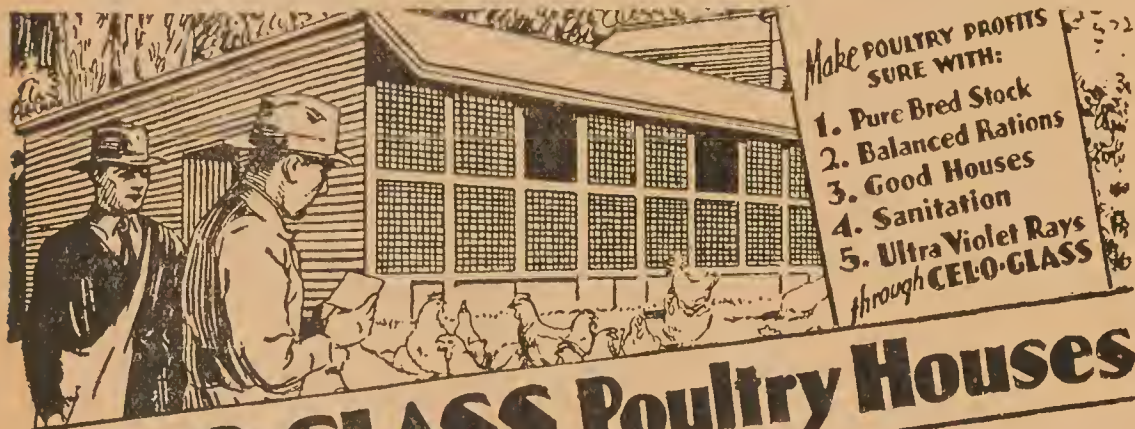
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YOU can change your poultry houses into HEALTH houses immediately by installing Cel-O-Glass where you now have glass or soiled curtains. Cel-O-Glass is the well-known material which lets in the active ultra-violet rays of the sun. It differs greatly from cloth. It is made by coating wire mesh with a durable, weatherproof substance which passes the health-rays of the sun. These rays cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains.

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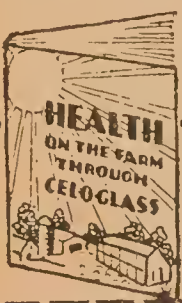
U.S. PATENT 1,580,287

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National Grange Takes Action

A Definite Program for Farm Relief

THE outstanding feature of the recent 62nd annual session of the National Grange from an agricultural and legislative standpoint, was the adoption of a concrete farm program, covering four practical phases of agricultural development which the Grange believes need early enactment, if the present farm depression is to be relieved and agriculture is to be put on a business basis comparable with other nationwide activities. This four-section farm program is thus concisely stated:

The National Grange Agricultural Policy

1. Revise tariff schedules so as to give American farmers full benefits of the American market for all agricultural products produced in this country, and for all articles manufactured from such products. "Hold American markets for American producers," is the Grange declaration.
2. Establish a flexible system of Export Debentures, in order to extend tariff benefits to farm products, of which there may be an exportable surplus; creating thereby the most effective means of ending the depression in various farm staples.
3. Fix a national land policy designed to check uneconomic agricultural expansion by halting further development of irrigation, drainage or colonization projects, until there is need for increased production and until agriculture is on an economic parity with other industries.
4. Establish a comprehensive system of cooperative marketing and other stabilizing agencies, utilizing the established branches of the government; to assist in eliminating waste in distribution and reducing handling costs. Such project to be under the guidance of a Federal Farm Board, given adequate power, sufficient funds and suitable functions to promote the cooperative marketing idea in all practical ways, and to aid in protecting the interests of farmers in the development of these policies.

What the National Grange Voted to Favor

A continued Federal road building program that shall include generous appropriations for farm-to-market roads and the systematic development of township and other secondary roads throughout the nation, under Federal, state and county aid plan; especially on rural delivery routes.

Maintaining and strengthening an American Merchant Marine, especially as a vital aid in shipping farm products.

A sound system of taxation based primarily upon ability to pay and upon actual benefits received.

Levying an adequate tax on intangible property under various state laws, and broadening the tax base as an effective method of securing relief from tax burdens now resting upon farmers and small home-owners.

A special session of Congress at an early date to enact helpful farm legislation, unless accomplished in the coming session.

Extension of electric power as rapidly as possible to rural sections for farm and household uses.

Ratification by the United States Senate of the Kellogg Treaties and entrance by the United States into the World Court under proper safeguards.

Immediate action by Congress to set the Muscle Shoals plant at work and, if impossible to secure a favorable lease of same, then its early operation by the government.

Early construction of a Great Lakes-to-the-sea waterway by either the St. Lawrence or All-American route, as thorough investigation shall demonstrate is the most practicable.

Favor Freight Adjustment

An early adjustment of freight rates to afford to farmers the greatest possible range of markets for their products, instead of the restricted zone

rate system which now handicaps many farmers in the shipping of their products to best advantage.

The distribution of a portion of the proceeds of Federal income and estate taxes among the states, on the basis of school requirements or other equitable plan, to prevent the concentration of wealth and to assist the rural sections of the nation.

A thorough study of a system of Federal crop reserve, designed to remove the surplus of a limited number of staple, non-perishable commodities from the market in times of price depression and to feed such crops to the market in periods of crop shortages, also to promote orderly production by discouraging plantings whenever an undue surplus of any commodity is carried in storage.

A vigorous effort to enact at the coming session of Congress a positive Truth-in-Fabrics law, which the Grange has long sponsored.

Increased appropriations for eradication of the corn borer and vigorous efforts directed toward a thorough general clean-up in the spring of 1929.

Readjustment of the payments due from farmers on reclamation projects, extending same to a 40-year basis, to aid deserving farmers who would otherwise be driven from their farms with heavy losses.

Further development of the parcel post system and readjustment and reduction of rates as fast as practicable.

Endorsement of continued work for eradication of bovine tuberculosis and increased appropriations for indemnifying cattle owners in the various states.

More publicity on subscriptions to political parties for campaign purposes; and the extension of laws requiring registration of lobbyists and publicity as to their employment, to include such as appear before Congress.

Continued efforts to secure the passage of legislation providing for Agricultural Day.

Measures now pending in Congress favoring a conservative Sunday rest law.

Approval of the proposed agricultural census.

Continued work of the Near East Relief and the observance of Golden Rule Sunday.

Equality for agriculture—of opportunity and of reward.

What the National Grange Opposes

Every move in the direction of corporation farming, or other centralization of the industry into large, heavily-financed groups.

The absorption of remaining unused natural resources by private parties, or otherwise than for the good of the entire people.

Any decrease in the effectiveness of present immigration restrictive laws.

Lowering of income tax rates until substantial reduction has been made in the public debt.

The weakening of existing laws, Federal or state, for the control of the traffic in narcotics.

The use of propaganda of any sort in schools or in school books.

All Federal regulation of motor busses and trucks upon the public highways.

Any form of the sales tax.

The Grange deplors the growing use of cigarettes by women and urges educational efforts to check it.

Advance work in agriculture was voiced by the pronouncement of the National Grange in favor of still greater efforts and larger appropriations for agricultural research, designed to find industrial uses for agricultural products, to the end that a part of the annual surplus be thus eliminated. Similarly the National Grange passed a resolution favoring the encouragement by every possible means of better advertising and marketing methods in disposing of farm products; also maintaining high quality foodstuffs,

(Continued on Page 16)

How to Use "Water Sets"

An Experienced Trapper Gives Some Suggestions to the Amateur

OTTER, muskrat, mink, and 'coon are the fur-bearers most often caught in sets of the water variety. The muskrat lives almost entirely in water, building houses from mud, reeds, and other debris. The other animals mentioned seek the water mostly on account of the food that is usually found there. Blind sets are best for mink and otter because they are very sly and elusive. A blind set is one that is not used in connection with bait, nor sets made at the entrance to dens, but are sets made in trails which the animals use when passing along the banks or other places. If the trapper can find where the fur-bearer takes water on one of these trails, he is doubly sure of a catch, for the water eliminates all foreign odors, and the trap should be placed in it. The mouth of a small stream which flows into a larger one is an excellent place to make sets for 'coon and mink, as these animals are keen on exploring all these spring branches in search of frogs and minnows. If the stream is too wide at the mouth, it is best to follow it back until a narrow place is found, or it can be narrowed by sticking in sticks (Not green fresh cut ones) on each side of the trap. If the water is more than two inches over the trap, the trapper will do well to place a sod under it and raise to the desired depth. Some-

By E. J. DAILEY

times a piece of bright tin fashioned in the shape of a small fish is attached to the pan of the trap, and the animal in attempting to remove it will invariably get caught.

In streams where the water is too deep for the fur-bearer to wade, one must seek for sets along the shore. An overhanging bank is a likely place to make a catch. Find one where there is but little space between the bank and the water, and search for tracks. If any are found, scoop out a place for the trap, and after setting it in, cover with wet leaves or grass. A stick placed in the right position may help guide the animal into the trap. If there is shallow water clear up to the bank, place the trap in



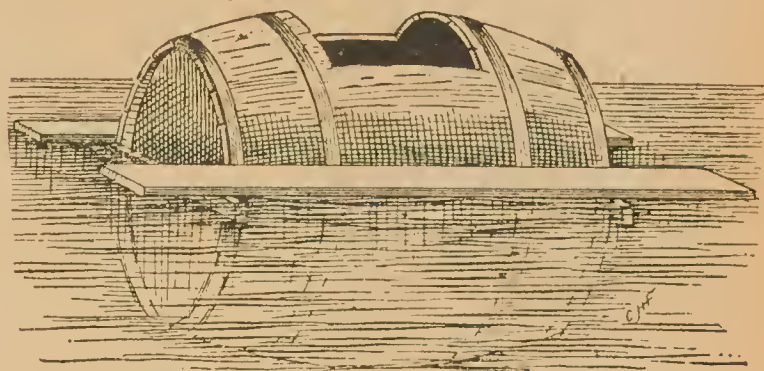
No place to go—except down which will probably end in disaster for Mr. Coon and some extra spending money for some farm boy.

it, and it will then be unnecessary to cover it over. If the trap can be staked in deep water, the trapped animal will usually drown, which will eliminate the possibility of escape, and hide it from the eyes of some fur and trap thief, known to the trapping fraternity as "Johnny Sneakum", the human wolverine of the trapline.

Water sets for muskrat are more easily made than for the other water animals. The most successful set is known as the feeding bedset, which is made by placing a trap at the edge of piles of partly eaten roots and grasses which are

sure to be found everywhere there are 'rats. Trails leading back from the stream or other water are good places to make a catch, but I advise that the trap be set where the animal takes or leaves water, and that it be placed in the edge of it. This will usually make a hind leg catch, and the 'rat is much more sure to remain when caught in this manner, as they often twist the delicate fore-leg off and escape when caught by it. The trap companies make especially constructed traps for trapping 'rats, which will eliminate a lot of these "wring offs." About the best one of these that is known to the writer is the Triple Clutch line, size 115. Sets made around the edge of 'rat houses are often productive. Under ice sets are quite difficult to make, but occasionally one can take a few 'rats or other fur-bearers after the streams are frozen over, and when the fur is sure to be prime. New York state does not allow any muskrat trapping until the first of December, and in this Northern section, every stream is frozen at this time, and if the trapper gets any fall 'rats at all, he must know how to catch them under the ice. The

(Continued on Page 22)



This floating barrel trap for muskrat is explained in U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers Bulletin 869.

Good Oil Prolongs the Life of Cars and Tractors

The A.A. Machinery Man Tells How To Get It

"Will you kindly give me some advice on the selection of motor oils? What is meant by gravity test of oils? Also by the flash test? Is there any state or national agency where one can find out the true value of an oil? Each salesman claims to have an oil superior to any other, until one does not know what kind to buy. I am sure there are others beside myself who would appreciate some information on this subject."

THIS inquiry is typical of many that we receive on this very troublesome question. I wish we could give our readers some simple rule or test by which they could at once tell whether a certain unknown oil would give satisfactory service in their car or truck or tractor, but there seems to be no such simple solution to the problem.

The following are the tests usually recognized as determining the nature of lubricating oils:

Flash Point—This is the temperature at which the vapor will arise from the oil sufficient to ignite.

Burning Point—This is the temperature at which vapors will arise from the oil to burn continuously, or the oil is said to burn.

Gravity—This is the relation of weight of a given volume of oil to the weight of an equal volume of water. The oil trade generally uses the Baume scale of gravity.

Viscosity—This is probably the most important of all the tests as indicating the nature of the oil. The viscosity is the time in seconds required for 60 cubic centimeters of the given oil to pass through a Standard Saybolt Universal Viscosimeter while held at a constant temperature. The thinner oil will drop through in fewer seconds, and hence has lower viscosity. The viscosity test at 210 degrees F.

is probably the most important of all the tests, as it indicates more about what body the oil has when heated.

Cold Test—This determines the lowest temperature at which the oil will still pour. A low cold test is necessary if the oil is to give satisfactory service in cold weather, and a low cold test usually indicates the absence of heavy ends that produce excessive carbon in the cylinder.

Carbon—The fixed carbon in a gas engine cylinder oil is a harmful property, as it has a tendency to form hard carbon deposits and is likely to cause cutting action if the engine becomes too hot. Hence a low fixed carbon oil should be selected.

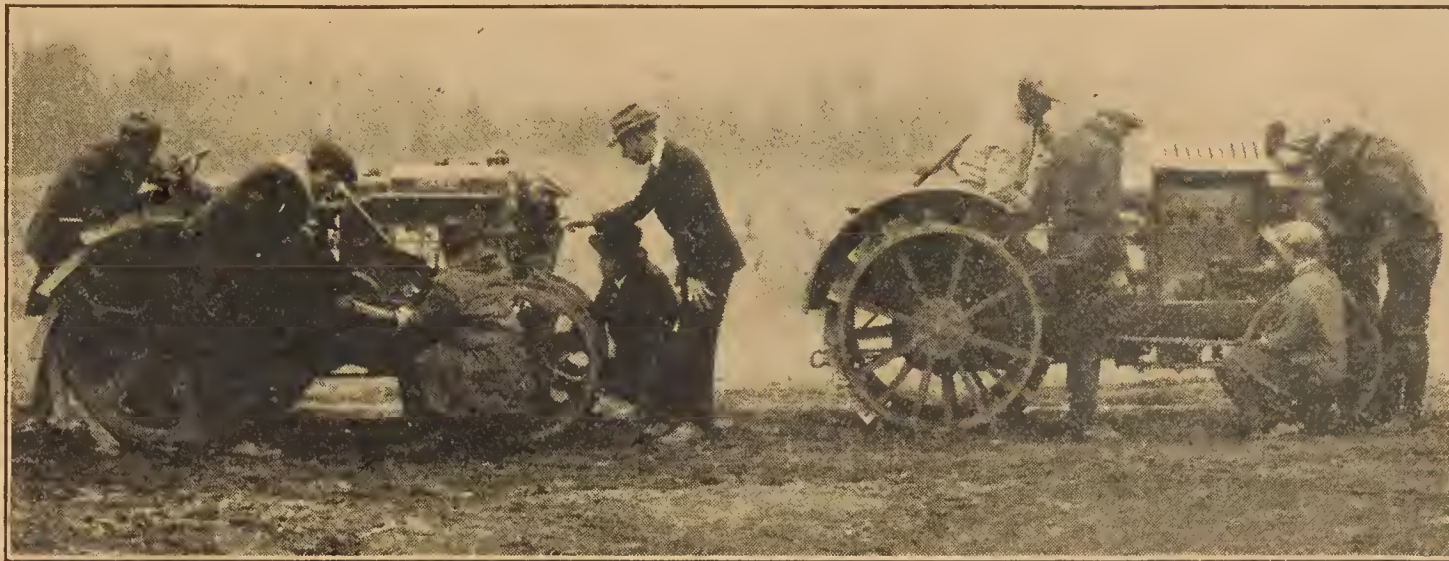
All of these are of such a nature that to be of any practical value they must be made with special apparatus and by men experienced in the use of such equipment, and hence are not practicable for the average user.

One often hears various simple tests advocated by which the users can judge of the quality of an oil. One is to let the different oils run down

a slanting surface, the slowest moving oil being assumed to have the best body and the highest viscosity. This is of no value, since an adulterant could easily be introduced which would slow up the movement of the oil and still might be distinctly injurious to the engine, and also because the viscosity at engine heat is the only one we care much about. Others claim that the "feel" of the oil when rubbed between thumb and finger shows how much body it contains, but this is also at ordinary temperature and will be greatly affected by what we expect to feel. Some claim that the way the oil runs out of the crank case after 500 miles use is a good indication of the quality of the oil; but this will be affected by the condition of piston and rings, by the carburetor setting and how much the choker is used, by the kind of fuel used, by whether the weather is hot or cold, by the use of crank case suction

and ventilation, by the condition of the roads and how hard the car was driven, and especially by the temperature of the oil when it is emptied, and so on. With so many varying factors, it can be seen that such a test can be of little value.

A vast amount of research work has been done on oils, most of which seem to indicate that the viscosity test at 210 degrees is about the only one that gives much help as to what the lubricating value of any



You may rest assured that these boys know the value of good oil in cutting down the repair bill. They are short course students at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

(Continued on Page 11)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 122 December 15, 1928 No. 24

A Thought for the Week—

I will strive to raise my own body and soul daily into all the higher powers of duty and happiness, not in rivalry of or contention with others but for the help, delight and honor of others and for the joy and peace of my own life.—JOHN RUSKIN.

Announcement

THE next number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be a combination issue containing both the December 22 and 29 issues. It will include some extra features, including a double portion of the serial story, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come", and will take the place of the December 29 issue.

The reason for this is that at the Christmas and holiday time our folks have little time for reading and another reason is that it gives us on the staff a little chance to catch up with our accumulated work. Publishing a farm paper every week is like milking the cows twice a day. No matter what happens, the paper has to be gotten out—and the cows milked—so that we welcome an opportunity once or twice a year to get away from the regular job long enough to catch up with the thousand and one little things that go into making a real farm paper.

Master Farmers to be Honored

NEXT week, on the evening of Wednesday, December 19th, twenty Master Farmers of New York State and their wives will come to the Town Hall in New York City to attend a banquet and a ceremonial in honor of all farmers in general and these Master Farmers in particular. The banquet and the exercises are under the auspices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which is carrying on the Master Farmer project in the East in cooperation with the State Colleges of Agriculture and the Master Farmer judges. There will be in attendance several hundred leaders of agriculture, business men, and representatives of the New York State legislature and of every branch of the State government.

The degree or award to each Master Farmer and his wife will be made in person by the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor-elect of the State. Messages of congratulation to the Master Farmers will be read probably from President Coolidge, Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other prominent men.

As we have stated before, the Master Farmers

chosen of course are not necessarily the best farmers in the State for there has been no thought of competition in making the selections. Rather, it has been our effort to find men who could measure up to the high standards of the judges, and the work of choosing them has been so carefully and thoroughly done that every man chosen is an honor to all other farmers and to the great industry of agriculture.

We published last week the names of Master Farmers chosen for this year, but in order to bring them to the attention of those who may not have seen them last week, we are printing them here again.

DANIEL V. FARLEY,
Orange

FRED N. SMITH,
Tompkins

JAS. ROE STEVENSON,
Cayuga

HARRY E. WELLMAN,
Orleans

EARL B. CLARK,
Chenango

JAMES O. FYFFE,
Delaware

ISAIAH D. KARR,
Allegany

F. S. WRIGHT,
Otsego

ED. HEINAMAN,
Steuben

J. J. YOUNG,
Cattaraugus

GILBERT A. PROLE,
Genesee

D. H. CLEMENTS,
Sullivan

HENRY R. TALMAGE,
Suffolk

E. E. BOISSEAU,
Suffolk

HENRY S. NICHOLS,
Wyoming

THOMAS. MC KEARY,
Erie

MAURICE C. BURRITT,
Monroe

JOHN FALLON,
Franklin

JULIUS GORDON,
Schoharie

FRED DU BOIS,
Ulster

Important! Important! Important!

WE have just received notice from the National Broadcasting Company that station WJZ will broadcast our Master Farmer banquet. WE WILL BE ON THE AIR OVER WJZ FROM 9:30 TO 10 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19th. Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt will at that time confer the honor with appropriate ceremony and medals upon the twenty Master Farmers chosen by American Agriculturist and the judges. Mark this date and time and do not fail to listen in on the most important agricultural event that has ever been broadcast by any eastern radio station.

More Chinese Eggs Coming Into United States

EXPORTS of frozen eggs from China to United States are on the increase, totaling 5,000 tons so far this season, compared with 1,250 tons to the corresponding date last year. This statement brings up again the old problem of the wider range from which cities can get their supplies. The development of rapid transportation and the processes of refrigeration have transformed the whole business of marketing. Who would have thought a few brief years ago that China could become a serious competitor to our American poultrymen?

Vegetable and truck growers are particularly concerned with this same problem. Time was when the season of new fruits or vegetables was short and confined to the short season when such products could be grown locally. Today the season of any of these fruits and vegetables has been widened to include nearly the whole year. Strawberries, for example, can now be had on the New York market if the consumer is willing to pay the price.

Without a doubt, this competition for local growers is going to continue and increase. It does not take much imagination to see what aeroplane transportation is going to do in the not distant future. What, then, is the answer for American farmers who depend on their own markets for the success of their business?

Proper adjustments of the tariff giving farming the same advantages other business has will help some. We should not be buying eggs from China, for example, as long as American poultry-

trymen can produce enough of them at reasonable prices.

But the chief answer to the problem is, we believe, for our own farmers to continue to improve the quality of their products. As long as the quality of our local products is good, our farmers will continue to have the advantage for many years to come of lesser costs of transportation and of a freshness and wholesomeness in the product that no amount of refrigeration can give to food brought from long distances.

Save Your Ten Dollars

I would like to know about the New York State Farmers and Livestock Dealers Association. What have they done and what are they doing to promote the interests of the farmers? Are they honest and trustworthy, or is the association a money making scheme for the promoters?—W. R. F., New York.

WE have answered this question several times in these columns, but this association seems to be active again in certain counties and in order to protect our readers we want to say again that this association was formed for the ostensible purpose of fighting the campaign against bovine tuberculosis, but for the real purpose of protecting the interests of dealers instead of farmers. The fee charged to farmers for membership has varied in different counties, but it usually is ten dollars.

Answering the above letter directly, we do not know what becomes of this money as no public accounting has ever been made of it, to our knowledge. We do know that the association is without standing in Albany, that the legislators pay no attention to it, and that even though a farmer may be opposed to the TB campaign he surely wastes his ten dollars by joining this association.

Farm Relief Legislation Will Pass

WITH the opening of the short session of Congress on December third, the problem of agricultural relief legislation is up again for much discussion both in Congress and out. There is considerable debate whether an agricultural relief bill will be passed during the present short session under President Coolidge's administration or whether Mr. Hoover will call a special session to consider this and other problems shortly after his inauguration.

In any case, it seems pretty likely now that some kind of legislation will be passed within the year. The delay has been worth-while for out of all the debate and discussion and waiting there is sure to come a more commonsense law based less on politics and more on real service than anything that has yet been proposed.

We want to point out again that no one law is going to solve the agricultural problem. There is no one cure-all for hard times on the farms, and if too much hope is put into any single piece of legislation the city business men and the politicians will think that they have done their part toward helping the farmer, while the farmer himself is sure to be disappointed.

No program of relief will be complete without adjustments in favor of agriculture, and especially without practicable measures for adjusting the farmers' tax burden. There are freight rates, good roads, better markets and several other problems that must be given consideration in any real program to help agriculture.

Eastman's Chestnut

A DRAFT of Missouri mules had just arrived and a new private made the mistake of going too near one. His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started for the hospital. On the way the injured man regained consciousness. He gazed at the sky overhead and felt the swaying motion of the stretcher. Feebly he lowered his shaky hands over the side, to find only space.

"My gosh!" he groaned, "I ain't even hit the ground yet!"

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

AT the meeting of the twenty-one friends of Agriculture who met in our office on November 24th, the following suggestion was made to Governor-elect Roosevelt:



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

"To encourage the development of city markets to be controlled by a board of directors made up of representatives of the city government, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the producer and to encourage the development of at least one city market as a demonstration of the plan as soon as possible."

Mr. Roosevelt wishing to carry out this thought asked me to get

touch with Mayor Tweed of Newburgh to find out: first, if the City of Newburgh wished to have a terminal and farmers' market established in their city; and secondly, if Mr. Roosevelt could be of any assistance to help bring this about.

Last Friday I telephoned Mayor Tweed and he told me that he would be delighted to have me come over and see him. You can imagine my surprise on entering the City Hall to find a group of fifty men waiting for me. For two hours the "pros and cons" of a terminal market were discussed and the various groups such as the Chamber of Commerce, the service clubs of the City, including the Rotary Club, Lions Club, American Legion Club, Kiwanis Club and the market gardeners of the vicinity gave their views on the proposed plan as prepared by Mr. H. E. Crouch of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Those present finally passed a resolution in favor of having the primary market located in Newburgh and the enthusiasm with which this resolution was passed left no doubt in my mind as to whether or not Newburgh really wanted this project located in that city.

The following Monday night, the city council formally went on record in favor of a market and the elimination of the grade crossing at Washington Street which is necessary to give safe access to the proposed location of the market.

This project was not a new one to the City of Newburgh as they had been studying and considering it for the past two years. The recommendation of the committee of twenty-one to Mr. Roosevelt in favor of the encouragement of city markets crystallized the sentiment in Newburgh with the result that the chances are excellent for this project going through at once.

Here in the East the handling of perishable foods has not been worked out to the best interests of the producer and consumer and therefore, it is important that this plan of modern marketing be tried out at the earliest possible date so that if it works out successfully, the State of New York, over a period of years, may establish similar markets at other strategic points.

* * *

Fishkill Sir May Colantha, the bull that we have been offering under the Chinese auction plan, was sold on December 1 for \$350.00. Mr. Arnold Peterson of Gardiner, Ulster County,

N. Y., telephoned me on November 30th and asked if the bull was still unsold and would I hold him for him until noon on Saturday, December 1. I told Mr. Peterson that I would be very glad to do so. On coming over to the farm and looking the bull over, he was pleased with him and we made a sale on the spot. This so-called Chinese auction method of selling worked out satisfactorily and I think we will offer another bull under this plan in January.

* * *

Fortunately for us in the Hudson River Valley, we have had no snow to amount to anything and therefore are still able to plow. We have gotten more fall plowing done this winter than in a great number of years and are in good shape to start work next spring. I have been debating

with myself whether or not I should keep enough potatoes for seed but have decided that it is unprofitable for us to grow potatoes for the following reasons: first, in order to get a good crop, it is necessary to plant the potatoes at almost the same time that we plant our oats. This means that we have just another job to perform at the busiest time of the year; and secondly, we do not seem to be able to get much more than one hundred bushels to the acre, no matter how much fertilizer we use or how often we spray. I believe that there are other crops that we could grow in the lower Hudson River Valley which would be more profitable year-in and year-out than the growing of potatoes and for all of these reasons, we have decided to discontinue the growing of the same.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

Does Crime Ever Pay?

ALTHOUGH I have been away from the old home town for more years than I like to remember, yet in our wanderings, we have always kept the home paper coming, and on those occasions when for one reason or another one of the weekly issues fails to arrive, I miss it more than all the other publications combined.

The local weekly newspaper and the state farm journal are the last stand in America of what may be called "personal journalism", where the subscribers come in such close contact with the publisher, editors and the entire staff that they all seem to be one fine large family. It is only through the local weekly that we can keep in touch with what our friends are doing, so that these publications more than any other help keep alive the close friendships of friends and neighbors and relatives made early in our lives.

In addition to the local personal news in the

country weeklies, they also take the lead in the worth while movements for the improvement and progress of the communities in which they circulate, and are always to be found a vital influence for law, order and good citizenship.

Some little time ago, the publisher's office of my home town paper was broken into and robbed. It was apparently an amateur job, probably by some local boy just starting on his career of crime. The editor wrote an account of it, in part humorous and part serious vein. This little piece struck me as being so good that I wished when I read it that every young boy inclined to be somewhat wild might read and think about it. Nowhere else have I seen the truth so well stated that crime never pays.

So I am printing this article here that it might have as wide circulation as we can give it.

Considerate Burglars

Some time last Saturday or Sunday night, while we were out of town, some enterprising person or persons, whom we assume to be local talent, entered the *Herald* office, either by picking the simple lock on the back door, or by simply walking in—as it is not impossible it was left unlocked—and proceeded to ransack the office safe, which is at the front window.

Robbing the safe in the country newspaper office it would seem would usually offer a field of opportunity equal to that of robbing the room of an inmate of the county house. However, on this occasion, the burglars obtained perhaps an unexpected amount of loot—almost a dollar in change, we should judge.

We always leave the office treasure box unlocked, and with a placard on the door to that effect, as we hope that burglars will go through it and help themselves without trouble, rather than smash the safe. On Monday morning, going to the safe, we discovered that the sheet steel cash box was missing, having been pulled out of its compartment. Later, in the back room of the office we found this cash box, with the back pried from the rivets so they could get at the contents. The little change it had contained was gone, but two checks—for \$18.69 and \$2.20—with a \$2.00 money order were left in the drawer undisturbed.

We wish to express our appreciation to our visitors that they left the checks or did not destroy them uselessly, as is often done by gentlemen of their profession, and also that they did not simply smash the cash box, which can be easily repaired. Occasionally, on the red letter days when we get hold of a little real money, we have left a

(Continued on Page 10)

The Medicine of Mirth

DEAN SWIFT once said, "The best doctors in the world are Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet and Doctor Merryman."

It reminds me of Solomon's proverb, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit drieth up the bones."



Dr. John W. Holland

Physicians now tell us that there is something in the spirit of gladness that helps to digest our food. Certainly we have all had the experience of trying to eat when we were sad or in grief.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox once said, "A Christian cannot be gloomy."

Unfortunately, many of us are blue at times, so we need constantly to build our house of thought on the sunny side of the life's road.

It is our duty to cultivate a happy cheerful disposition. Some are born happy, others have to fight moroseness from babyhood.

A business friend of mine has over his desk, "Never allow life to make you scowl."

I worked myself into a fever recently over my typewriter until it occurred to me to oil it. Then everything went well.

If any one has the right to be happy, it is the Christian. Jesus must have carried in His personality something attractive. Little children came to Him, and people in trouble found a calmness in His presence. Children and dogs run from a sour soul.

Mirthfulness is not silliness and tired nerves need more than jazz to make them normal. Old fashioned mirth

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

is the best medicine.

My theory of Lincoln is that had he gone on past mid-

dle life with the melancholy of grief that characterized his early years, he never could have borne the burden of his day. Before he was forty he began to cultivate cheerfulness, told funny stories, at times almost to the despair of his friends, but in this way he preserved his healthy mental and bodily balance.

It is our duty also to try to make other people happy. That is, we must try to create the atmosphere in which other people can be happy. No matter how we may feel, it does not release us from the obligation of being conscious of the happiness of other people.

Once in my youth I was quite sick. A long faced woman, who was the mother of one of my chums, came over to see me. She told me of three young men about my age, who were "took down" about as I was, and who died, one of them in terrible agony. My mother hustled her out of the room without invitation to return.

We have no right to squeeze our sour pickles on other people.

If something happy and cheerful cannot be said, silence is golden.

Some of the late songs have little in them, but there is one I like, "I want to be happy, but I can't be happy, till I make you happy too."

Our Master "went about doing good." His religion was sunshine, and happiness and prayer and healing and music and work—everything, in fact that you and I, as His followers, are under obligation to practice.

Let's cultivate cheerfulness. The "Sob Squad" never yet won a victory on the battlefield of life.



Sensational NEWS!

for Fertilizer Users

NITROGEN from the AIR in Concentrated Fertilizers

NITROGEN from the air is the greatest practical triumph of modern chemistry—the fertilizer sensation of the present generation. Concentrated, air-nitrogen fertilizers are the talk of farmers and fertilizer scientists wherever they meet.

NITROPHOSKA

15-30-15

—the new, air-nitrogen, complete fertilizer—contains three to five times as much plant-food as fertilizers of the usual analysis. It has 60% actual, available plant-food—15% nitrogen (18.2% ammonia), 30% phosphoric acid and 15% potash. Because of this concentration, the plant-food in Nitrophoska costs less per pound. One bag goes as far as several bags of regular fertilizer—less weight to haul, fewer bags to lift, less bulk to apply—and safe.

Every fertilizer user will instantly see the advantages of Nitrophoska. You owe it to yourself to learn all about this wonderful fertilizer. Ask your County Agent, Experiment Station, Agricultural College, or your favorite Farm Paper about it. Mail the coupon today for free, illustrated booklet.

Any progressive fertilizer dealer will obtain Nitrophoska for you. Ask your dealer.

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN

Nearly two-thirds of the world's supply of nitrogen now comes from the air. If the annual production of air nitrogen were computed in terms of ammonium sulfate, and if the bags could be stacked one on top of the other, it would make a column 8,000 miles high. Synthetic nitrogen—long the dream of the chemist—is now an actual fact.

ONE Bag instead of FOUR

When you buy Nitrophoska, you get 60 pounds of plant-food in every hundred pounds—not merely 12 to 20 pounds as in most fertilizers. You save 60 to 80 percent of the hauling, lifting and applying. You buy your plant-food at the lowest possible cost. Furthermore, the plant-food in Nitrophoska is in balanced ratio, suitable for corn, potatoes, vegetables and most other crops—readily available for quick starting, continuous feeding, and vigorous growth.

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 285 Madison Ave., New York, Room 1772
Please send me your illustrated booklet with complete information about Nitrophoska.

My dealer's name is _____
His post-office is _____ State _____
My name is _____
My post-office is _____ State _____

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN

Use MORE NITROGEN for MORE PROFIT

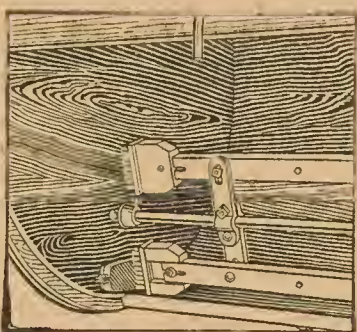


Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

High pressure, low upkeep, slow depreciation

EVERY Ospraymo Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

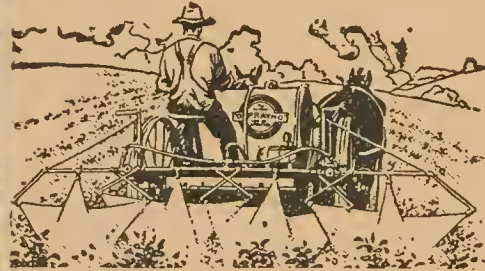
Stiff brushes on the revolving paddles clean the suction strainer on every turn—prevent pipes and nozzles from clogging—prevent costly delays in orchard, grove or field.



Brushes prevent nozzle clogging

There is an Ospraymo for every need. High pressure guaranteed.

Insist on an Ospraymo when you buy and put an end to your spraying problems. Send for our illustrated catalog. We help you select a sprayer suited to your needs. Find out about the best. Address



Ospraymo gets all plant enemies

FIELD FORCE PUMP COMPANY
Dept. C Elmira, N. Y.

World leaders for 46 years

Reaches the topmost boughs THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Fall Plowing Is Done

By M. C. BURRITT

WE began the last week in November in the Lake Ontario country with the ground well covered with snow and the thermometer at 18 degrees. We finished it with a warm rain and a springlike day.

On December first we finished our fall plowing with both team and tractor. Such are the vagaries of November. But it has been a good fall in which to get the work done and farm work is in excellent condition. More fall plowing has been done than usual and there is little excuse for any one not getting all the odd outdoor jobs finished up and everything ready for winter. Even the inside of the house has had attention and at last mother has a long list of things which have been waiting the finishing of apple and cabbage harvest, actually done. Let winter come!

Market Information Available

For ten years and more we have all heard a great deal about better marketing methods. Much of it deals in generalities and is beside the point to a practical farmer who has the specific problem of getting what he produces to the consumer as the consumer wants it and securing for himself the best possible price. Some progress has been made during these ten years in improving and standardizing quality, though much remains to be done. Little or no progress has been made in western New York on organization for marketing, branding, advertising and the like. In this respect we are still pursuing haphazard individualistic methods which are getting us nowhere. In the matter of market information however, wonderful progress is being made which may eventually be the basis for needed progress in the other phases of marketing.

There is now no excuse for a fruit and vegetable grower not being well informed and right up to the minute as to market conditions, prices, etc. Every day the radio gives us complete shipping point information—demand, market conditions, total carlot shipments, destinations and prices. The next day these are confirmed by a written report with additional information, such as origin of shipments by states. Then, once a week comes a market summary of total movement of

each commodity for the week and to date, with comparisons with previous periods, together with apparent market trends and estimates of supplies available.

Since the Federal-State market news service, efficient and desirable as it is, gives carlot prices which the dealer gets (the grower may also get these of course if he ships direct to city buyers in carlots loading his own cars). Some farm bureaus have undertaken to gather and make available to those who want the information actual grower sales. Thus, for example I get twice a week from my local farm bureau (Monroe) a list of all the known sales of apples, cabbage, potatoes and beans in this county. These sales are gathered by specially designated farm bureau committeemen who report them definitely on post cards provided for the purpose. To illustrate, a cabbage sale is reported as follows: "Danish cabbage \$35 per ton sacked (sacks furnished by buyer) sale 11/22/28". All the sales reported are then listed and returned to the committeemen. Members are notified and anyone who wants the reports telephones his local committeeman for them. With all the above information freely available no grower need be without full knowledge of markets, prices and values.

The value of these reports depends wholly upon their accuracy and reliability. If they do not reflect facts in the markets they are worse than useless. Occasionally one hears criticisms of their accuracy. Public market men say that conditions are not wholly as reported. The reporter has not investigated sales sufficiently to correctly report conditions. Again there is some complaint that dealers do not give correct information—that they give quotations rather than sales. These reports if true are bad for the service. In general they are probably the best market information to be had.

As the Consumer Views It

As to meeting competition and advertising, however, we have been losing rather than gaining ground. Witness the following letter from a New York housewife:

"I am a housewife of New York City and I always try to get New York State apples but I have such hard work finding them. Most handle the western apple or otherwise they don't seem to know where they come from. I have wondered if the fruit growers could

(Continued on Page 12)



A living four leaf clover—the insignia of the 4-H Club. A group of enthusiastic youngsters at a recent Delaware County rally at Delhi.



**With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower**

Chinese Cabbage

SOME of the minor vegetable crops are proving useful in the production programs of New York growers. None of these are bonanzas. Practically all of them have disadvantages and difficulties that prevent their production from being unalloyed gold, and markets for such crops are usually very readily oversupplied.



Paul Work

A number of muckland growers in New York have produced Chinese cabbage over a fairly long period of years. The demand for this vegetable seems to be growing and it has limited possibilities for late season planting.

A Wayne County grower has made a sizable planting this year. Seed was sown at the rate of 1 to 1½ pounds per



Chinese cabbage ready for shipment.

acre about August 1, and the field is thinned by hand with rows about 2 feet apart and plants 18 to 20 inches apart in the row. The Wong Bok variety is shorter and more compact than the Pe-Tsai variety and seems to give better results.

There is much variation in quality of seed and even the best bred seed will not ordinarily yield over 50 per cent of marketable heads. Three hundred to three hundred and twenty-five lettuce boxes per acre are considered a good crop, although this is sometimes exceeded.

The heads are cut when they are firm and solid and are packed about 16 in a standard lettuce box. Prices vary rather widely, ordinarily from \$1 to



Packing Chinese cabbage for market in Wayne County, N. Y.

\$1.50 a crate but sometimes higher. Chinese cabbage keeps quite well in cold storage, and the storage charge is about 15c per crate for the season. As indicated, the demand is rather limited and the net returns out of storage are not much higher than for the field.

Cold Storage for Vegetables

Nobody likes to dig celery, cabbage and root crops out of the pit or trench during the winter. It is a mean job as regards keeping results. Air-cooled or common storage is being pretty extensively used for cabbage, onions, and

(Continued on Page 12)

Now YOU CAN OBTAIN GATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER IN ANY QUANTITY



A 1,500 acre Hawaiian pineapple plantation completely covered with Mulch Paper. The white appearance of the paper is due to the fact that it was dusted with talc to prevent sticking in the rolls. This is unnecessary with the improved Gator-Hide.

This paper is completely covered by the Eckart Patents under which the INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY has the rights for production and sale in the thirty-seven states east of Colorado.



Two cucumber plants, both planted at the same time — but the one at the right under Mulch Paper. Note that the growth of the mulched plant more than doubles that of the unstimulated plant.



What Gator-Hide Mulch Paper is—how it is used

Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, made by INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, the world's largest paper manufacturers, is one of the toughest, strongest, most durable papers made. It is impregnated, by a special process, with a particular grade of asphaltum.

Unrolled directly over the proposed plant beds and anchored by soil or other available material, Gator-Hide practically imprisons all moisture in the soil, and prevents its evaporation by the sun. Its black surface catches and retains the sun's heat, raises the soil's temperature, and checks cooling at night. This promotes continuous bacterial activity, liberating, night and day, nitrous food matter for the plants.

Planting is done *through* holes made in the paper, at usual spacing, or *between* successive strips of the paper. Thus while plenty of space is provided for the plant, no space is left for weed growth.

Plant under Gator-Hide this year

Thousands of planters will cover broad acres with it in 1929. Thousands will make one acre produce as much as from two to four produced before, and at a lower expenditure of time, effort and money for cultivation. Why not make up your mind now that *you*, too, are going to plant next spring under Gator-Hide Mulch Paper. If your local dealer cannot supply you write us direct using the coupon and mentioning the dealer's name.

The day of increased crops with decreased labor—the day of EARLIER and more profitable crops is here. Let the "Miracle of Mulch Paper" produce for you in 1929

IN the spring of 1928, we announced that the production of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper had begun but that, for a time, only four rolls would be sold to an individual. This restricted selling plan was adopted to permit the greatest possible number of people to experiment with the paper—to see for themselves just how the Mulch Paper stimulates plant growth, produces bigger and earlier crops, stifles weeds and eliminates much back-breaking labor.

And thousands did experiment. They found that Gator-Hide Mulch Paper increased the soil temperature, conserved the soil moisture, reduced cultivating to

an absolute minimum, and produced not only bigger but EARLIER crops. As these crops came to maturity, thousands of letters came to Mulch Paper Headquarters — all asking the same question: "Where can we get Gator-Hide Mulch Paper for large scale planting?"

Gator-Hide today is available in any quantity

Today, Gator-Hide Mulch Paper can be supplied in ANY quantity and, in many cases, through regular local distributors. Planters are assured, not only of a steady source of supply, but of expert advice from agricultural authorities, on all matters that concern its use.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

Mulch Paper Division: Room 1001, 106 East 42nd St., New York City



IN TWO TYPES

Type A—for Annuals, primarily in field culture.

18" width — 300 lineal yards to roll \$3.50
36" width — 300 lineal yards to roll \$7.00

Type B—for Perennials in field culture and ALL garden work.

18" width — 150 lineal yards to roll \$3.50
36" width — 150 lineal yards to roll \$7.00

Special prices for larger quantities

Send coupon for Free Booklet

This booklet tells in a simple, interesting way the history, development and possibilities of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper. It is full of comparative photographs of Mulch-grown and non-Mulch-grown products. It portrays the REAL "Miracle of Mulch Paper."



INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
Mulch Paper Division, Room 1001
106 East 42nd St., New York City

Please send your booklet, "The Miracle of Mulch Paper", and tell me where I can secure a supply of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper in this territory.

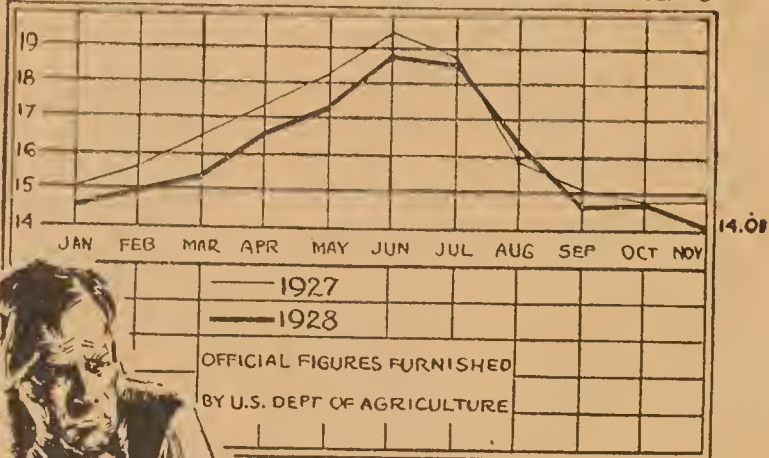
My dealer is:

My name.....

My address.....

When Milk Production Shrinks

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION OF ALL COWS IN NEW ENGLAND



--only 14.01 lbs. daily average! per cow on November 1st.

Think this over

When you buy a dairy feed because it's cheap, you aren't economizing—you're buying trouble and losses.

Even the poorest brand of feed will keep your cows from starving, but you can't make money, dairying, unless your cows are healthy—free from caked udders, lost quarters, constipation, indigestion and the many ills for which improper or careless mixtures, or poor quality ingredients are responsible.

Don't risk the health of your cows to save a few nickels on your feed bill. Don't lose dollars in milk production, trying to make milk with undernourished, off-conditioned cows.

Larro contains every milk making and health building element a feed should have. It wasn't made to tempt you by its price, but to leave more money in your pocket after you've paid your feed bill.

No matter what roughage you use—timothy, alfalfa or clover—Larro will keep your cows healthy and make them produce all the milk they're capable of giving.

Feed Larro for health—more milk—greater profits over feed cost.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS • HOGS • POULTRY



For 16 Years A Builder Of Health And Greater Dairy Profits



With the A. A.
Dairyman

Dairy Regulations Should Be Uniform

PREDICTIONS

As to what will happen in the future to any organized industry, and especially the dairy industry, are very uncertain.

In the first place, I believe that dairying is one of the best forms of agriculture in which a farmer can engage, and I believe this is true because it is fundamental. For a good many years past, milk and other dairy products have been recognized as among our best foods, and, as time goes on, the emphasis placed by dietitians upon milk and dairy products is increasing. In our large cities the milk supply is considered almost as vital and important as is the water supply. I also believe that in the future new uses for the products of milk will be discovered which will, of course, increase the commercial importance of dairying.

Prices Go in Cycles

I believe that in the future the prices of dairy products will be reduced from what they are at the present time, because history shows that the value of all farm products goes in cycles. Some few years ago dairy cows were very cheap and this very naturally produced a shortage of dairy cattle. We are now feeling the effects of that shortage, both in the case of dairy cattle and consequently in the case of milk and dairy products. The present high price of dairy cattle will undoubtedly cause an overproduction and the result will be that they will fall off in price.

I believe that there are more evidences of stability in the dairy industry than there were years ago. Just the other day I saw an article in a paper, stating that there was at the present time a shortage of milk and that the milk producers were reluctant to make too much of an effort to supply this shortage, because they feared it would result in an overproduction. Whether or not this is true will be questioned but I believe that it does show that farmers are thinking about questions of overproduction with reference to the price which they will receive for the product, and I do not believe this same thought would have been directed to this question in times past.

Public Should Understand Disease Eradication

In regard to your question concerning the attitude of the public in regard to cooperating in the fight against tuberculosis, I believe that the public will be willing to cooperate, providing the question is not crowded upon them

By H. E. ROSS

Professor of Dairy Industry, New York State College of Agriculture

too rapidly and providing the necessity for the eradication of disease is understood by them. I think, however, that any waste of public funds in tuberculosis eradication would be very detrimental to the progress of this work. People who are constantly at work in the eradication of disease are apt to forget that the public, generally speaking, are laymen and that oftentimes they do not support a very worthy project because they do not understand it. I, therefore, believe that to get the cooperation of the public in tuberculosis eradication, it will be necessary to educate people to the necessity for this kind of work.

In regard to your questions concerning the effect of a higher tariff on dairy products I cannot say. There are certain dairy products which can be produced and shipped to this country cheaper than we can produce them. In such cases, the American dairymen will, of course, have to be protected, but whether a higher tariff will be desirable is something which I am not competent to judge.

Experts Do Not Always Agree

There is only one suggestion I have to make in regard to the betterment of the dairy industry, and that is an agreement on the part of sanitarians for the rules governing the production and handling of milk. It cannot be denied that there is a great deal of disagreement amongst authorities as to the rules and regulations which should be followed in producing a good grade of market milk. When one authority tells a farmer one thing and another authority tells him another, it is, to say the least, confusing, and in time he becomes disgusted with the whole proposition of clean milk production. The worst part of this situation is the fact that it is uncalled for and unnecessary, as a great many of the disagreements are of a minor character and are overemphasized so far as results are concerned. If more unity could be brought about, I believe that it would be a great forward step in stabilizing the production of a good grade of market milk.

Calf Feeding With Dry Skim Milk

RULES for calf raising at lower cost are given by C. J. Fawcett, Extension Professor of Animal Husbandry at Massachusetts Agricultural College. "The calf should be taken from its dam

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Kindly Old Dear (to careless pedestrian who has stepped into a coal-hole): ONLY ONE LEG? THERE'S SIXPENCE FOR YOU, MY POOR FELLOW. BUT, REALLY, YOU KNOW, YOU OUGHT NOT TO BE SITTING ABOUT ON THAT COLD PAVEMENT! —LIFE.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
as soon as it has a good fill of colostrum milk. Feed whole milk for ten to fourteen days, three to four quarts daily and gradually increasing the quantity. There is no harm in a calf being slightly hungry the first week. At two weeks gradually substitute for the whole milk a similar quantity of skim milk made from dry skim milk and water so that in eight or ten days the calf will be given skim milk as its entire liquid feed. Mix a pound of dry skim milk to nine pints of water at body temperature. When on full feed the calf will be getting about eight quarts of liquid daily in two feeds."

For a Better "Main Street"

(Continued from Page 1)

Reverend W. C. Pittman to supply the federated church and Presbyterians and Methodists followed him loyally during his three-years' pastorate. He put into actual practice a fine spirit of brotherhood which most of us in our divided churches preach but so seldom practice.

A Flying Parson

His successor, the Reverend Arthur T. Clark, is a Presbyterian but he likewise has proven that there are an increasing number of ministers who have the equipment and attitude for uniting instead of separating church folk. His men's class of 40 members, his fine orchestra of eight pieces, his class of 20 boys, his vacation church school with 105 children are all indicative of his progressive program. He not only conducts a good live prayer meeting but he also operates the airplane which is owned by the Board of Trade. "The Flying Parson" has become known for miles around.

The most recent consolidation movement in Fair Haven is the removing of the denominational fence in the federated church. Although for five years they have met together and employed only one pastor, yet they have had two missionary societies, two sets of church officials, two headquarters to look to for supervision. On a recent Sunday they ended their five-year period of courtship and entered into more holy bonds. First the officers discussed the subject, and last June they voted in favor of forming themselves into only one denomination. In September the members of both groups staid after church and voted on the following three questions:

- (1) Do you favor the uniting of our churches, forming a single church, connected with only one denomination?
- (2) Do you think a two-thirds majority should decide which denomination the united church should be connected with?
- (3) Do you think it would be better for the united church to be connected with the Methodist or the Presbyterian denomination?

Eliminating Competition Between Organizations

The vote was favorable and the Methodist's voted almost unanimously that in order to have just one denomination they would all become Presbyterians. The supervisors of the Methodist denomination in the state are favorable to such arrangements, according to what is called by church administrators a "mutual exchange of fields." In other words, since the Methodists are all becoming Presbyterians here, an equitable arrangement would be, in order to complete this union, for the Presbyterians in some other community in the State to come into the Methodist denomination. The Fair Haven church officials are now looking for some Methodist-Presbyterian community where they can effect such an exchange.

Fair Haven's contribution to American village life is to have fewer organizations, to eliminate the competition of organizations that have similar programs, and to use fewer leaders, but better ones.

We take off our hats to you, Fair Haven! You have set us a good example!

Uncle Charlie says—



"If your cows paid you \$210 each

How much money would you make this year?"

WHEN users of Bull-Brand Feeds quote records of a 20% increase in milk production and profits, I certainly recommend it to every dairyman I know.

"Makes me think of Horace Baker, over near Columbus, N. Y., and how he increased his yearly profits to \$210 per cow.

How Bull-Brand is Made

"I've known Horace a long time. I always thought that he was not getting all the milk money he should from his cows. I told him I thought he would get better results from our feed. 'You see, Horace,' I said, 'it is made on scientific formulas which by actual test produce most milk, butterfat and beef. We use choicest whole corn, oats and wheat grains, steamed bone meal, molasses, linseed oil meal, cotton-seed meal and so on. I purchase the grain myself in the Chicago Board of Trade. A sample of each shipment is tested thoroughly for moisture, protein, fat, fiber and purity.'

"I told him something about our big plant—one of the most modern, making use of latest manufacturing processes and formulas—resulting in more productiveness—and more profit to the feeder.

"I showed him records of what several

hundreds of dairymen have done with Bull-Brand. I asked him if he was getting 13 to 14 quarts of milk a day from his cows, as Field Brothers of Derwood, Md., are. He said, 'No.' I told him how J. E. Slyder of Seven Valleys, Pa., had a 20% increase in milk. How Howard Kriebel of Lansdale, Pa., increased production of his cows 75 lbs. per day by feeding Bull-Brand. I showed him letter after letter from dairymen who have fed Bull-Brand for 8 to 10 years because they found it to be the best on the market. I showed him the money being made by feeders using B-B. He scratched his head. 'Well, maybe you're right.'

Profit Up to \$210 per Cow

"He tried Bull-Brand—and has used it ever since. Last year his 16 cows produced 69,990 quarts of milk which he sold for \$4,549.50. His feed bill was \$1,190.62. His net profit was \$3,358.88 or \$209.93 per cow.

More Production, Or No Pay

"Down here at Maritime we believe in our feed. We have had so many thousands of reports of bigger profits from dairymen and poultrymen that we absolutely guarantee you'll be satisfied. In fact I make this offer to you. Secure a supply of Bull-Brand dairy or poultry feed from your dealer. If it doesn't produce more milk or more eggs at less feed cost than any other, simply go back to your dealer and tell him that you want your money back. He'll give it back to you, too—that's my guarantee.

Why don't you try Bull-Brand now—start making the extra profits at once. No use losing them."—Uncle Charlie.

MARITIME
MILLING
CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

FEED BULL-BRAND

Dairy Ration (24%), B-B Red-E-Mixt (20%), B-B Hi-Test (20%) or B-B Marmico (16%), whichever is most suitable for your roughage. Use the Bull-Brand full line of Poultry Feeds



Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.

Chester and Yorkshire-Berkshire & Chester

7 to 8 weeks old \$3.50

8 to 10 weeks old \$3.75

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, \$3.50 each; 3 months old, \$4.00 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, \$4.25 ea. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Quality PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs; the kind that will prove good hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C.O.D. to you on approval and if dissatisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.

Tonic cow was Handicapped but wins by \$45²⁷

A TEN months' competition on our Research Farm was staged between these two cows to determine the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production.

Contest began in fall of 1927. Cows were same age and condition. They were stabled together and had the same care and feed. The feed consisted of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part oil meal and roughage (mixed hay and silage).

One cow freshened September 15th, the other August 11th. October was observation month. The cow freshening in September made a profit

in October, the usual peak of production month, of \$28. Butter fat rating 4%. This cow was selected to receive the Tonic in the ensuing contest.

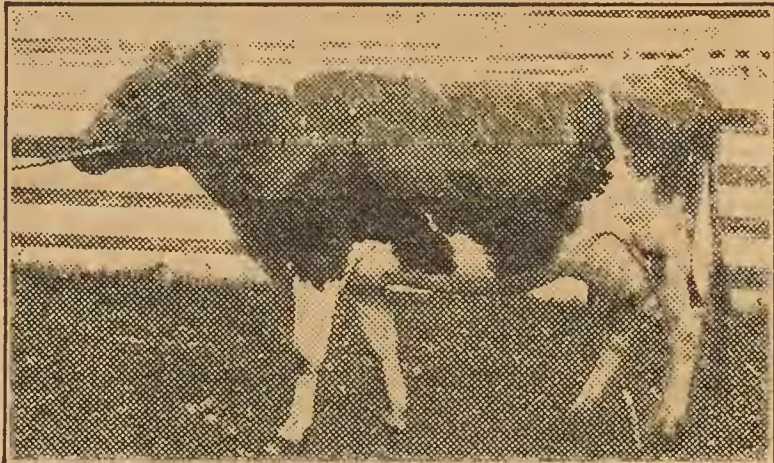
The other cow made a profit in October, her second month after freshening, of \$36.81. Butter fat rating 5%. She did not receive Tonic.

The Weaker Cow Selected to Receive Tonic

Notice that the low producer, according to the October observation, was chosen to receive the Tonic. She began with a clear handicap of \$8.81 against her.



This cow got Tonic



This cow did not get Tonic

The Tonic Cow's Record for Nine Months

	Pounds of Milk	B. F.	Profit
November	945.5	4.5	\$25.72
December	1029.9	5.0	30.88
January	1022.7	5.5	31.42
February	924.6	4.8	24.02
March	973.3	5.1	27.15
April	945.6	5.1	26.96
May	953.9	4.9	26.89
June	890.1	5.2	28.10
July	813.0	5.4	24.69
Total	8498.6		\$245.83

The figures show that the low producer in October gave 1543.3 pounds more milk than the other cow during the remaining nine months when she had Improved Stock Tonic added to her feed.

They also show that while her October profits ran \$8.81 behind the other cow, yet she overcame this handicap and produced \$45.27 more profit than the other cow in the nine months when she had the advantages of Tonic.

Non-Tonic Cow's Record for Nine Months

	Pounds of Milk	B. F.	Profit
November	862.2	5.2	\$25.41
December	756.3	5.4	21.39
January	761.9	5.6	21.75
February	735.6	5.8	21.79
March	746.2	5.5	20.75
April	752.9	5.3	20.45
May	775.6	5.0	20.67
June	799.2	4.9	24.97
July	765.4	4.9	23.38
Total	6955.3		\$200.56

The cost of the Tonic in this test was \$4.50. It returned in extra profits just about ten times its cost. This Tonic will do as much for your cows. No other investment will return in profits so many times its cost.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional salt or other minerals are required, for they are present in Stock Tonic in all-sufficient quantities.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—all combined in one product

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 lbs. for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM — DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated — ASHLAND, OHIO

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

UNADILLA SILOS are Strong

Strong, for the Unadilla Silos are made of sound, close-joined, well-seasoned staves. Safe, for the Unadilla is firmly anchored and withstands high winds. The patented door fasteners form the safest and most convenient ladder on any silo.

Special discounts for cash and early orders. Terms if wanted. Send for big free catalog today.

Tubs, Tanks, Vats

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one

Facts About the TB Campaign

IN May 1918 the tuberculin testing of herds in New York State was begun under the Accredited Herd Plan and in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1918, 3 herds, representing 192 cattle, were operating under the Accredited Herd Plan; on October 1, 1928, 114,230 herds, representing 1,175,908 cattle, were operating under the Accredited Herd Plan or 64% of the herds and cattle in the State.

The Function of Milk Veins

Do the "milk veins" of a cow really carry milk? If they do not of what use are they in telling whether a cow is a good producer? Is the length of the tail important?

THE so-called "milk veins" carry blood rather than milk. Milk is secreted in the mammary gland, the udder, probably only as fast as it is drawn from the udder. Small cells in the udder break down at each milking, each one secreting a small drop of milk. The milk vein is of importance in judging the production of a cow because it gives an idea of the amount of blood which passes through the udder. The feed which the cow eats is digested and a part of it is carried by the blood to the udder where it is transformed into milk.

Many dairymen believe that a cow with several openings where the milk vein branches and enters the body cavity is likely to be a good cow. As a cow gets older, the milk veins are likely to increase in size and become more crooked. The length of the tail bone is important only so far as it may indicate an open, loose conformation of the cow's body. This is also indicated by the distance between the vertebra of the backbone, commonly referred to as an "open chine." A cow with a loose built frame is less likely to use her feed for making flesh and is more likely to use it for milk.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

few bills in the safe, but it was hard luck for the burglars that on leaving Saturday we pocketed all such cash, in order to be prepared to pay our fine if some cop should decide that we were in wrong in our motor wanderings. Too bad for the buglar, but still we all can't have luck at the same time.

If our visitor was local and chances to read this we want to tell him that he can make another call whenever he wishes if he will be as careful of doing damage unnecessarily. We are not going to leave any money in the safe, and it will be unlocked and you can sort over the papers in the other drawers again if you want to. The records of our life, as therein contained are an open book, with nothing to conceal.

However, if you are a young fellow we just hope for your sake that you will cut this out from now on—for you are entering upon the very worst paid profession in all the world. The poorest paid laborer in the meanest job you can find anywhere is very highly salaried as compared with the ordinary run of burglars, take it by the long run. You'll get caught, sooner or later, just as sure as the sun will rise in the morning. Then you'll work for months and maybe for years, at a very disagreeable job, just to square up for this little change you have borrowed of us or a little more you may get of someone else. Sure, the lure of getting something for nothing is strong in all of us, but take it from us you most surely will not get something for nothing by this method. You may think you will be "luckier" some other time or place and get more swag, but that will be the worst kind of luck for you, actually; for just naturally you will then keep on until you commit a crime that will put you behind the bars for years.—Troya County Herald.

Good Oil Prolongs the Life of Cars and Tractors

(Continued from Page 3)

given oil is, and that the only real test of an oil is what it will actually do in service.

Suggestions on Selecting Oils

Here are some suggestions which may be helpful to our readers in selecting oil:

1. Don't bother about having oils tested.

It is possible to have a sample of any oil tested, since most of the chemistry departments at the agricultural colleges and state universities have facilities for doing this work and can arrange to have such testing done at reasonable prices. If not, they usually can advise any farmer where he can have it done. But I doubt if it pays. It is not necessary with oils of recognized worth; and will do no particular good with unknown oils, since the next barrel might be entirely different.

2. Use only oils of recognized quality.

The farmer is safer in using only oils that are recognized, at least in his own community, as giving good, reliable, uniform service. Many of the larger firms have their own refineries and through proper refining and blending can maintain their oils uniformly at any desired set of specifications. They have large sums invested in plant and distribution equipment and in reputation and good will, and cannot afford to put out oils that are not of good quality. Other large distributors do not refine their own oil, but buy their oils directly from the refineries on exact specifications and test every car before it is accepted. They also have their investment in reputation and good will and must guard it just as carefully as the large firms.

3. Avoid unknown oils.

The farmer should avoid trying out indiscriminately unknown oils put out by unknown firms, just because they are cheaper or the agent is plausible or hard to get rid of. These oils may be entirely all right, as every firm must make a beginning some time. However, it is safer to let the experimenting be done by larger users who have better chances for testing and checking up on such oils. It is especially dangerous to buy cheap oils from unknown agents of unknown firms, since the oils may be cheap oils bought from some refiner who does not care to put it out under his own name. In many cases the delivered oil does not correspond with the sample. It should be kept in mind that the competition in lubricating oils is quite sharp among the refiners and the large reliable distributors, and the costs of sales and distribution are put on a pretty scientific basis. Also it should be remembered that canvassing and distributing in a small way is usually an expensive way of marketing any commodity. It has always seemed to me that the way to secure lubrication service at the lowest cost is to find an oil which will give the longest wear at the minimum repair and depreciation cost, then buy this oil in barrel lots so as to get the lowest practical price.

4. Be sure the oil selected is of the proper grade.

This information is easily obtained, as many automobile and tractor firms list in their instruction books a number of different oils which are suitable for both summer and winter use, or their service department will give specifications covering their different grades. With firms of recognized standing these can be accepted as being reliable. Also all the recognized oil firms will recommend the proper grade of oil for any particular engine.

5. Care for the oil properly.

No matter how good the oil is, it must be changed according to directions, and the supply must be kept free from dirt or other impurities. This point surely needs no elaboration.

A cow must have three quarts of water for every quart of milk she produces.

44,882 Cows in one survey show Cow Chow Made-

3 lbs. more milk *per cow, per day*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. more milk *per lb. of feed*
 22¢ cheaper cost *per 100 lbs. Milk*
- than the average of all other feeds!

All Purina representatives in the East are gathering facts on milk production and costs from every dairyman called on, regardless of what feed he is using. These survey

sheets are then tabulated and already they have revealed the most remarkable piece of information on dairy feeds ever uncovered and the survey is still going on!



PURINA MILLS

*These figures are by no means complete. The same survey is now being conducted all over the United States.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.32 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Holds Steady

CREAMERY	Dec. 5	Nov. 27	Dec. 7, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	52 1/2-53	52 1/2-53	52 -52 1/2
Extra (92sc).....	52	52	51 1/2
81-91 score.....	45 -51	44 1/2-51	40 1/2-50
Lower Grades.....	43 1/2-44 1/2	43 -44	39 1/2-40

The advance in the butter market which we reported last week has held full firm. In general, supplies have been no greater than the requirements of the trade and the position of the market as a whole is substantially the same as it was at our last report. There have been a few fluctuations in receipts, but buyers have been able to obtain stock in some quarters while other quarters have been shy of their supplies. The fact that the Chicago price has advanced another half cent has given added support to the New York market.

There is not quite so much activity and strength to those grades below 92 score. This might be explained in one way by the fact that the lower grades are considerably out of the line of values compared with higher grades inasmuch as they are several cents above last year's figures. There is going to be a levelling out if we consider the shortage in reserve stocks. If the lower grades hold steady then we expect to see fancier lines go higher. However, if the fancier lines hold

steady then it appears that there will be a slight recession in less desirable butter.

At this writing it appears that the boat from New Zealand will discharge some of her cargo here. Some of the butter on board has been sold at 50 cents duty paid, while asking prices are at the same level or a half cent above. From the appearances in the market it looks to us as though this boat has had no little effect on the market during the past week.

Not Much Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Dec. 5	Nov. 27	Dec. 7, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-26		
Fresh Average.....		25 -25 1/2	
Held Fancy	26 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	-29
Held Average			

The cheese market in general is practically the same as it was a week ago. There seems to be a growing confidence in sentiment, and the situation is very firm on cured cheese of a high grade. The demand for fresh cheese on the other hand is more limited, but there is very little fresh cheese arriving, so it is about an even break.

There has been a more active out of storage movement of late. From November 21 to November 28 cold storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports were reduced 435,000 pounds. In those same cities the holdings are slightly over 5,000,000 pounds in excess of those of a year ago.

Egg Market Slips Back

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 5	Nov. 29	Dec. 7, 1927
Hen's Sel. Extras....	58-59	63-65	57-58
Hen's Av'ge Extras....	56-57	60-62	54-56
Extra Firsts.....	40-55	40-53	50-53
Firsts	33-45	33-45	48-49
Undergrades	32-33	32-33	33-45
Pullets	35-46	35-47	40-43
Pewees	30-35	30-35	35-36
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	63-64	63-67	63-64
Gathered	32-62	32-62	47-62

It appears that we have passed the peak of egg prices at least if reports from the producing sections are to be taken as an indication. Reports state that the lay is on the increase and certainly our supplies of fresh goods coming in reflect that condition. Supplies of nearby whites have been very full in fact heavier than the market could easily handle, and these have been added to by heavy shipments from the Pacific coast. As a consequence the market has had to recede in order to widen outlets. A surplus, no matter how slight, above the immediate trade needs is at this season of the year, reflected quickly in the price columns when buyers are holding off at the first indications of heavier production.

Brown eggs have not suffered as severe a break as whites, namely because of the fact that browns have not been as heavy supply and also because the Pacific coast has been making heavy deliveries to the eastern seaboard.

In spite of the fact that we may be past the peak we still look for occasional spurts in the market occasioned by heavy weather, but to hit these spurts the shipper will be more subject to the whims of chance.

Live Fowl Market Holds Steady

FOWLS	Dec. 5	Nov. 27	Dec. 7, 1927
Colored	29-34	28-30	25-29
Leghorn	26-28	18-24	21-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-30	29-31	20-30
Leghorn	24-27	20-26	18-22
BROILERS			
Colored	36-38	32-42	32-40
Leghorn	35-36	24-40	30-32
CAPONS			
Turkeys	35-40	40-50	
TURKEYS			
Ducks, Nearby	26-31	25-30	23-28
Geese	-29	-29	26-28

The live fowl market has been unusually good during the last few days. Fancy nearby fowls were bringing a one cent premium above anything offered in the trade line which meant that nearby fowls were even out selling the fanciest offerings of Indiana, the cream of the trade. Chickens on the other hand were not enjoying so much popularity, some stock had to be forced out because of the fact that the majority of the birds were large and staggy. Broilers have also slipped a

little although leghorns are meeting a better reception. At the same time colored broilers are not selling over as wide a range as they did a week ago, which is a good sign. Pullets have been turning very well, some fancies selling as high as 35 cents for Rocks with Reds generally two cents below that level. We omit any quotations on turkeys in the absence of sales.

The Thanksgiving market on live poultry gives us something of a line on what we can expect at Christmas time. We all know what an unsatisfactory affair the turkey market was just before Thanksgiving which resulted in something of a "bust." The western shippers were badly hit, and the deal almost reached the proportions of the unsatisfactory affair of 1923. The one factor that was responsible for much of the last minute break was the unusually heavy arrivals at the last minute.

Advices from shipping sections indicate that we can expect heavy deliveries of turkeys for the Christmas holidays and the outlook from all angles is rather blue for the turkey man.

On the other hand the nearby producer has something to be thankful for, namely his local market. Fresh killed turkeys sold very well in upstate communities at satisfactory prices. The large spread between first hand receivers and retailers was absorbed by the nearby producer. Therefore, those who are near large towns or small cities are advised to try their home market first before they attempt any shipments that will come in competition with cheap western goods.

Potato Market Holds Steady

STATE	Dec. 5	Nov. 27	Dec. 7, 1927
150 lb. sack....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.	1.90-2.15	1.85-2.00	
MAINE			
150 lb. sack....	1.90-2.15	1.85-2.15	2.60-3.10
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.25-2.50	2.35-2.50	3.25-3.70
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	3.50-3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	3.90-4.15
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack			
No. 1	1.65-1.85	1.75-1.90	

We may get a little comfort from the fact that the potato market has held steady since last week. In other words the gain that we reported a week ago has not only held, but the market has maintained a firm tone. In addition to that here and there are slight improvements over last week's prices. States in bulk show the most appreciable advance, the gain being from 5 to 15 cents on 180 pound sacks. The states were the only ones to experience an advance in the outside quotation.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

There is growing strength in the cabbage market as recent reports become available. On Nov. 1 growers still held about 9,000 carloads of cabbage, or just about half the quantity held a year ago. Shipments after Nov. 1 usually average around 11,000 cars, so we can easily see what the future undoubtedly holds. Growers, in New York were holding 7,000 cars compared with 14,500 a year ago. Wisconsin reported 1,400 cars on November 1 which is about one third less than what they had a year ago at the same time. We look for a strong wind up on the cabbage deal.

The celery outlook is very satisfactory compared with a year ago. On Friday November 23 Wayne County reported 326,360 crates in cold storage while storage outside of Wayne County reported 57,475 crates, a total of 383,835 crates in storage in western New York. A year ago at the same time Wayne County reported 520,890 crates while outside of Wayne County there was said to be 92,546 crates in storage or a total of 613,436 crates in western New York storage. Western New York rough a 2/3 crate was bringing from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on December 5, with California celery in large crates bringing from \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Apples show very slight change. Greenings are bringing as high as \$7.50

for the best and Wealthies have reached \$6.00 for the most choice. Other values remain in line with previous reports.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 5	Nov. 27	Dec. 7, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.15 1/2	1.15 3/8	1.29 3/8
Corn (Dec.) .....	.83 1/2	.84 3/8	.91
Oats (Dec.) .....	.47 3/4	.46 7/8	.52 7/8
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.53 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.03	1.04 1/4	1.03 3/8
Oats, No. 2 .....	.57	.56	.65 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Dec. 1	Nov. 24	Dec. 3, 1927
Grade Oats	37.50	37.00	38.50
Spring Bran	36.50	36.50	33.00
Hard Bran	39.00	39.00	35.50
Standard Mids	36.50	37.00	33.00
Soft W. Mids	44.00	44.00	42.00
Flour Mids	41.00	41.00	39.50
Red Dog	42.50	43.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	41.00	40.00	41.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	39.50	38.00
Corn Meal	39.50	40.00	39.50
Gluten Feed	46.50	43.50	39.50
Gluten Meal	55.38	55.38	48.50
36% C. S. Meal	47.00	45.00	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	52.00	50.50	46.50
43% C. S. Meal	54.50	53.00	49.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	59.00	59.00	46.25

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are P. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)	Dec. 5	Nov. 27	Dec. 7, 1927
Prime	18.00-18.50	17.50-18.00	16.50-17.00
Medium	12.00-17.50	12.00-17.00	11.00-16.00
Culls	9.50-11.50	9.00-11.00	7.00-9.50
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	14.00-14.50	13.00-13.50	15.00-15.75
Medium	11.25-13.75	11.00-12.75	12.00-14.50
Common	9.75-11.00	9.00-10.75	9.00-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	9.00-9.75
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	7.75-8.50
Common light	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy	8.25-8.50	8.50-8.75	8.50-9.50
Medium	6.75-8.25	6.75-8.25	6.00-8.00
Cutters	3.50-6.50	3.50-6.50	3.00-5.50
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	3.50-8.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.50-14.00	13.25-13.50	14.50-14.75
Medium	12.50-13.25	12.00-12.75	13.00-14.25
Culls	9.50-11.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-12.50
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.	9.25-9.65	9.25-9.50	9.50-10.00
130-160 lbs.	9.00-9.25	9.00-9.25	9.50-10.00
Av. 200 lbs.	9.00-9.40	8.75-9.25	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20-.25	.21-.25	.22-.25
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed .....	.12-.22	.12-.22	.10-.22

Fall Plowing is Done

(Continued from Page 6)

not get together and have an association and start advertising the New York State apple or at least have signs hung in stores where they sell them or in some way mark them. They make the best pies, etc. and yet it is the western fruit that seems to be known the best down here."

What shall we do about it?—Hilton, N. Y., December 2, 1928.

Chinese Cabbage

(Continued from Page 7)

potatoes as well as for root crops. The difference in cost, however, between common storage and refrigerated cold storage is not as great as might be imagined, and in many sections of New York such crops as onions, celery, beets, carrots and even cabbage are going into such establishments. The conditions are more perfectly controlled, shrinkage is usually less and the results are generally better. Potatoes are usually of too low value to justify cold storage. Rates vary somewhat, but the following charges are fairly representative:

Onions—20c a bushel to April 1.

Celery—55c per 2/3 crate to February 1, plus 10c a month thereafter.

Lettuce—10c a bushel per month.

Speaking of common storage, the Gardner Farms, Tully, N. Y., have this fall completed a splendid concrete air-cooled storage which will be entirely buried except at the ends. It has a capacity of 7500 bushels of potatoes without using the wide central driveway. The Gardner's built the storage themselves, but used the best of engineering advice and they have an outfit which looks as if it would be good for many decades.

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
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Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

AN unusual occurrence during the month of November was the observance of the 89th birthday of both Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fuller of Mannsville. Not only is it very unusual for two people to arrive together at this milestone in life, but last summer they celebrated their 69th wedding anniversary, which makes them as far as known the longest married couple in the North Country. They have lived their lives in this same township of Ellisburg, Mr. Fuller serving for three years in the Civil War, and carrying on his farm work until he became too feeble. The congratulations of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family are extended to these old readers.



W. I. Roe

same township of Ellisburg, Mr. Fuller serving for three years in the Civil War, and carrying on his farm work until he became too feeble. The congratulations of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family are extended to these old readers.

Beekeepers Have School

The Beekeepers Association of Northern New York have just completed a beekeepers school in cooperation with the Jefferson County Farm Bureau. Leroy C. Keet of Watertown is president of the association, and D. R. Hardy of Burrville is secretary. The study took up the food value of honey including its vitamin content; disease control, especially the American and European foulbrood; and the methods of fall, winter and spring handling. With our boyhood ideas of a few hives of bees producing a few combs of honey, it is something of a revolution to hear some of the largest producers like Mr. Keet, A. A. French of Theresa, and others talk of honey in terms of carloads.

Granges Are Active

County Grange Deputy George Merrill of South Rutland is a busy man these days. In addition to his having so many granges (33) to visit in an official capacity, he is popular as installing officer for the subordinate granges. Last week he was at Clayton; today he is at Oxbow, and then moves over to St. Lawrence tonight. On the fourth of December he functions at Chaumont; Dec. 8 at Kirkland grange at Redwood; Champion on December 12th; Philadelphia on December 16; and Adams on December 29th. This coming week comes the annual session of Pomona at Watertown where the business of the year is finished and delegates to the State Grange elected.

Cheese Producers Have Banquets

Banquets by cheesemen have been the order of the month. The St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers Cooperative Assn. had 160 at their banquet at Gouverneur last week. C. E. Giffin of DePeyster, the sales manager was in charge of the affair which was one of the best ever held. F. G. Swoboda of Plymouth, Wisconsin, a member of the Wisconsin Dairy Board, gave a talk on the cheese industry as now carried on in his part of the country, which has supplanted New York as the largest cheese producing section of the world. At a gathering of cheese producers and buyers at Watertown from Lewis, St. Lawrence and Jef-

erson counties, the rapid change from cheese production to the shipping of fluid milk was touched on by most of the speakers.

At a meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, Willis H. Gren of Henderson was elected president for another year, A. E. Helmer, Evans Mills, vice president; A. E. Emerson, Dexter, secretary and L. G. Ives, Rices as treasurer.—W. I. ROE.

New York State Delegates to National 4-H Club Congress

THIS year for the first time New York was represented by a delegation of 4-H club members at the National Club Congress held in Chicago in connection with the International Live Stock Show. Four of the party who were selected as outstanding club members in their respective line of work were enabled to go largely through the cooperation of the Committee on Agriculture of the New York State Bankers Association in cooperation with the banks in Onondaga, Orange and Otsego counties in which the boys reside.

One girl, Mildred Almsted of Holmesville, Chenango County was selected to represent the 4-H Club girls of the state. Her expenses were paid by Montgomery Ward and Company of Chicago.

The complete list of delegates is as follows: Mildred Almsted, Holmesville, Chenango County; Ward Winsor, Guilford, Chenango County; Charles Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County; Edward Dugan, Maryland, Otsego County; Thomas Hollier, Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Herbert Paddock, Camillus, Onondaga County; Charles DuBois, Pine Bush, Orange County.

They were accompanied by H. L. Case, County Club Agent of Chenango County; G. D. Musser, County Club Agent of

Orange County and J. P. Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania Notes

A COMPARISON of crop reports shows very clearly that seed stock of matured sound corn and potatoes will be in ample supply next spring at normal prices. Leading farmers predict that there will again be planted large acreages even equalling the present year of phenomenally large crops.

December was ushered in by warm sunshine and a comparatively high temperature enabling delayed fall plowing to be finished. On the other hand railroad and motor companies erected many miles of guard fences along their lines to protect the respective lines from blockades by heavy snow drifts during the coming winter. The Pocono mountains were visited by several early snow storms within the past fortnight.

Milk Consumption Increasing

Railroad managers refer to the increased traffic in dairy products, the total number of cars required in the transportation of milk surpassing any previous fall season. Restaurants and eating houses generally have dispensed constantly increasing quantities of milk as a beverage ever since the Volstead prohibition law went into effect. It is claimed that but comparatively few prosecutions for illegal sales of oleomargarine by unlicensed dealers are taking place at present as compared with some former years. Yet, antiquated days of alleged witchcraft reappeared in York County, noted as a progressive and well informed agricultural community. A murder of extreme cruelty resulted, the victim being

a man who was accused of employing the mystic art of bewitching. Speedy arrests of three suspected young men followed and an early trial at court is assured.—OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

The Fourth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the fourth week of the Seventh Farmingdale Contest the 1000 birds laid a total of 2026 eggs or 28.9%. This is an increase of 373 eggs above the average production for the 4th week during the past four contests and 971 eggs more than the corresponding week a year ago. The present contest is now 3,976 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the 4th week. The pullets have laid a total of 7,957 eggs since November 1st, 1928.

High Pens in Each Breed to Date

White Leghorns	
Codner's White Leghorn Farm.....	193
Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm.....	181
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm.....	167
Valley Farm.....	155
Sunny Slope Farm.....	152
Warren's Farm.....	144
William J. Boyle.....	144
Rhode Island Reds	
Frank M. Corwin.....	122
Pine Hill Poultry Farm.....	114
Charlescote Farm.....	105
John Z. LaBelle.....	101
Australorps	
L. A. Allen.....	92
Barred Plymouth Rocks	
Pratt Experiment Farm.....	92
S. W. Kline.....	86
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.....	68
White Plymouth Rocks	
C. M. Christian.....	79
Highfields Farm.....	67

New York County Notes

Service and Mr. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As one of the audience said afterwards "Eastman is some speaker." Corn is being stored and is good. The snow caught many un-awares. —MRS. F.R.F.

Columbia County—We had sunshine, rain, sleet and snow all in one week. The Wyncoop site is chosen for a site of the new schoolhouse in Kinderhook. At a mass meeting held to decide on the site, the vote was 131 to 75 in favor. Thanksgiving Union Services were held in Hudson and in various churches throughout the county. Columbia County accepted the Town of Canaan Bridge on the Queechy-Lebanon road at a cost of \$2000. Stuyvesant Falls Postoffice has moved to Albert Van Alstyne building. The Chatham Barrel Plant moved to another part of town. Children in Chatham have whooping cough. Sick folks in Elizaville are improving. A Toxin-antitoxin clinic will be held December 5, 12, 19 at Philmont for prevention of diphtheria. Several hogs died of hog cholera at Humphreyville. The eclipse of the moon was seen by many from bedroom windows. Pork 14 cents, heavy pork 10 cents per pound, turkeys 65 cents, ducks 25 cents, fowls 30 cents.—MRS. C. V. H.

Sullivan County—Many people have butchered. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. Eggs are scarce. The 19 county bridges and 2 state bridges that were washed away on August 26 are completed. David Clements of Liberty is named as a Master Farmer. The following officers have been elected of Shandlee Grange for the year: Fred Fries, Master; Joseph Westfall, overseer; Charles Huber, lecturer; Ellison Edwards, steward; Lewis Whener, assistant steward; Martin Hanson, chaplain; John Stumpf, treasurer; Albert Menges, secretary; Ernest Schliermacher, gatekeeper; Ella Samman, Ceres; Mrs. Alfred Mengers, Pomona.—E. M. W.

In the Hudson Valley

Steuben County—Cold, wintry weather and much snow on the hills so as to bother autos. Potatoes were not all dug but farmers feel that it doesn't make much difference whether they let them freeze in or pay out all they bring to get them dug. There have been more potatoes

sold to truckers selling in large cities, than have been carried this season. The present price is 35 cents. Butter 50 cents, eggs 55 cents, veal calves live 14 cents. Steuben Pomona will meet with Avoca Grange December 5 and 6.—C.H.E.

Cattaraugus County—One hundred and seventy-five men and women were in attendance at the meeting of Cattaraugus and McKean County sub-district meeting of the Dairymen's League held at Leon, November 24. R. F. Lewis gave a stirring address on the value of a determined effort to pull together until the goal is reached. Every effort is being put forth by the farmers of the organization to help tide the market over this period of shortage. Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt's calling together of so many important farm leaders is being watched with interest. The milk producer farmer of the east is in complete sympathy with the western farmer in his call for relief. We want an increased protective tariff on milk and its by-products.—M.M.S.

Oswego County—The seed time is ended and the harvest is over and we are in the grasp of one of those cold rains on the 27th and it was good and slippery. Poultry trade was good for Thanksgiving. Turkeys sold as high as 75 cents per pound, chickens 40 cents to 48 cents per pound, eggs 70 cents per dozen. Thanksgiving day was warm and pleasant. The people were thankful for that. The new railroad was finished. No trains run through Fulton now as the depot is a half mile out so as to do away with grade crossings. Potatoes are selling at 75 cents a bushel, cabbage \$1.00, onions \$2.00 per bushel, hay not moving, milk prices good. We have a lot to be thankful for.—J.S.M.

Ontario County—November has been quite a pleasant month, notwithstanding that we have had quite a lot of snow and rain. We have had no real cold weather yet. The rains have made it possible to plow. Not as much as usual has been plowed as other work has had to be done, it being too dry to plow earlier. Some stock is running out yet. Late cabbage has just been harvested. It was a light crop, not very much stored in farmers' hands. Potatoes were a light crop and low in price, not many being put on the market.—E.T.B.

Central New York Farm Notes

WINTER started early this year with over ten inches of snow falling in Central New York during November. Although the snowfall was unusually heavy, the temperature ran above the average for November most of the month and the cold snap last week caught a lot of automobile owners unprepared. Hundreds of frozen radiators resulted.

Real "farm relief" has come to the owners of fifty farms in Tompkins County. The State of New York has bought their farms to make a forest reserve and game refuge. These farms lay in a block on Connecticut Hill, a plateau near Ithaca. For several years the State College of Agriculture has been working on plans to get this tract reforested. It consists mostly of abandoned farms and is clearly best adapted for forests. There are more than ten thousand acres nearby that should also be taken over by the state

and reforested. Planting on the tract purchased will begin next spring.

A similar purchase was made in the towns of Otselic and Pharsalia in Chenango County and the state has the open land on that tract reforested already. Both of these areas will be used as demonstration forests and it is planned to establish a regular tree crop rotation and cut the trees for lumber as fast as they mature. These cuttings can be begun very soon, as numerous lots of good sized timber are included in the purchases.

One of the sad features that accompanies the return of these abandoned farmsteads to the dominion of the forest is the necessity of removing the deserted farm machinery from the fence corners where they have been wont to spend their declining years in quietude, and the scattering of aged manure piles from the sheltered barnyard nooks that have known them for many long years.—C. T.

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With the A. A Poultry Farmer



Green Food for Hens

LAST year I asked this question:

What do you think of the use of green food for hens? I sent the question to one of the best informed poultry experts in the country. The gist of his answer was that he knew of many flocks of birds that were doing well without the use of any green food, but that he hesitated to recommend the disuse of this feeding practice.



L. H. Hiscock

And that is just about where winter green food stands today. There are few people that go without, but there are many people that overdo it. The best example of over indulgence I can give you is in the use of sprouted oats. When oats are sprouted well or uniformly nothing is more enjoyed by a flock of hens. On the other hand, where oats are improperly sprouted, where they are musty or mouldy, nothing can do hens more harm. For example, take a tray of oats about fifty per cent sprouts and the rest sodden oats. The hens never leave any of the trayful. They simply get so many sprouts plus so much oats as a feed, and the oats, being a grain fill the birds up and as a result cut down the consumption of mash. When you cut down on mash consumption you cut down on the number of daily eggs.

Keep the Flock Contented

Shall we give up green food? I feel a good deal like the expert above. There probably is no actual value derived from the feeding of green food; such succulence has no special feeding value, but it seems to me that its real significance lies in the contentment of a flock of hens. Your birds have been out all summer and fall, and then one day the ground freezes and it snows and away goes all that nice earthy stuff they have been used to. Green food makes it up to the birds, and its

By L. H. HISCOCK

real value to my way of thinking is

that it probably keeps the birds tuned up internally. They tell us that fruit is good for us. If an apple is good for me why is it not just as good for a hen? She has a system just like the rest of us, and she probably enjoys a bit of cabbage or an apple just as much as I do.

There are many kinds of green food for a hen, but the ones that receive the most stress are sprouted oats, cabbage, and beet mangels. The principle that applies to all green food is that it must be good. Your sprouted oats must not be mouldy, your beets must not be frosted or frozen or full of black spots and rot, and your cabbage should be hard, unspoiled heads. Among other foods that are often used are garden beets, carrots, apples, etc.

How Much to Feed

The question of how much to feed is largely a matter of judgment, except in the case of sprouted oats. Here you have a concentrated feed, and the birds never stop eating it until it is cleaned up. I should not allow more than a cubic inch per day per bird. In the case of beets and cabbage they can be stuck on a spike in the hen-house wall. The hens will not eat these consistently the way they do oats, but I should not give them so many they cannot possibly eat them. Here, where I use mangel beets I figure on letting the birds have enough beets so that they last from about nine in the morning until noon. If beets or cabbage are run thru a cutter, like oats, they will be fed to best advantage in a trough. In this condition, I should not give the birds too much chopped feed, only what they will clean up in fifteen to twenty minutes.

There is one other feed that deserves a word before I close the subject and that is green, choice alfalfa. Alfalfa meal has come into prominent use in many mash rations, and green alfalfa leaves are used a good deal as feed. As a feed, especially as a part of a mash ration, it has a great value. But if the idea of green feed is primarily to furnish the hens with succulence in order to keep them toned up, alfalfa can hardly be classed with sprouted oats, beets, or cabbage.

Feeding Hens During Moulting

"Can you tell us how hens should be fed when they are moulting? Should the laying mash be taken away from them?" **G**OOD producers under present conditions moult much more rapidly than hens did years ago under more natural conditions and lower production. Hens need a high protein ration for growing feathers and we see no reason why the ration during moulting should be changed from the regular laying ration.

How to Cure Hens of Colds

I have a nice lot of pullets. They sneeze and there is a discharge from the nose. Is there anything I can give them? Is it going to hurt their laying this winter?—C. F., New York.

THERE is nothing serious about the condition of your birds, except that they have caught cold.

The best way to overcome this trouble is to thoroughly check up on your henhouse and the conditions under which your birds are kept. If their quarters are drafty, if they are damp, if the birds are exposed, especially when they sleep at night, if the house is too hot at night and too cold during the day—in short anything that will give a person a cold will be

(Continued on Opposite Page)



TYPICAL LAMONA HEN

Lamona

THE PERFECT-BRED FOWL

NOW AVAILABLE TO POULTRY RAISERS

FOR YEARS leading poultry breeders and fanciers have watched and sought after eggs or chicks of the Lamona breed—the remarkable fowl developed by Harry M. Lamon.

Now, for the first time, Lamona day-old chicks are available to chicken breeders, as well as eggs for hatching.

Combining the finest characteristics of the White Leghorn, White Plymouth Rock and Silver Grey Dorking, from which it was bred, the Lamona is without doubt the finest all purpose fowl ever developed.

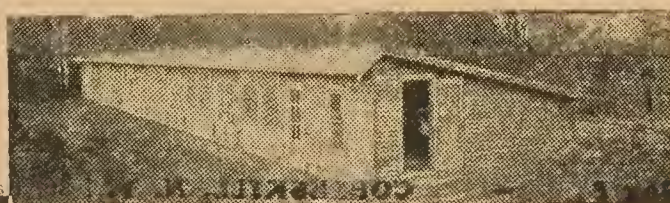
It is a prolific producer of large, white-shelled eggs, trap nest records of 268 eggs a year being obtained without feeding a forced ration.

It develops early, grows fast, is an exceptional forager and is remarkable for its health and sturdiness. It is an unusually fine table fowl.

Orders will be filled in order received. Baby chicks \$1.00 each. Eggs \$5 to \$50 a setting.

Owing to the present limited production of eggs and baby chicks, breeders and fanciers should place their orders now to insure early shipment.

S. E. RAYMOND + Chardon, Ohio



(Continued from Opposite Page)
very apt to affect your hens in a like manner. There is one condition that will especially aggravate colds and that is when the floor litter is particularly dusty.—L. H. HISCOCK.

Tuberculosis or Aspergillosis

What is the matter with my fowls. They seem to look well and all at once they become lame and next they get weak so that they can't stand up. They will get worse so we kill them. It attacks a fowl about a year old.—MRS. C. C., New York.

THE condition of your birds is somewhat perplexing in that the hens may have one of the two diseases: tuberculosis or aspergillus. The best I can do is tell you about these two diseases and let you decide from your own flock because lameness and a gradual failing of a bird are not symptoms enough for me to make a positive identification here.

If your birds have tuberculosis the birds will show a great desire for food, pallor of comb, wattles and skin about the head, then weakness and lameness, and emaciation. There is no cure for this disease. The best thing to do is to get rid of the flock and thereby clean and disinfect the places where the birds have been kept.

Moldy Litter or Feed Causes Trouble

If the birds have aspergillus, the birds will appear normal, lose their appetite and develop an abnormal thirst. The birds become inactive, tending to stand with head down, eyes closed, wings drooped and plumage roughened. The breathing is apt to be labored and is often accompanied with a rattling sound. The bird starves and gradually dies. Aspergillus is due to an unsanitary condition in housing or feeding. The chief cause is found in mouldy floor litters or mouldy feeds. If you decide the birds have this disease you can clean your house out and check very carefully the food they are receiving.—L. H. HISCOCK.

A New Method of Vaccinating Against Chicken Pox

RECENT investigations at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station have demonstrated that the old method of injecting vaccine beneath the skin, as a protective and curative measure against chicken-pox did not produce complete protection against the disease. Birds showing pox-scabs on the skin or its appendages, such as the comb and wattles, were always immune, after recovery, to a second attack of the disease. This indicated that the skin was actively concerned in the protection against pox. Various vaccines were then applied directly to the skin instead of injecting them hypodermically and a method of skin vaccination was developed which fully protected birds at all times against the infection.

The skin vaccine is applied to the feather follicles on the outside of one leg just above the "hock" joint. The feathers are plucked from an area of approximately one square inch and the vaccine applied by vigorously rubbing it into the follicles with a cotton swab attached to a wooden applicator. A pared down camel's hair brush may be used for the purpose. Within four to eight days after vaccination the follicles swell and by the eighteenth day are covered with pox-scabs, similar to those seen on the comb in cases of the disease. From then on the scabs gradually disappear. On the twenty-ninth to thirty-first day after vaccination the birds have developed a complete protection or immunity against fowl-pox in its various forms.

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used in toe and instep. It strains it more in an hour than you would in a year, just to prove it live, flexible.

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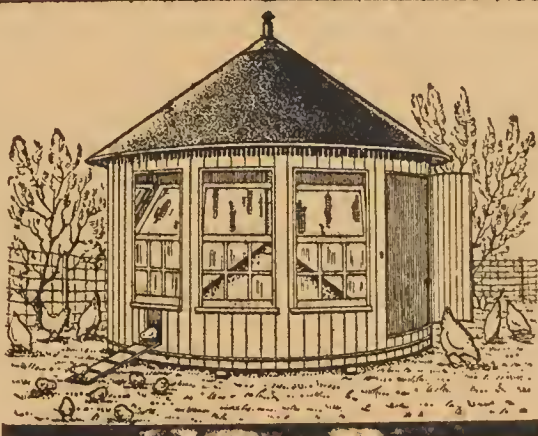
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With the A. A. Livestock Man



The Meaning of Nutritive Ratio

Can you explain to me the exact meaning of the term "nutritive ratio"?

THE principal things contained in the feeds given to animals are, protein, carbohydrates and fats. Carbohydrates, of which sugar and starch are good examples are used in the same way by the animal, that is for making fat, and for producing heat and energy. Protein is mainly used in building muscle and in the case of dairy cows in producing milk. The cow cannot use carbohydrates for making the protein she gives in her milk and so it is important that we feed her the right amounts of the different nutrients.

When we say that a feed has a nutritive ratio of one to nine, we mean that for every pound of protein contained in the food, there are nine pounds of carbohydrates and fats. We mix a number of feeds together, each with a different nutritive ratio and try to get a mixture which with the roughage the cow eats will give her about five pounds of carbohydrates for each pound of protein she gets. That is—her ration has a nutritive ratio of one to five.

Sheep Slip Their Wool

"I have a couple of sheep in my flock and although they eat well they seem to be running down hill and their wool slips. Could you tell me what can ail them?"

IN every flock of sheep there are a few individuals that are weaker in constitution than the average run of the flock—practically all farm sheep have some stomach worms, these worms suck the blood from the walls of the intestines and debilitate the sheep and along toward spring after being on dry feed for so long they begin to go down hill. Sheep of this type are apt to slip their wool more or less. Sometimes sheep lice are present and the flock owner does not realize that his sheep have lice. Sheep lice look something like a timothy seed and are hard to detect but if one will part the wool—say on the neck—and look carefully the lice if present can be seen to move. Lice cause sheep to pull their wool. Some ewes have a tendency to slip their wool along toward spring with no apparent cause. Chaff and seeds will often cause an irritation that encourages the ewe to rub and pull her wool somewhat. Too much corn feeding will sometimes cause a sheep to slip their wool.

It would be my opinion from the short statement that I have regarding your sheep that there is some internal or external parasite infestation. As soon as the sheep are shorn they can be dipped if they have lice or ticks and I think it pays to drench sheep for internal parasites before turning them out—this saves the pastures from being reinfested. I am planning to drench with Lugol Solution this spring which is a soluble iodine solution.—MARK J. SMITH.

No Cure for Heaves

I would like to know what to do for a horse with heaves. I have only one team and it makes it hard to work so if you could give me any kind of a cure or what to do I would be very much obliged.—D. O. M.

SO far as we know there is no cure for heaves. Heaves is a condition of the lungs by which their elasticity is greatly lessened. The horse can take in air normally but has difficulty in expelling it.

The first thing to do is to feed the horse a limited amount of hay and to dampen it before it is fed. It is also wise to water the horse before feeding and never directly following a meal.

It aggravates the trouble to work a horse immediately after feeding. A horse that is on pasture usually has comparatively little trouble. A half a pint of thick molasses with each feed is also recommended.

The stock remedy for lessening the seriousness of heaves is arsenic in a form known as Fowler's solution. According to the book "Diseases of Horses," the amount to give is one ounce in the drinking water three times daily. It is usually recommended that horses with the heaves should not be used for breeding purposes. While this trouble is not inherited directly it is likely that the animals do inherit a tendency to contract this trouble.

Pigs Lose Use of Legs

"My pigs seem to lose the use of their legs. They are growing well and get a good ration. What can I do for them?"

THE symptoms which you give rather definitely suggest that your pig has rickets. This may be brought about by faulty feeding, or by too close confinement.

Change the ration until it contains about 10% of some good animal protein, such as fish meal or tankage. Do not feed too heavily on such grains as corn and barley. If possible get the pig outside, and at the same time feed some green feed such as cut alfalfa or clover. It might be advisable to add about 1% of ground limestone to the grain ration.—PROFESSOR R. B. HINMAN.

National Grange Takes Action

(Continued from Page 2)

thoroughly acquainting the consumer with the merits of the product and the exact details of production methods and costs, and bringing into practice by every efficient means more direct and economic marketing methods.

Two pioneer moves were voiced in behalf of rural interests by the passage of resolutions likely to be far-reaching in consequences: One calls for the transfer of the Bureau of Reclamation at Washington from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, so that in years to come the whole question of agricultural expansion may be brought under its proper department and be handled by those in closest touch with the agricultural program of the nation.

The other aims to check in radio circles the apparent tendency on the part of business concerns and urban groups to curtail the radio channels open to broadcasts for rural programs, market reports and similar information especially valuable to the farm people. An appeal will be made in the name of the Grange to the Federal Radio Commission and every necessary means will be employed by the Grange to protect and extend this channel of rural information.

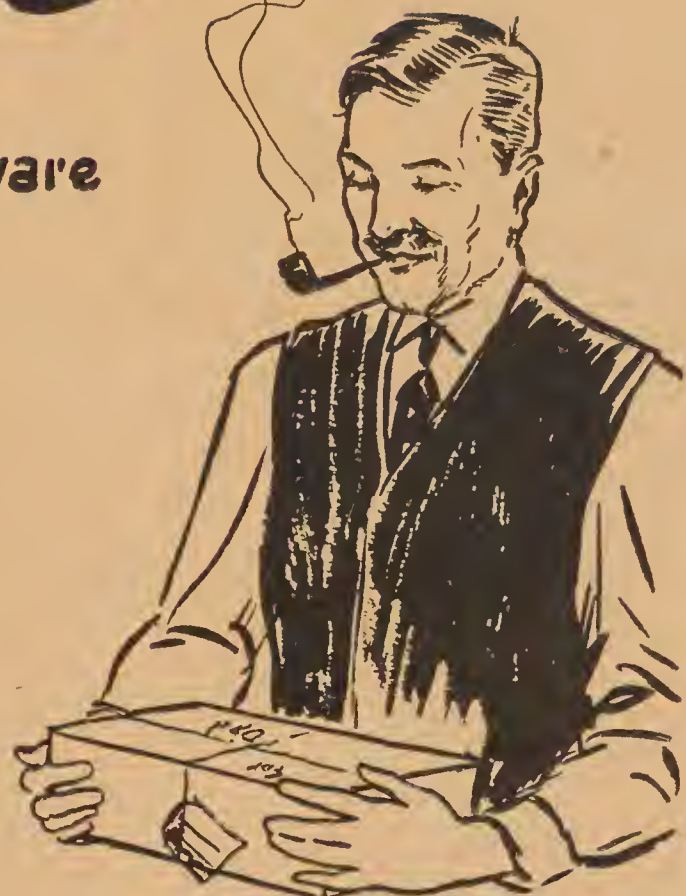
Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the Washington session at every reference to law enforcement, and especially relating to the Eighteenth amendment and the destruction of the liquor traffic. Many state masters referred to the subject in their annual reports and speakers before the session who made reference to it were heartily applauded. National Master Taber's ringing declaration—"The Eighteenth Amendment will not be changed—the saloon will never return to America"—was unanimously backed up by a strong resolution pledging the united energies of the National Grange to the enforcement of prohibition, and demanding that Congress and law enforcement officers make a 100% effort toward that end.



Gifts

of Hardware

—the kind that please most and last the longest!



“JUST what I wanted,” will be the very words that you or anybody else will say when they open the gift from the “Farm Service” Hardware Store. The reason is simple, because in our store there are many wonderful “gifts of utility,” useful things that either help with your everyday jobs, make home-keeping more pleasant and convenient or satisfy a long felt want. Why don’t you plan to give hardware gifts this year—sensible, useful things instead of knickknacks and novelties that bring momentary pleasure but are soon forgotten? Do your Christmas shopping at a “Farm Service” Store and you will find your money will buy more in value and in happiness you give. The “Farm Service Hardware Stores are the

CHRISTMAS GIFT HEADQUARTERS IN Your TOWN

You can easily locate the nearest one by looking for the same “tag” pasted in the corner of the front window. It is your invitation to come in, look around and stay as long as you like and get our help in the selection of suitable gifts for every member of the family and your friends. You will like our prices, our service and the wide variety of gift articles we have on display.

Your “Farm Service”
Hardware Men



Your
**Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES**

Suggestions

Gifts for Mother

Carpet Sweepers
Shears
Roasters
Clocks
Toasters
Table Lamps
and hundreds of other useful articles

Framed Pictures
Kitchenware
Glassware
Vacuum Cleaners
Cutlery

for Dad

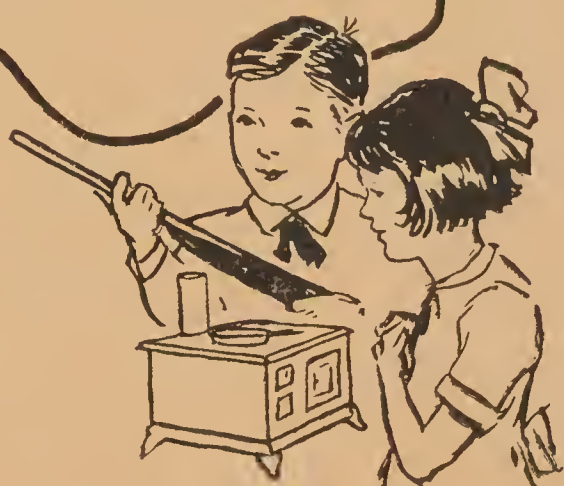
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Razors
Fishing Equipment
And many useful novelties that always please men.

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Bright Lanterns

for the Kids

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Pocket Knives
Toy Cooking Sets
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Readers of this paper have so heartily endorsed the sale we have run for the past two months that through volume business we are enabled to continue the sale for another month. DEDUCT 10% FROM THE CATALOG PRICE YOURSELF.



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Send for one or more of the following mock trial outlines. They will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program. Send 2 cents for each trial requested to cover mailing costs.

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461-4th Ave., New York City

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Mention American Agriculturist

Books for Christmas Gifts

Nothing Gives More Solid Satisfaction than a Well Selected Book

CHILDREN and young people usually like books for Christmas, and many people would buy books in preference to other gifts if they were sure of getting books suitable for the boy or girl.

I have done the purchasing of holiday books for the children of our church for many years and bought books for three different juvenile libraries and have had the chance of learning something about the books that are appreciated by younger readers.

If you wish a book for a child of six to ten full of short stories get a "John Martin Big Book" One is published

the year. These books are \$3.00 each and are a real gift. The "Animal Book" was always the favorite with my boys and we read it with them at least twice. The "Flower Book" is good too but one seems to have more books on flowers.

The print, paper and coloring of the illustrations are all so lovely that these books are a joy to any boy or girl that owns one or more of them.

The "Bedtime Stories" by Burgess are good for smaller children and cost about 50 cents but are not in the same class with the first three I have mentioned.

The "Oz" books are large books for small children of about seven or eight. There are about twenty of these and my children have all but one. They are fairy stories about the land of "Oz" and the "Scarecrow", the "Tin Woodman," "Dorothy" and "Osma" and others. These cost about \$2.00 each but make a nice set of amusing stories.

"Robinson Crusoe," "Arabian Nights," "Robin Hood," and "Swiss Family Robinson" are all good in the simpler illustrated editions and very attractive. Some cost only 50 cents.

For a very small child lovely copies of "Mother Goose" are always good. My children had a large thick volume with every rhyme possible in it. I think it cost about a dollar. It was worn out with reading, and re-reading. If you want to send one for a gift book there are editions with lovely colored pictures, and very fine paper.

My children loved "The Princess and Curdie," and "The Princess and the Goblin" as well as any of their books. They are so interesting we really enjoyed reading them aloud several times. Do not get the abridged edition as they have lost the charm of the story but get the regular edition. They cost \$1.50 each but are a real book with a real story.

Read Aloud to Them

The "Jungle Books" by Kipling are fine for older children or for reading aloud to any child. They are hard reading for a child to read by themselves. Many books, in fact almost any book, can be enjoyed by the average boy or girl if read aloud to them.

"Dandelion Cottage" by Rankin is a charming story of how some little girls made an old house into a play house and really lived in it. I believe it costs a dollar. It is a sweet interesting story for any girl.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Sara Crewe" and "Editha's Burglar" are all by Mrs. Burnett and good always. "The Secret Garden" is another by the same author for older 'teen-age young

people I have read it myself and enjoyed it, so it might help out for that hard 'teen-age girl.

Bailey has written a series of animal stories for the small child, and all are good and very inexpensive. "The Tale of Cuffy Bear" is usually the favorite.

There are many series of inexpensive animal stories for small children and the "Jacky Rabbit" series is liked perhaps as well as any.

"Little Women" and "Old Fashioned Girl" come in cheaper editions now and are always good. I believe they are fifty cents.

In cheaper boys' series the "Tom Swift" are the favorites I believe, and I was at the book counter when some kind friend of some lucky boy ordered the "Whole Set" to the amazement of the clerk and all of us.

They are fifty cents each but are most impossible stories.

"Twin Travelers" series by Mary Wade are fine books for the older boy or girl and are really instructive and interesting. I read one at a missionary meeting and every one was interested. They cost from \$1.50 to \$2.50 but are very good books.

Grownups Enjoy Them Too

"The Hollow Tree and Deep Woods Books" by Paine are just the best out for small children for reading aloud. No grown up will object to reading these either. They used to cost \$1.75 but I have not bought a copy in a long time. They are stories of a "Coon and a Possum and an Old Black Crow" and they lived in a "Hollow Tree." The stories fairly sing.

"Poems Every Child Should Know" and the companion volumes are all instructive.

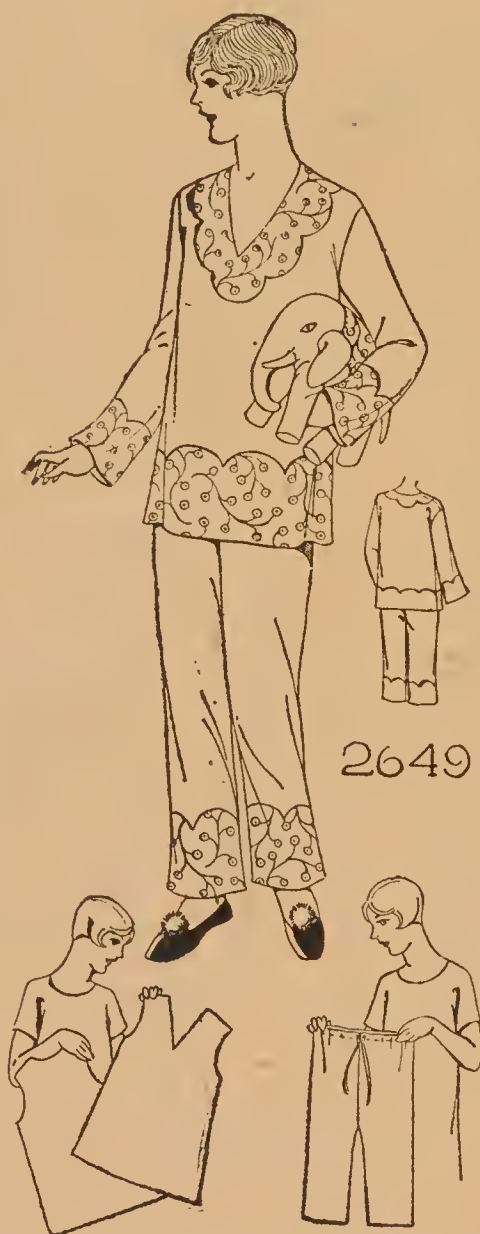
For that hard-to-buy-for 'teen-age or even the adult, look at the small nature study "Guides" by Reed. These are all small books and come in either leather or linen binding. There are the "Water Birds," "Land Birds," "Tree Guide," "Butterfly Guide," "Flower Guide" and I believe some more were in preparation. They cost very little in the linen binding, and are of the shape to fit any pocket or bag. My children have used their "Guides" since they could read and now one is a senior in high school.

Every page is illustrated and usually in colors. They are really a lovely little gift and a book to live with for years and years. Even an elderly person would appreciate one of these books.

"How to Know the Wild Flowers" and "How to Know the Ferns" are two books good for any student of nature and "The Friendly Stars" by Martin

(Continued on Page 22)

Dainty Pajamas



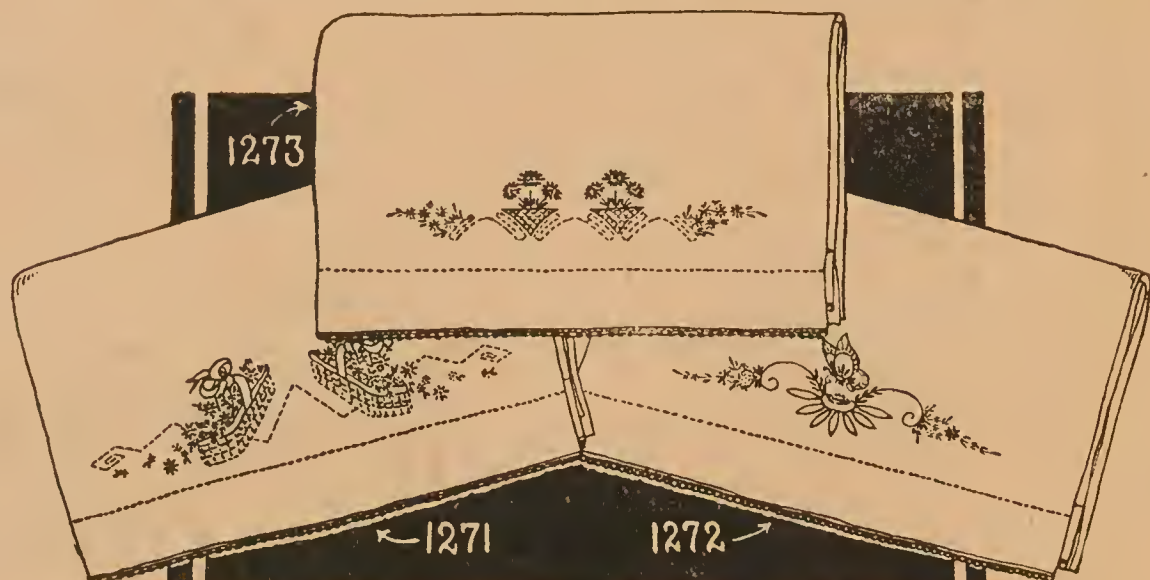
2649

PAJAMA SUIT 2649 designed with no buttons to come off and decorated with applied scalloped trim, the young girl has a charming suit for sleeping or lounging. Cotton broadcloth, natural pongee, crepe de chine or even outing flannel make up charming in these little garments whose pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 16 requires 5 yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 36 inch contrasting. Pattern for elephant to be stuffed included. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the fashion catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

every year and my children had six of them before they were outgrown. They are different from any other book of verse and stories. They are educational and teach the different virtues in an altogether different way from the usual books. To be sure, they cost more than most books but they are so well worth while and a book of about two hundred pages is worth more than one of fifty.

The "Burgess Books for Children" are fine. They are beautifully illustrated in colors and are a work of art. The "Bird Book" is a story of "Peter Rabbit" as he visits the birds through



These three lace trimmed pillow cases stamped for embroidery on white Lynchburg make highly satisfactory gifts. The colored laces are attached to so-called false hems simulated by hemstitching. The designs for embroidery are simple but effective. Price per pair \$1.25 postpaid. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Christmas Dinner

Practical Plans Help to Foster the Spirit of Good Will

ROAST Goose: The bird should be plump and fat and it must be literally scrubbed with a brush and hot water to eliminate a strong flavor. Wipe dry and season and stuff. Place in the roaster, breast up and on it place thin slices of fat salt pork, which are to be removed at the end of an hour. A goose will usually bake in two hours, but should be basted frequently. Place on a platter and serve without the gravy. Around the goose place a garnish of jellied cranberries and celery tips.

Brown Bread: One cup of graham flour, 1 cup of wheat flour, 1 cup of

erate oven and allow room for the swelling of the crackers.

Christmas without cookies and candy is an impossibility. The young folks will enjoy making these Christmas candies.

Vassar Fudge: 2 cups white granulated sugar, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 cup of cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ cake of chocolate. When the sugar and cream is hot, add the chocolate broken in fine pieces. Stir vigorously until it begins to boil, then add the butter. Continue stirring until it creams when beaten on a saucer. Then remove from stove and beat until quite cool and pour into but-

tered pans. When cold cut in squares. **Maple Sugar Candy:** 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of cream, 1 pound of maple sugar. Pound the sugar into small pieces and boil all together, stirring constantly. When it will harden in cold water stir in as many chopped nut meats as the candy will take up, then turn out in a shallow, buttered pan.

The cake, these cooking experts say,

MENU

Roast Goose

White and brown bread

Creamed onions

Mashed potatoes

Salted almonds

Celery

Escalloped oysters

Olives

Fruit salad

Mince pie

Nuts

Candy

Cheese

Coffee

buttermilk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of molasses, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of raisins, 1 egg. Steam two hours. Put in oven a few minutes to dry off

Creamed Onions: Cook small onions in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and saute in butter to which a little sugar has been added. When delicately browned remove to a hot vegetable dish and cover with a white sauce.

Baked Squash: Break the squash, remove the filling, wash the shell and bake until tender. Scrape from the

Three Star Pillows



40 Cents for No. 520

CLEVER pillows are always popular, and these three are very smart. One is a square, one oblong and one triangular. They are done in black and gold, silver and bright green, alternating colors for backs, fronts, applique stars and quilting. The pattern (No. 520, 40 cents) is wax in black and yellow, and includes all star designs for the three pillows as well as the applique and quilting.

It requires two yards of material for the three pillows complete, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of silver, and $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of gold. Instructions with the patterns tell definitely how this works out. We can furnish this two yards of material in beautiful Merriglo satin, cut to above lengths, at \$2.60, postpaid. Order number for this material is 520X. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

shell, mash and season, using a generous amount of butter. This gives a dry, fine grained product much superior to that boiled or steamed.

Escalloped Oysters: Roll crackers fine. In a baking dish put a layer of the crackers and cover with the oysters, seasoning with butter, pepper and salt. Continue process until dish is filled within an inch of the top. Cover with milk and as it is absorbed add more. Dot generously with butter and add milk while baking if needed. They should not become dry. Bake in mod-

tered pans. When cold cut in squares.

Maple Sugar Candy: 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of cream, 1 pound of maple sugar. Pound the sugar into small pieces and boil all together, stirring constantly. When it will harden in cold water stir in as many chopped nut meats as the candy will take up, then turn out in a shallow, buttered pan.

Fruit Cookies: 1 cup New Orleans molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup seeded raisins boiled together. When cool add 1 cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water, 1 tablespoon of soda, spices to taste and flour to roll out. Bake quickly. Drop sugar icing on top of each and sprinkle with ground nut meats.

Chocolate Cookies: 1 cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter (scant), 1 beaten egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk in which $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of soda is dissolved, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, 2 squares chocolate or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cocoa, 1 teaspoon baking powder in flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of nuts. Drop by teaspoon. Bake and ice.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

All these recipes have been tested in the A.A. Testing Kitchen.

Christmas Fruit Cake

THERE is more than one way to do some of our Christmas shopping early.

Homemade fruit cake, decorated with almonds, candied pineapple, cherries, and citron, and packed in tin boxes gaily tied in bright paper and ribbon, is one gift that is always welcome. And, they are a joy to the giver, too, for they may be made and the longer they ripen the better they are.

When fruit cake is to be used as gifts, folks at the home economics department at the Massachusetts Agricultural College recommend this recipe which will make 12 to 13 pounds of cake and costs about 40 cents a pound. To make it:

Cut 1 pound blanched almonds and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds citron into thin strips; chop 2 pounds seeded raisins, 2 pounds Sultana raisins, 1 pound candied cherries, and 2 tablespoons candied oranges into small pieces and add to 1 pound of currants. All fruits should be washed before using. Mix $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of flour with the fruits.

To another $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of flour add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds brown sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, 4 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 tablespoon nutmeg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons mace, and 4 teaspoons allspice.

Beat 12 eggs and add 1 cup cider, 2 cups jam heated so it will mix readily, 4 squares melted chocolate, 1 cup molasses, and 1 pound softened butter.

Add the wet ingredients to the dry and

Smartly Designed



Softly rippling flounces and jabot frill place PATTERN 2642 in the class of sweetly feminine designs. Crepe satin, crepe Elizabeth, canton-faille, sheer velvet or georgette just suit such a dainty design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. For the 36-inch size, 4 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{8}$ yard of 18-inch contrasting and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding is required. PRICE 13c.

may be baked in large tins and cut when fresh into small pieces that will fit into gift boxes; or, if round tins are being used, it may be baked in baking powder cans or other small round pans.

Flowers for Christmas Cakes

BEING unable to get suitable decorations for our Christmas party table we determined to make them.

We had some flowers in bloom so we took them and dipped them carefully in melted paraffin, the kind we use for sealing jelly glasses; first the petals, then the leaves and stems. We were more than pleased with the result. The flowers turned out beautifully in shape and color. We prepared them several days in advance and when we were ready we made several wreaths of the waxed flowers to decorate the frosted cakes. With their aid our plain white cakes were transformed quickly into things of beauty. In the future when in need of any simple decoration of the kind, we shall resort to real flowers and paraffin.—Mrs. A. P. T., Ala.



Partners to make your washing easier.

There's a partnership in Fels-Naptha—unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naphtha, working hand-in-hand to give extra help with your wash. Two safe, active cleaners combined in one golden bar by the special Fels-Naptha process. Two cleaners that work together, dissolving the dirt and washing it away without hard rubbing. Try it in tub or machine—in hot, cool or lukewarm water or when your clothes are boiled—and learn for yourself that, for extra help...

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPHTHA

BUY IT BY THE CARTON OF TEN BARS

Famous Recipe For Stopping a Severe Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, soothes away the inflammation, and loosens the germ-laden phlegm. At the same time, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for "flu" coughs and other severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



SPECIAL Low Prices

These marvelous Coal Ranges have NEW features that make them the most economical for home use.

ANDES RANGES

are world famous for QUALITY. Now, to celebrate our 60th Anniversary, you can secure one of these celebrated Ranges at a sensationally low price—no more than you expect to pay for inferior, unknown makes. This Month Only, and the number of Ranges is limited.

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Send today for New Booklet



Protect your skin, scalp and hair from infection and assist the pores in the elimination of waste by daily use of

Cuticura Soap

25c. Everywhere

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

Ah, did he not know the old, old Wilderness Road! The boy gripped his rifle unconsciously, as though there might yet be a savage lying in ambush in some covert of rhododendron close by. And, as they trudged ahead, side by side now, for it was growing late, the school-master told him, as often before, the story of that road and the pioneers who had trod it—the hunters, adventurers, emigrants, fine ladies and fine gentlemen who had stained it with their blood; and how that road had broadened into the mighty way for a great civilization from sea to sea. The lad could see it all, as he listened, wishing that he had lived in those stirring days, never dreaming in how little was he of different mould from the stout-hearted pioneers who beat out the path with their moccasined feet; how little less full of danger were his own days to be; how little different had been his own life, and was his purpose now—how little different after all was the bourn to which his own restless feet were bearing him.

Chad had changed a good deal since that night after Jack's trial, when the kind-hearted old Major had turned up at Joel's cabin to take him back to the Bluegrass. He was taller, broader at shoulder, deeper of chest; his mouth and eyes were prematurely grave from much brooding and looked a little defiant, as though the boy expected hostility from the world and was prepared to meet it, but there was no bitterness in them, and luminous about the lad was the old atmosphere of brave, sunny cheer and simple self-trust that won people to him.

The Major and old Joel had talked late that night after Jack's trial. The Major had come down to find out who Chad was, if possible, and to take him back home no matter who he might be. The old hunter looked long into the fire.

"Co'se I know hit 'ud be better fer Chad, but, Lawd, how we'd hate to give him up. Still, I reckon I'll have to let him go, but I can stand hit better, if you can git him to leave Jack hyeh." The Major smiled. Did old Joel know where Nathan Cherry lived? The old hunter did. Nathan was a "damned old skinflint who lived across the mountain on Stone Creek—who stole other folks' farms and if he knew anything about Chad the hunter would squeeze it out of his throat; and if old Nathan, learning where Chad now was, tried to pester him he would break every bone in the skinflint's body." So the Major and old Joel rode over next day to see Nathan, and Nathan with his shifting eyes told them Chad's story in a high, cracked voice that, recalling Chad's imitation of it, made the Major laugh. Chad was a founding, Nathan said: his mother was dead and his father had gone off to the Mexican War and never come back: he had taken the mother in himself and Chad had been born in his own house, when he lived farther up the river, and the boy had begun to run away as soon as he was old enough to toddle. And with each sentence Nathan would call for confirmation on a silent, dark-faced daughter who sat inside: "Didn't he, Betsy?" or "Wasn't he, gal?" And the girl would nod sullenly, but say nothing. It seemed a hopeless mission except that, on the way back, the Major learned that there were one or two Bufords living down the Cumberland, and like old Joel, shook his head over Nathan's pharisaical philanthropy to a homeless boy and wondered what the motive under it was—but he went back with the old hunter and tried to get Chad to go home with him. The boy was rock-firm in his refusal.

"I'm obleeged to you, Major, but I reckon I better stay in the mountains." That was all Chad would say, and at

last the Major gave up and rode back over the mountain and down the Cumberland alone, still on his quest. At a blacksmith's shop far down the river he found a man who had "heerd tell of a Chad Buford who had been killed in the Mexican War and whose daddy lived 'bout fifteen mile down the river." The Major found that Buford dead, but an old woman told him his name was Chad, that he had "fit in the war o' 1812 when he was nothin' but a chunk of a boy, and that his daddy, whose name, too, was Chad, had been killed by Injuns some-eres aroun' Cumberland Gap." By this time the Major was as keen as a hound on the scent, and, in a cabin at the foot of the sheer gray wall that crumbles in-

shook her head over her frightful crime of disobedience.

"You haint?"

"I haint!"

Melissa, too, was a waif, and Chad looked at her with a wave of new affection and pity.

"Now, why won't you go back just because you haint got no daddy an' mammy?"

Chad hesitated. There was no use making Melissa unhappy.

"Oh, I'd ruther stay hyeh in the mountains," he said, carelessly — lying suddenly like the little gentleman that he was—lying as he knew, and as Melissa some day would come to know. Then Chad looked at the little girl a long while, and in such a queer way

Spring came, and going out to the back pasture one morning, Chad found a long-legged, ungainly creature stumbling awkwardly about his old mare—a colt! That, too, he owed the Major, and he would have burst with pride had he known that the colt's sire was a famous stallion in the Bluegrass. That spring he did go down the river again. He did not let the Major know he was coming and, through a nameless shyness, he could not bring himself to go to see his old friend and kinsman, but in Lexington, while he and the school-master were standing on Cheapside, the Major whirled around a corner on them in his carriage, and, as on the turnpike a year before, old Tom, the driver, called out:

"Look dar, Mars Cal!" And there stood Chad.

"Why, bless my soul! Chad—why boy! How you have grown!" For Chad had grown, and his face was curiously aged and thoughtful. The Major insisted on taking him home, and the school-master, too, who went reluctantly. Miss Lucy was there, looking whiter and more fragile than ever, and she greeted Chad with a sweet kindness that took the sting from his unjust remembrance of her. And what that failure to understand her must have been Chad better knew when he saw the embarrassed awe, in her presence, of the school-master, for whom all in the mountains had so much reverence. At the table was Thankyma'am waiting. Around the quarters and the stable the pickaninies and servants seemed to remember the boy in a kindly genuine way that touched him, and even Jerome Connors the overseer, seemed glad to see him. The Major was drawn at once to the grave school-master, and he had a long talk with him that night. It was no use, Caleb Hazel said, trying to persuade the boy to live with the Major—not yet. And the Major was more content when he came to know in what good hands the boy was, and, down in his heart, he loved the lad the more for his sturdy independence, and for the pride that made him shrink from facing the world with the shame of his birth; knowing that Chad thought of him perhaps more than of himself. Such unwillingness to give others trouble seemed remarkable in so young a lad. Not once did the Major mention the Deans to the boy, and about them Chad asked no questions—not even when he saw their carriage passing the Major's gate. When they came to leave the Major said:

"Well, Chad, when that filly of yours is a year old, I'll buy 'em both from you, if you'll sell 'em, and I reckon you can come up and go to school then."

Chad shook his head. Sell that colt? He would as soon have thought of selling Jack. But the temptation took root, just the same, then and there, and grew steadily until, after another year in the mountains, it grew too strong. For, in that year, Chad grew to look the fact of his birth steadily in the face, and in his heart grew steadily a proud resolution to make his way in the world despite it. It was curious how Melissa came to know the struggle that was going on within him and how Chad came to know that she knew—though no word passed between them: more curious still, how it came with a shock to Chad one day to realize how little was the tragedy of his life in comparison with the tragedy in hers, and to learn that the little girl with swift vision had already reached that truth and with sweet unselfishness had reconciled herself. He was a boy—he could go out in the world and conquer it, while her life was as rigid

(Continued on Page 22)

The Story Thus Far

CHAD leaves "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He suffers humiliation at the hands of the neighbor's children and returns to Kingdom Come.

to the Gap, he had the amazing luck to find an octogenarian with an unclouded memory who could recollect a queer-looking old man who had been killed by Indians—"a ole feller with the curioest hair I ever did see," added the patriarch. His name was Colonel Buford, and the old man knew where he was buried, for he himself was old enough at the time to help bury him. Greatly excited, the Major hired mountaineers to dig into the little hill that the old man pointed out, on which there was, however, no sign of a grave, and, at last, they uncovered the skeleton of an old gentleman in a wig and peruke! There was little doubt now that the boy, no matter what the blot on his 'scutcheon, was of his own flesh, and blood, and the Major was tempted to go back at once for him, but it was a long way, and he was ill and anxious to get back home. So he took the Wilderness Road for the Bluegrass, and wrote old Joel the facts and asked him to send Chad to him whenever he would come. But the boy would not go. There was no definite reason in his mind. It was a stubborn instinct merely—the instinct of pride, of stubborn independence—of shame that festered in his soul like a hornet's sting. Even Melissa urged him. She never tired of hearing Chad tell about the Bluegrass country, and when she knew that the Major wanted him to go back, she followed him out in the yard that night and found him on the fence whittling. A red star was sinking behind the mountains. "Why won't you go back no more, Chad?" she said.

"'Cause I haint got no daddy er mammy." Then Melissa startled him.

"Well, I'd go—an' I haint got no daddy or Mammy." Chad stopped his whittling.

"Whut'd you say, Lissy?" he asked, gravely.

Melissa was frightened—the boy looked so serious.

"Cross yo' heart an' body that you won't never tell no body." Chad crossed.

"Well, mammy said I mustn't ever tell nobody—but I haint got no daddy er mammy. I heerd her a-tellin' the school-teacher." And the little girl

that Melissa turned her face shyly to the red star.

"I'm goin' to stay righ hyeh. Ain't you glad, Lissy?"

The little girl turned her eyes shyly back again. "Yes, Chad," she said.

He would stay in the mountains and work hard, and when he grew up he would marry Melissa and they would go away where nobody knew him or her: or they would stay right there in the mountains where nobody blamed him for what he was nor Melissa for what she was and he would study law like Caleb Hazel, and go to the Legislature—but Melissa! And with the thought of Melissa in the mountains came always the thought of dainty Margaret in the Bluegrass and the chasm that lay between the two—between Margaret and him, for that matter; and when Mother Turner called Melissa from him in the orchard next day, Chad lay on his back under an apple-tree, for a long while, thinking; and then he whistled for Jack and climbed the spur above the river where he could look down on the shadowed water and out to the clouded heaps of rose and green and crimson, where the sun was going down under one faint white star. Melissa was the glow-worm that, when darkness came, would be a watch-fire at his feet—Margaret, the star to which his eyes were lifted night and day—and so runs the world. He lay long watching that star. It hung almost over the world of which he had dreamed so long and upon which he had turned his back forever. Forever? Perhaps, but he went back home that night with a trouble in his soul that was not to pass, and while he sat by the fire he awoke from the same dream to find Melissa's big eyes fixed on him, and in them was a vague trouble that was more than his own reflected back to him.

Still the boy went back sturdily to his old life, working in the fields, busy about the house and stable, going to school, reading and studying with the school-master at night, and wandering in the woods with Jack and his rifle. And he hungered for spring to come again when he should go with the Turner boys to take another raft of logs down the river to the capital.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



DOGS AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPPIES Males, open and spayed females, from registered stock. Illus. circular free. BEAM WINGERD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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FOR SALE—PUREBRED Irish Terrier, 5 mos., \$15. BUSHVILLE FARM, Rutland, Vt.

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LIVE STOCK

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T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE—20 very large registered cows, 20 high grade cows fresh and close springers also several registered bulls and heifers. SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

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GUERNSEY BULL, six months old, A.R. dam, spotted Poland Chinas, bred glits. JOS. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

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BEAUTIFUL WHITE ARABIAN Goats, Nubian, Toggenburgs, Saanans for health, profit, pleasure. Make useful presents. World's best milkers. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

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BIG, HEAVY WOOLED Rambouillet ram lambs, 3 Shropshire ewes, 2 ram lambs. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

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EARLY SPRING BROILER CHICKS—Butchers, Market men pay extra prices for your purebred Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Descriptive Picture Folder Free, showing best varieties money making market chickens. FARM SERVICE, Route A1, Tyrone, Pa.

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BOOKING ORDERS for Husky Broiler Chicks, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Leghorns. From large selected free range stock. State number you need and we will quote special prices. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL BUFF ROCK cockerels, thirty years exclusive breeding. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

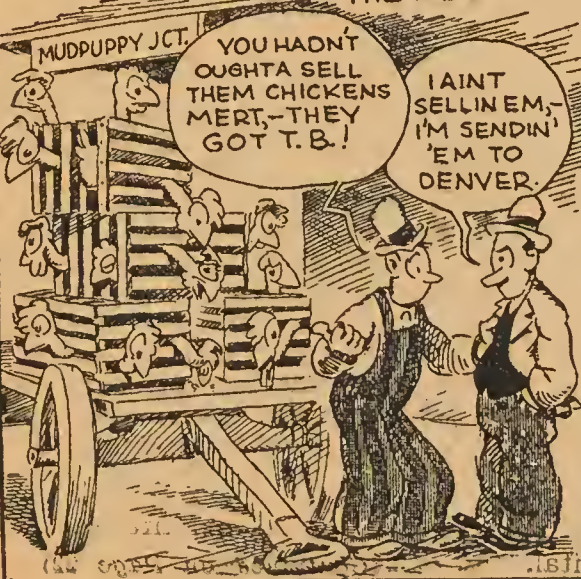
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TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

PUREBRED BOURBON Red turkeys. April hatch. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa.

TURKEYS PUREBRED GIANT Mammoth bronze also yearling hen turkeys. ADA PETRIE, R.D. 2, Adams, N. Y.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS. Leading varieties. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Special prices. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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BRONZE TURKEYS—PUREBRED. Cockerels weighing 25 lbs. under six months and pullets of corresponding weight. Shipping prices \$18 and \$12 respectively. MULFORD DE FOREST, Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

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SOME OF AMERICA'S best Mammoth bronze turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock from prize winners. MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, Ohio.

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EVERY HOME A PROSPECT: make big money, employ crew; sell dependable trees, shrubbery; all or part time; landscape service; experience not essential; full cooperation; com. paid weekly; we deliver, collect. Write WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Desk A, Rochester, N. Y.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED to sell guaranteed trees, shrubs and roses. Steady work. Pay weekly. Start now for Spring business. Wholesale and retail. WEBB NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: C. W. STUART & CO., Newark, New York State (Nurserymen for 75 years) need live wire salesmen. Part or full time. An excellent opportunity. Write for particulars.

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DELMARVA FARM, 128 acres, will make two nice farms on state road one mile town. Two dwellings, modern houses for 1800 hens, sell with or without hens, stock, tools, tractor, boat. Write BOX 113, Snow Hill, Md.

GOOD 125 ACRE farm, 1½ miles from village. House, 2 barns, silo, hen house, 80 ft. milking shed. Fine lot of grafted apple trees, sugar bush, timber and wood. Well watered and fenced. \$750. JOHN-SON & SON, Norwich, New York.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER, 3-ply, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq-ft. Prepaid. Asphalt shingles, roofing, paint. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT from growers and roast them yourself, 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. \$40.00. Prompt shipment. Reference, this paper. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin.

PURE EXTRACTED BUCKWHEAT honey, 5 lb. pail, 90c post paid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, New York.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed, 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; buckwheat \$1.50. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, New York.

XMAS NECKTIES—We are offering four four-in-hand neckties in assorted colors for only \$1.65. Remittance with order. Money back guaranteed. DEPOSIT NOVELTY CO., Deposit, N. Y.

HONEY—The most healthful, sweet 6 lb. can clover \$1.40; buckwheat \$1.20, prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Townville, Pa.

BARRELS of slightly damaged crockery, hotel china-ware, cookingware, glassware, pottery. Write SWASEY COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

HOLIDAY STATIONERY—200 sheets, 100 envelopes, printed, \$1.00. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid \$1.00. 25 Trap tags, 30c postpaid. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5 per 100 and up. Fruits, ornamental trees, vines. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 202, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet, chewing 3 pounds 75c; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or SMOKING tobacco—5 lbs. \$1.25, 10-\$2.00; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. TOBACCO EXCHANGE, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Chewing 10 lbs. \$2.50. Send no money; pay when received. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. Flannel-ette house dresses \$1.50. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, New York.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

GINSENG SEED FOR SALE—Raw furs, calf, deer-skins. Hides and wool wanted. Write. R. J. FELTMAN, Olean, N. Y.

FURS—HIDES will bring the best prices when shipped here. Write for prices, market information, tags. No lot too small or large. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Let Us Help Sell Your Farm

Send us all the facts and we will submit copy and prices for advertising.

Address
CLASSIFIED ADV. DEPT.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461-4th Ave., New York City

How to Use "Water Sets"

(Continued from Page 3)

under ice trapper will do well to follow the streams early in the fall and locate all the dens he can, and mark them. After it freezes he can then cut through the ice and place a trap at the entrance as easily as if there were no ice. 'Rats' caught under the ice drown in a few minutes and are sure to be of a nice quality. Sometimes in marshy sections, one can see the 'rat' trails through the ice, especially where the water is shallow. When this is done, it is only necessary to cut through and place in a trap. After there has been high water which froze, one can often locate sets after it goes down by cutting through and setting in the space along the shore. A little bait such as a carrot will help coax a rat to a set of this kind, but where they have plenty of food which grows natural, no bait is of any value. The amateur 'rat' trapper is usually known by the amount of apples, turnips, etc., which he uses for lure.

The otter is a very sly animal, equaling the fox in elusiveness. Sets must be made from a boat or the trapper must wear high boots which prevents odor from being left near the set. In localities where otter are known to dwell, the trapper will look for slides, being places where the animal climbs a steep bank and slides back to the water, seemingly for pleasure. The trap should be set where it leaves water as the force of the body striking the water at the "slide back" places will usually spring the trap with no catch. Otter also explore all spring branches, but a much larger trap must be used than for any other of the water fur-bearers mentioned in this article. They are a very strong, active, furbearer, and no trap smaller than a No. 3 should be used. The 315 is better.

Contrary to the general belief, there are still a great many otter in the United States. They are the only wilderness fur-bearers which adapt themselves to semi-civilization, and they are often found in close proximity to man. The Adirondacks of New York state still have good otter trapping, and the writer saw tracks around a pond a short time ago, as plentiful as cow tracks in a farm barnyard.

Equipment for a water trapper consists of a boat, hip rubber boots, a trap placer, long rubber gloves used by electricians, a light axe, plenty of good traps, and a small calibre pistol or rifle, for shooting any of the trapped fur-bearers that do not drown.

Books for Christmas Gifts

(Continued from Page 18)

is the best book I know about the stars.

If your gift book is for a real boy don't pass over Mark Twain's "Prince and the Pauper" and the always popular "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn". The high school student will appreciate "Innocents Abroad" and it comes in a fifty cent edition now. These are books good for any home. Most of the books I have mentioned will have to be purchased at a book store and not at the usual holiday book counter.

It is well worth your while to look at some of the books I have described for most of them are books the clerks do not show and are a little out of the ordinary, but that all are good I know from experience.—E. H. F.

Children's Books

THE Dream Hills of Happy Country with its charming stories about the magic tree, the clock that lost a tick, the flower people and other subjects delightful to children is full of stimulating imagination but with the proper moral, skilfully concealed of course. Such characters as Gingham Girl, Jawn, Moon Man, Plum Skoodle, Peterkins and the animals Guggles, Axle, Puddy, Skit, Skat, Skoot, Papa-Bird and Mama-Bird have just the

right appeal for the little folks. Well illustrated on good paper and print large enough for young eyes. Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City; \$1.50.

* * *

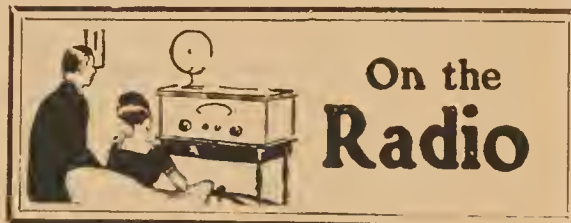
Baby Hippo's Jungle Journey takes the reader upon a get-acquainted trip with the animals of land, sea and air. It starts with the experience of a baby hippo who wanted to be a giraffe and ends with the underground army which is nothing less than earthworms. Between these two extremes are many readable short stories telling in conversational form of the lives and habits of many animals. The book is not only entertaining but full of useful facts about nature told in a way that is pleasing to child or adult. Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. \$1.00.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 20)

and straight before her as though it ran between close walls of rock as steep and sheer as the cliff across the river. One thing he never guessed—what it cost the little girl to support him bravely in his purpose, and to stand with smiling face when the first breath of one sombre autumn stole through the hills, and Chad and the schoolmaster left the Turner home for the Bluegrass, this time to stay.

(To be Continued Next Week)



Improve Aerial and Ground

I am located 180 miles from the nearest broadcasting station. I purchased a 6 tube radio set having two stages of radio frequency amplification and a push-pull amplifier and thought I would have fine results. However, although I followed directions to the letter, I can only get one or two stations, and most of that with bad interference. I am using an aerial 75 feet long and 25 feet high and an iron pipe driven 6 feet into the ground, as in directions.

YOU need a bigger and higher aerial. See if you can make it 40 feet high or more and 125 to 150 feet long. The ground is not good enough, probably, unless you keep it very wet. Bury a piece of copper matting, 6 ft. by 2 ft., in a trench about 4 feet deep, with the ground wire soldered along one end, as your ground connection. Tamp the earth in hard and moisten the spot well.

* * *

Vertical Aerial Best

Is there any objection to having the aerial run up and down instead of horizontally? I can attach my aerial to a high brick stack, but it would be almost vertical.

NO, the vertical antenna is ideal as it has a high inductance but low capacity. Just be sure it doesn't run parallel to metal objects. If the stack has a metal ladder, slant the aerial well away from it.

* * *

I was thinking of rigging up a switch in some way so as to use only part of my aerial for short-wave stations and for local reception. Could you suggest how this can be accomplished.

ONE way would be to employ a chain-pull electric socket, with a fuse screwed in it in place of a bulb. A string could be tied to the chain and pulled from the window. The socket could be placed near the nearer insulator, with the lead-in connected to one post and the aerial wire to the other. This would leave only the lead-in—perhaps 20 to 40 feet, for the shorter section. The socket should be protected from the weather by a covering of friction tape.



A radio set that was a Christmas gift last year now needs a Christmas gift of a brand new set of RCA RADIOTRONS. A complete change of tubes after a year of average use is necessary to maintain good reception and volume.



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RCA Radiotron

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

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461 Fourth Avenue. New York

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We buy raw skins such as muskrat, coon, etc., for our own use. Send for price list.

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SKUNKS and all other furs WANTED

In business thirty-two years. Write for price list. Charles A. Kaune, 278 Bridge Street, Montgomery, N. Y.

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COON, MINK, OPOSSUM
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The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Credit--A Valuable Asset

YEARS ago in rural sections there was a certain stigma attached to a man who owed money. In other words it was considered somewhat of a disgrace to be in debt. Credit plays an important part in our present business methods. A good credit standing is a valuable asset and should be guarded with care and built up by paying all obligations when they are due. There still is and should be a stigma attached to buying things on credit beyond one's means. Credit, like other good things can be abused.

Credit can be classified in a number of ways. It can be divided into store credit and bank credit, short time and long time credit or investment credit and luxury credit, depending on whether the goods purchased are an investment or are mere luxuries.

It is safe to say that as a rule store credit costs more than bank credit. *A store is a place to buy goods and a bank is a place to get credit.* Some buyers can get store credit when they cannot get bank credit but they are paying dearly for the privilege. It pays to build a credit standing for your bank. This can be done by

1. Filing a yearly credit statement with your bank.
2. Talking over your credit problems with your banker frequently.
3. Meeting or renewing all obligations promptly.
4. Building a reputation for wise spending and investing.

Advance Listing Fee Again

"Two weeks ago I answered an ad. in a weekly paper stating that they would like the description and price of a good farm in New York State. I answered the ad. and received a reply from the Farm Buyers Guide Company of Olney, Ill., in which they offer to list our farm and do various other services for the sum of \$7.50. We are writing to ask you if this firm is reliable."

WE have already stated in the Service Bureau columns that we recommend that no subscriber pay an advance listing fee to any company in the hopes that they will be able to sell their farm thereby. We too, have observed ads similar to the one mentioned in small country papers. The inference is that the person inserting the ad wishes to buy a farm. While there is nothing illegal about this type of advertising we consider it distinctly misleading.

Guarantee Only As Good As Company

"I have been a reader of your paper for twelve or fifteen years. I will ask you to please write the World's Medicine Company, asking them to return fifteen dollars to me. A doctor representing this firm sold me some asthma medicine. He said it was guaranteed to cure or my money would be refunded. I wrote to the Company twice and received no answer. I suffered with asthma more while I was taking the medicine than I had the rest of the year."

OUR letters to the World's Medicine Company remain unanswered. Again we repeat, "If you are ill consult a physician."

A Puzzling Puzzle

"I am writing for information regarding the Beachwood Park Company. Some time ago I answered a puzzle in a magazine and was awarded a building lot 20 by 100. Now they write saying that they want me to send \$9.25 to pay for the issuing of a warranty deed."

WE have commented on this scheme before. This is the old bait of offering something for nothing. The lot 20 by 100 is too small to be of any use and it will therefore be necessary to buy an additional lot. In addition to this, investigations have shown that the property itself is of doubtful value

for building purposes. The prize lot or free lot scheme is a good one to keep away from.

Scenario Fakir Still Active

MR. W. E. JOHNSON, 5428 South Wells Street, Chicago, who for the last few years has been "bunking" short story and scenario writers through the mails, is still operating, according to reports received.

Johnson uses various trade styles, such as the Main Publishing Co., Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago Producers etc., and makes use of mailing addresses all over the country. He advertised that he is in a position to sell stories for amateur writers. First, however, the writer must pay Johnson a fee for revising the story. If the writer is rather hesitant about paying this fee, Johnson writes to him under one of his trade names, advising him that his story has been purchased but must first be revised. After this fee has been paid, nothing more is heard of either story or fee, according to complainants.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During Nov., 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to November 1st.....\$113,408.32
Paid during November.....2,724.99

\$116,113.31

Rienzi C. Worthington, Jr., Rushland, Pa. \$ 20.00	Earl F. Cadwell, Ohio, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—cut head and leg	Auto collision—contused and cut muscles
Lynn M. Hodges, W. Edmeston, N. Y. 12.86	I. Rappaport, Stephantown, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle, cut arm	Thrown from wagon—sprained back
Perry E. Chappell, Perry, N. Y. 39.00	Ida M. Suttell, E. Aurora, N. Y. 47.14
Struck by auto—fractured clavicle	Auto collision—fractured ribs
Peter Petrasek, Warwick, N. Y. 40.00	Victor J. McLearn, Gouverneur, N. Y. 10.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured leg	Struck by auto—contusions
Karl Haag, Geneva, N. Y. 40.00	Thomas G. Mitchell, Delhi, N. Y. 40.00
Train struck truck—fractured ribs, cuts	Auto skidded—fractured knee and leg
Mrs. R. C. Thompson, Oneonta, N. Y. 20.00	Mrs. Hannah Early, Hammondsport, N. Y. 60.00
Auto collision—cut cheek	Auto collision—fractured finger, cut eye
Thorn W. Dumond, Dunraven, N. Y. 10.00	Martin Felise, Oswego, N. Y. 18.57
Auto accident—sprained wrist	Train hit car—cut forehead
Alfred Lindsley, Fulton, N. Y. 50.00	Albert Clark, Middletown, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—punctured lung	Auto accident—cut and contused head
Joseph T. Breckenridge, Brockport, N. Y. 34.28	Lena E. Scrivens, Sheakleyville, Pa. 20.00
Thrown from wagon—brain contusions	Auto accident—contused body, bruises
Edna Gottry, Watkins Glen, N. Y. 35.71	W. S. Hinkley, Roxbury, N. Y. 25.00
Auto collision—fractured knee, limbs, back	Struck by vehicle on highway
Flora Sawyer, DeRuyter, N. Y. 30.00	Agnes Snide Est., Moores Forks, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto accident—cut face and scalp	Auto accident—mortality
Charles D. Singleton, Louisville, N. Y. 20.00	Stephen Ranetting, Matawan, N. J. 20.00
Thrown from buggy—bruises	Auto collision—fractured nose, cuts
F. E. Hills, Almond, N. Y. 18.00	Mrs. Emma C. Hager, Mansfield, Pa. 40.00
Auto accident—sprained wrist, contused face	Auto collision—contused chest, cuts
Edward Donnellan, Valley Falls, N. Y. 30.00	Marvin Hadcock, Wolcott, N. Y. 120.00
Auto overturned—fractured ribs	John Terezeuk, Chesapeake City, Md. 130.00
Fannie B. Stone, Honovert, Conn. 60.00	Auto collision—fractures, brain concussion
Auto accident—injuries and cuts	Everett Irish, Appleton, N. Y. 20.00
Austin Scully, New Hartford, N. Y. 30.00	Auto accident—injury to back
Struck by auto—fractured arm and shock	Charles A. Brisee, Sodus Centre, N. Y. 30.00
Ruth G. Sooy, Somerville, N. J. 30.00	Thrown from wagon—cut ligaments
Thrown from auto—contused leg	Arnold Gillette, Bristol, Conn. 7.14
Sanford Silvieus, Monticello, N. Y. 10.00	Auto accident—cut forehead and injured chest
Struck by auto—contused body	Horton S. Gillette, Bristol, Conn. 20.00
Cynthia Andrews, Penn Yan, N. Y. 40.00	Auto accident—cut face and head
Auto collision—brain concussion, cut neck	Minnie H. Beavers, Glen Gardner, N. J. 40.00
Jessie Adams, Stroudsburg, Pa. 30.00	Auto collision—sprained shoulder, contusions
Struck by auto—contusions and sprain	C. Z. Ford, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. 30.00
James Struble, W. Danby, N. Y. 40.00	Struck by car—fractured arm
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle	Wilbur B. Knapp, Goshen, N. Y. 100.00
Nicholas Friedel, Bainbridge, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—dislocated elbow, bruises
Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder	(On \$10.00 sickness and accident policy) 200.00
Wm. A. Cooper, Hancock, N. Y. 24.29	
Thrown from wagon—fractured back	
	\$2,724.99

Service Bureau Claims Settled

C. B. Cady, Dundee, N. Y. \$21.00	Mr. I. MacMillen, Central Bridge, N. Y. 35.00
(Settlement for returned merchandise)	(Refund on pet stock)
H. L. Hodnett, Fillmore, N. Y. 4.65	Mr. Ralph Recor, West Chazy, N. Y. 35.00
(Refund on carbide order)	(Refund on pet stock)
Mrs. J. W. Kelley, Schuyler Lake, N. Y. 10.91	Mr. J. C. Blair, Port Reading, N. J. 4.00
(Express claim settled)	(Refund of express charges on returned goods)
Herbert D. Smith, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 17.00	Mr. Arthur Springsteen, Oneonta, N. Y. 5.04
(Refund on delayed order)	(Refund on express charges on returned goods)
Loren C. Hunt, Cuba, N. Y. 11.08	Herbert Cattin, Hammond, N. Y. 49.00
(Returns for eggs sold)	(Refund on pet stock)
Francis A. Seymour, Cannonsville, N. Y. 13.48	
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Mrs. Rosella Haight, Waterloo, N. Y. 28.81	
(Returns for produce sold)	
	\$225.97

General Claims Adjusted Where No Money is Involved

Orison Crouse, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Mrs. John Burgett, Jr., Rush, N. Y.
(Merchandise order filled)	(Carbide order filled)
Cyril O. Whitehead, Morris Plains, N. J.	Byron Lowery, Hammond, N. Y.
(Subscription complaint adjusted)	(Carbide order filled)
Charles W. Gruschow, West Henrietta, N. Y.	James H. Lowery, Brier Hill, N. Y.
(Carbide order filled)	(Carbide order filled)
George W. Allen, Ringoes, N. J.	William Smalley, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
(Carbide order filled)	(Live stock order filled)
Harold C. Pett, Iilon, N. Y.	Harry E. Taylor, Holland, Pa.
(Carbide order filled)	(Adjustment on tobacco order)
George Patrick, Perry, N. Y.	
(Carbide order filled)	

Total Paid to Subscribers.....\$2,950.16

KNOW WITH WHOM YOU ARE DEALING.—
Rochester Better Business Bureau.

The Penalty for Trespassing

What is the penalty for trespassing after signs are posted.

THE conservation law states that "a person who violates any provision in part 11 (which contains the 'no Trespass' law) shall be guilty to a misdemeanor and in addition thereto is liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$50 together with the cost of the suit in addition to the actual damages all of which can be recovered in the same action and it shall be the duty of the state police and game protectors and all peace officers to enforce the provisions of part 11 and prosecute all violators thereof."

Another Refund

"I ordered 100 pullets on September 15, to be delivered at once. The check was cashed but I have not received the pullets, nor have I had any word whatever from the hatchery."

AFTER taking up the matter with the hatchery we were informed that due to heavy orders, all the pullets were gone and they were holding the check hoping to be able to fill the order. We were able to get a refund and sent our subscriber the check for one hundred dollars which she originally sent to the hatchery.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Hardest
Outdoor
Workers
Wear
Longest

The
Old Reliable

Brown's Beach Jacket

More and better work is possible for this snug-fitting jacket will keep you warm and comfortable while working outdoors. Has a wool-fleece lining and wind-proof exterior. Wears like iron, washes, and will not rip, ravel or tear. Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

A Most Acceptable Christmas Gift

Brown's Beach Jacket Company
Worcester, Massachusetts

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR

Famous Everywhere

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat. Write for catalog.



State number of trees

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Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

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Makes boards, strips, shingles, lath, crating, etc., from logs. Splits blocks into firewood. Hundreds of uses. Needed by every farmer, timberowner, contractor. Pays for itself in a week, or on one job. Guaranteed. Sold direct from factory. Write today for Special Offer and Free Book "How To Make". BELSAW MACHINERY CO., Lumber, Box 108 Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

WHAT THIS SIGN MEANS TO YOU



DOWN by the railroad tracks in your town, ten chances to one, is a warehouse with a sign like the one above. It may be as familiar to you as your own barnyard, but if you think of it simply as a place to get Milk Maker, Super-Phosphate, or G. L. F. seed in the Spring, then you fail to realize all it should stand for.

A G. L. F. Service sign in your community means that you and your neighbors are part of a great cooperative purchasing system which begins to save you money with the assembling and manufacture of farm supplies in wholesale quantities, and *conserves and adds* to these savings as the supplies move through your local agency.

Retail service on G. L. F. supplies is rendered by a variety of agencies in the New York Milk Shed. In some communities there is a store owned and managed jointly by the local farmers and the G. L. F.; in others, local cooperatives or so-called old line dealers have the G. L. F. agency.

But whatever the type of agency, its place in the G. L. F. system should mean your opportunity to apply certain principles in purchasing at retail, which in the long run will save you money and build a profitable agency.

That you may understand these principles and work with your G. L. F. Agent to apply them, we set them forth here below:

LOW COSTS To render economical retail service on farm supplies, an agency must have comparatively low costs for warehouse and labor. Expensive set-ups cannot be supported by men like farmers, who themselves must work hard for low returns.

VOLUME Retail costs, whatever they are, must be spread over the largest possible volume so that the cost per bag of feed, seed,

or fertilizer may be the minimum. Here is where buyer and agent have an important common interest.

DEGREES OF SERVICE Not all farmers require the same amounts of service from a retail agency. To be fair, therefore, the agency must charge only for the services it renders. The man who orders in advance, takes delivery of his goods at the car, and pays cash

should pay the lowest price. Trucking costs should be paid by the man to whom the goods are delivered. Credit costs, including the losses due to poor accounts, should be charged to the men who use credit and not to the cash buyer. Finally,

NET MARGINS or profits should be determined as much by low costs of operation as by wide margins or mark-ups.

Approximately 600 G. L. F. retail agencies are scattered through New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania—the area covered by the map.

THE COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE

The **G.L.F.**
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

GUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA N.Y.
APR 11 1928

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

December 22-29, 1928

Published Weekly

Christmas Bells, Ring On

By Mrs. Cola L. Fountain

Home, Christmas Eve.

Dear Sister:

First of all, Merry Christmas!

Your card came yesterday. I'm glad the box reached you on time and that the jellies and jams arrived in a properly self-contained manner, with no gushing,—which I despise, especially in fruit.

The same mail that brought your card delivered your lovely box also, and I've had such a hilarious time today, unpacking its contents by degrees and experiencing that pleasant rich feeling that I always have after the mailman has "made me sign" for something you have sent me.

Mary, you surely do know how to choose the books I want. Visions of glorious long winter evenings rise up before me when I look at these fat volumes of travel and biography and fiction. I'm glad it gets dark early now, for I glory in being one of those unreasonable people who can't see to sew after lamplight, but can see to read.

The photo of Molly and little Eleanor is beautiful. I've put it here on the table where I can look at it as I write, and where it will remain at least until all the neighbors have seen it. Molly is mighty popular up here, you know, and people are always inquiring about her and her "man" and the children.

Thank John for those twelve wonderful records. When the people drop in as they often do for the evening, I shall have something new for them. We can talk forever about the hold jazz has on the present day folks, but, Mary, country men and women prefer real music.

You see I'm at home tonight, instead of at the church, but don't worry, I haven't any cold, nor have I sprained my ankle. If you could see the snow as it has drifted and piled for the past twelve hours, if you could hear the elm trees lash their branches, and the pine tree in the corner of the yard sigh and moan, the lilac bush tap at the corner of the house, a shutter slam somewhere upstairs,—which ought to make me nervous,

and doesn't—and the snow swish against the windows, you'd know why the Christmas "doings" at the church on the crossroad have been postponed until tomorrow night.

I have put the Christmas candle in the window but it flickers constantly. Little David Allen from the tenant house blew across the yard with my milk just at dusk. He is a serious lad, with deep dark eyes. I was just lighting the candle when he came into the kitchen. He stood watching me. "It's a bad night for the Christ-child," he said soberly. "I'd hate to have Him get lost." So I gave him a candle also. Together we will furnish quite a gleam. DEC 10 1928

I wish you were here tonight, Mary, to enjoy once more with me this old living room with its glowing coal fire—which satisfies my soul more than the hottest of steam radiators—the soft lamplight, the dish of apples, the books, new and old, little Dick, a ball

of yellow fluff in his cage, Pat asleep on the rug with his head on his paws, and in the south window the Christmas cactus flaunting over a hundred blossoms this year. Della Allen counted them yesterday.

Of course I know you have every comfort there in the city, that Molly is the best daughter in the world, John the finest son, and the children arch-angels, but when Spring comes and the heat is turned off and it is time for Molly's regiment of servants to trail off like an army with banners after the dirt they never can find in that spotless house, remember you are spoken for out here at home where the apple trees blossom outside your

bedroom windows and the bluebirds nest in the top of the rotting fencepost. Be sure to come, Mary, for you know that Will left me in the springtime, after thirty-seven years of happiness, and I want someone of my own to help me banish the clouds that April always brings.

Well, I suppose that this wild storm means disappointment to many a child in the neighborhood tonight. Let us hope it will clear and the men can break roads tomorrow.

Over in the tenant house the Allen children have been practicing for this occasion for weeks. Ray and Della have such sweet voices. They have been learning that old carol,—

*"Once in royal David's city
Stood a lowly cattle shed,
Where a mother laid her baby
In a manger for his bed,—
Mary was that mother mild,—
Jesus Christ, her little child."*

Do you remember when you and I sang that song in this same little church on the crossroads? We must have been about seven and five, I think, for it

(Continued on Page 8)



The Tenth Anniversary of a Great Day

A Reflection About Armistice Day, the North Country and Other Matters

I HAVE said that the thing which makes a vacation different from a trip is the absence of definite appointments and set dates. So, following our fancy, we drove over to Ogdensburg, mainly for old times' sake. I have stayed there a good deal in bygone Farmers' Institute



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

days and once you come to know and have pleasant memories of a place there is always something of a thrill when you return. Ogdensburg lies just at the beginning (or would it be better to say "top" or perhaps "jumping-off place") of the St. Lawrence rapids which tumble and heave and foam at intervals so that during the next hundred miles the great river drops some 240 feet until it comes to rest at sea level at Montreal. Hence it was that before the building of the canal round the rapids, Ogdensburg was the foot of navigation on the Great Lakes and of course thereby the logical site for a town. Since the building of the canal which allows vessels to go on down river to Montreal or Quebec, Ogdensburg is relatively less important than sixty years ago. Perhaps it will be fair to describe it as an old, rather sleepy and eminently respectable little city now best known as the site of a great State Hospital for the insane.

Vacationing in the North Country for me seems to be mainly a reviving of old Farm Institute memories so we went on down the river for 17 miles to where the village of Waddington sits on the river bank. Right opposite the town and separated from it by a run of swift tumbling water is Ogden Island, so named in honor of that same Samuel Ogden whose memory "The Burg" preserves. Ogden Island comprises several hundred acres of land—good land with plenty of limestone gravel in it so that alfalfa seems to be more at home than any other place I know of in the section. The island has one very fine farmstead and a most imposing old stone mansion. Something like twenty years ago my wife and I were on a vacation that took us to Waddington by rail. We hired an automobile to take us to Ogdensburg where we could get the Montreal boat. This was in the day when cars were still strange and utterly unreliable contraptions. About a mile out of town we broke down and fussed around until it was too late for the boat. Having nothing else to do we came back to Waddington, walked over to the north shore of the Island and there spent the biggest part of a perfect June day just lazing around and watching the mighty sweep and heave of the river rushing by with the speed of a mill race. It is a most impressive sight of which one does not quickly tire. I suppose there are rivers that are longer and some like the Amazon or the Mississippi have larger drainage basin but geographers are agreed that no other stream in the world carries to the sea such a flood of water that is always pure and crystal clear. It is said that the five Great Lakes hold one half of all the fresh water on the globe and these act as great stabilizing reservoirs so that unlike other rivers, the St. Lawrence has no period of low water or of flood but year in and year out, in practically unvarying volume, it goes its lordly way.

I would like to turn aside for a moment to discuss the interesting agricultural question regarding the date of the first autumn frosts. It is evident that this is not so much a matter of latitude as it is of altitude, air drainage and the protection afforded by the proximity of large bodies of water. This year in late September I had oc-

casional to take a considerable automobile drive around our state. Leaving home and driving down the Susquehanna valley I noted that "the frost was on the pumpkin" almost everywhere as far as Binghamton and the Pennsylvania line. Coming near Ithaca and the influence of Cayuga Lake the evidence of frost almost disappeared and for some reason this seemed to be the case up through Cortland and as far as Syracuse. Starting on our vacation a few days later I was able to carry my observation a good deal further. On the high lands north of Utica corn was thoroughly frozen and bleached white but on Ogden Island surrounded by and in sound of the



Fort Ticonderoga—For more than a century the guardian of the gateway into America from the North.

rapids of the St. Lawrence corn was absolutely as green as in July. Here in early October there was as yet no slightest hint of frost. I do not know when it begins to nip vegetation on this island. Two or three days later I was surprised to note that the corn on the islands in Lake Champlain was pretty well frosted.

From Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence to Rouse's Point is some 140 odd miles. I believe that people unacquainted with this particular region of the state often picture the Adirondacks as extending to the Canadian line. As a matter of fact there is everywhere along the northern border a wide strip of level agricultural land lying between the mountains and Canada. Some of this country down close to the river is a flat, heavy clay that grows timothy hay to perfection. On the whole, however, it is a region of great agricultural diversity. There are some beautifully smooth and level fields, some literally paved with granite boulders, some broken by outcrop of the underlying rock and some big stretches of swamp but, judged by eastern New York standards, there are no very big hills. Some of it is a wonderfully good potato country. The light loam soil and the cool climate make an ideal combination and it is said that Chateaugay in Franklin County ships more potatoes than any other railroad station in the state. I have a feeling that they do this largely by the bounty of nature and that they are really not as good growers as those of some less favored regions. I believe that in a moment

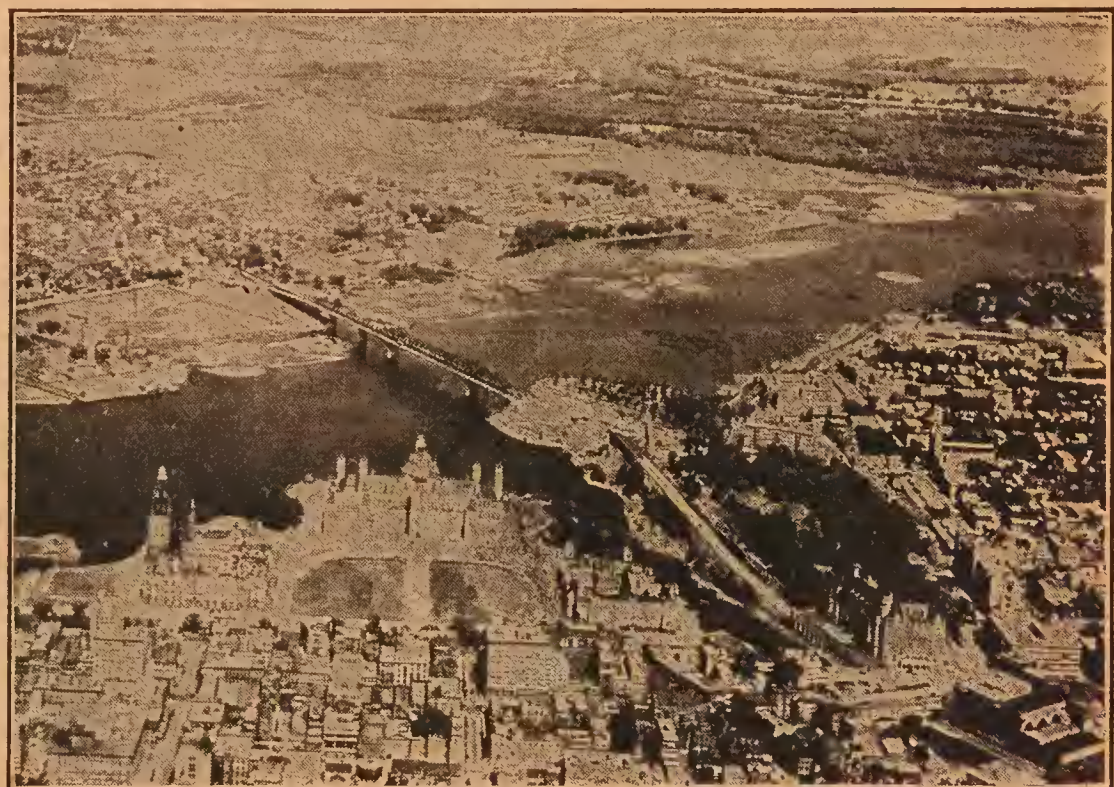
of extreme rashness I once hazarded the statement that if Franklin County potato men would put into the crop the same amount of skill, spraying, commercial fertilizer and energy that is habitually invested in Suffolk County, Long Island, the potatoes when harvested would be knee deep all over the field and for lack of room it would be necessary to dig only every third row at a time. On calm reflection however, it seems probable that this statement is overdrawn.

As I have said this region of the state has been a little belated and even now things are somewhat in the raw. For one thing the beginnings of civilization here were a century behind many parts of the state. Then too, it lies off the great natural arteries of commerce. It was the very last section of the state to begin the making of market milk and it was a land of creameries long after southeastern New York was an old established milk shipping area. I can remember the coming of the first milk train along the northern border.

For some time I have been on the watch for a log house that might be taken down and re-erected on the State Fair grounds at Syracuse. Stopping at Farm Bureau headquarters at Malone I found the wonderfully genial and obliging Manager Radway who volunteered to take a little ride with me to see what we could find. Taking a short circuit of only twenty miles north of Malone, we discovered several such houses, most of which were still occupied. Two of them were almost on the edge of the little village of Constable. The log cabin of our grandfathers is even yet

no great curiosity in this neck of the woods. But to me the most interesting exhibit of this region is Fort Montgomery which was built to guard the northern entrance to Lake Champlain. I had visited it some years ago and one of the few definite plans that we had was to go again. I have tried to gather such history regarding this fort as is available but such as I have found seems rather fragmentary and indefinite. Its construction was begun in 1816 when there was still plenty of enmity growing out of the war of 1812 and when we proposed to guard our northern border with a long chain of fortresses. It occupied a sandy island which was a little south of the boundary line as established in 1792. In 1818 an International Boundary Line Commission ran the line with great care and this resulted in putting the fort nearly a mile on to Canadian territory—hence the name Fort Blunder which

(Continued on Page 11)



Old Ottawa, famous city of the north country and the historic St. Lawrence River.

The Story of Nitrogen

How It Is Taken from the Air for Use on Crops

EDITOR'S NOTE—In the issue of November seventeen we published the first of a series of articles by Professor Blair. Here is the second one. The series will be continued in an early issue.

IN an earlier article we have seen that nitrogen, which exists in the air as a gas, must be "fixed", that is, combined with some other element or elements before it can serve as a plant food. Attention was called to the vast deposits of Chilean nitrate of soda, fixed during an earlier geological period, through some natural process; to nitrogen which is stored up in coal and which may be recovered as ammonia when the coal is coked; and to organic by-product and waste materials which furnish fixed nitrogen, but in a form less available than that in nitrate of soda and sulfate of ammonia.

For many years these materials, together with farm manures, crop residues, and legume green manure crops, furnished the nitrogen, (beyond that which is normally supplied by the soil and the small amount brought down in the rain water) required in agriculture.

With the rapid increase in the population of the world, and the consequent need for increased food production, scientists began to wonder how long the nitrate deposits of Chile would last, and what would take the place of this material when the deposits became exhausted. There was apprehension lest the day might come when famine would stalk through the land again.

It was just 30 years ago this year

By A. W. BLAIR

Soil Chemist, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station

when the noted scientist, Sir Wm. Crookes, speaking before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, declared that if some new source of fixed nitrogen could not be found, the world would go hungry for bread in a comparatively short time.

Long before Crookes' time it was known that small amounts of nitrogen were fixed by electric discharges in the air, but no one thus far had been able to harness this nitrogen in sufficient

amounts to feed to crops. But almost before Sir William's address had been widely read, and certainly before there was any apparent shortage in the world's supply of fixed nitrogen, experiments were under way, looking towards the large scale artificial fixation of nitrogen.

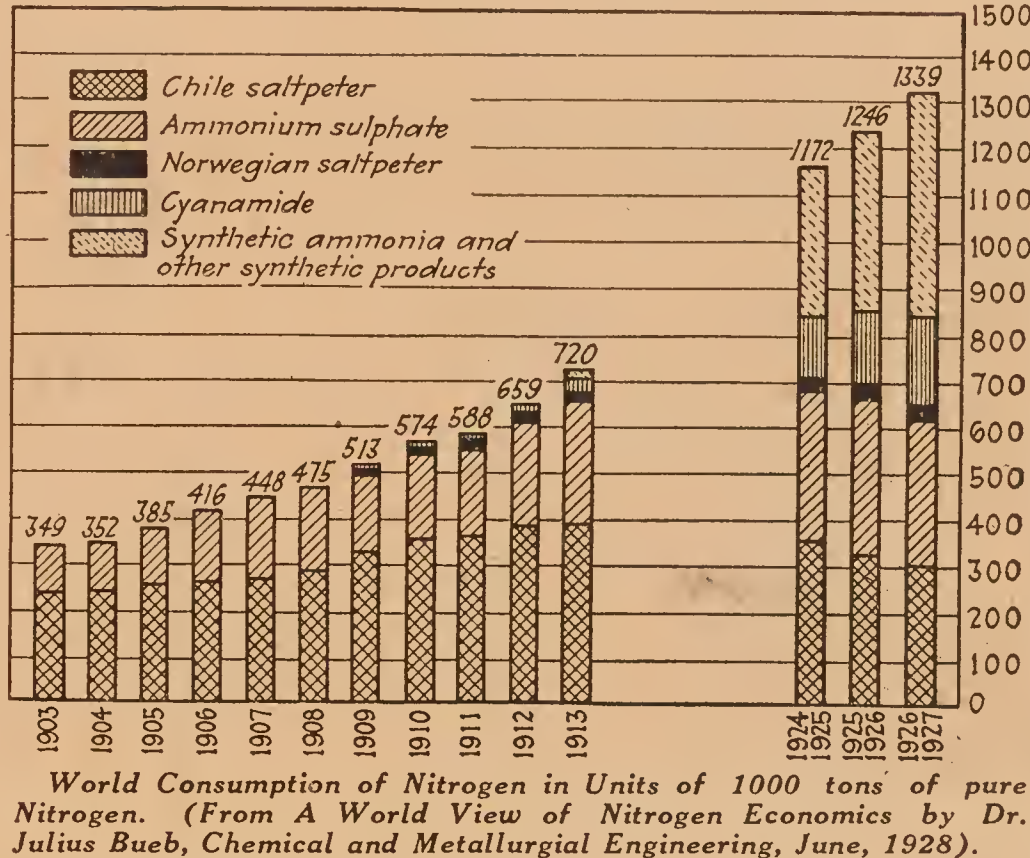
The Arc Process—Nitrate Nitrogen

Taking a leaf from nature's notebook, scientists reasoned that if they could only catch the nitrogen of the air with the electric spark and hook it up with the oxygen of the air, and do the work at a reasonable cost, the problem would be solved. Their plan proved to be workable. By means of a powerful arc arranged in a specially designed furnace they were able to link together nitrogen and oxygen, and form nitric oxide, and by further treatment they converted this to nitric acid.

Now it happens that nitric acid as such is not a suitable material to use as a fertilizer, but fortunately it may be made to react with limestone or milk of lime to form nitrate of lime (calcium nitrate), a material having essentially the same plant food properties as nitrate of soda.

Thus by snatching nitrogen from the air and blasting limestone from the mountains we are able to make a valuable nitrogenous plant food, and with mountains of limestone and thousands of tons of nitrogen resting over every acre of land, the prospect of a shortage of food seemed, at the beginning

(Continued on Page 9)



Raising Turkeys In Central New York

The Right Feed and Care Brings Success in Tompkins County

By J. S. PUTNAM

MR. MERTON COMPTON, who lives a few miles south of Ithaca, has made turkeys pay. The Compton's first began raising turkeys five years ago. They started with two hens and a few eggs, and have gradually built up their business, until this year they have about 450 birds to market. All of their stock is sold to local buyers, and they plan to expand as long as there is a ready market.

The eggs are hatched artificially in incubators, and the poults are treated much the same as baby chicks. There was a wide variation in the success of the hatches this year, ranging from 15% to 90%. Out of 1400 eggs set, they were able to get 700 healthy poults, an average of 50%. This compares favorably with some large hatches of chicks. Mr. Compton could not account for the wide range in hatchability; since the incubating conditions were essentially the same. Fertile eggs simply did not hatch during the first and last hatches.

The first meal the poults get is sour skimmilk, and all they will eat. Three or four days after hatching a commercial growing mash is fed in hoppers. This growing mash and milk is the ration for the greater part of the season. Additional minerals are added for a better frame. These are, to a ton of mash, 20 lbs. limestone, 20 lbs. steamed bone meal, 10 lbs. charcoal, 20 lbs. salt. Also, a hopper of fine limestone grit is placed in each house.

When the poults are ten days old, they are given a tonic, which is repeated each week until marketing. The tonic consists of: Iron sulphate 1/2 lb., sodium sulphate 1/2 lb., sul-

phuric acid 2 oz., rain water 2 gal. Because of the acid, this must be mixed and kept in an earthen vessel. One tablespoonful is added to a quart of drinking water.

The chief brooding trouble is piling up at any time of day, and for no apparent reason. It is useless to protect the corners, because the poults pile up just as well against the side of the brooder house. The only successful remedy Mr. Compton has found is to tour the houses and stir those which show an inclination to pile up. Temperature seems to have no effect as a preventative or control.

As soon as the weather permits, the poults are let out into a small yard. After the brooding season is over, fencing is a minor problem.



—Photo by J. Van Wagenen, Jr.

Keep turkeys away from hens if you want them to be healthy and vigorous.

The range is a large meadow, sloping down to the buildings. The brooder houses are put in the corner nearest the barns, and low "drift" fences are put up for about 100 yards each way from the corner. These are sufficient to keep the birds on the range.

As the birds grow older and range a little farther the feed hoppers are moved outside on the range. The feeding ground is changed as often as it gets dirty, and one of the portable brooder houses is used for feed storage to save carrying the feed from the barns. This is moved whenever the feeding ground is changed. The milk and water is brought out on a push cart.

Another interesting feature was his hospital. This is a building where the birds can be confined and is used chiefly for starving. The meadow is of course covered with stubble, and some of the birds seems to develop a great liking for this. This results in a packed crop which can be remedied by taking the feed away for a day or two. Several changes in the feeding have been made, but these seem to have no effect on the birds' appetite for stubble.

The best of the turks are marketed at Thanksgiving; any inferior stock being held over for the Christmas trade, when everything is sold except the breeders. Three or four of the best toms, and about 35 of the most likely hens are held over to provide eggs the following spring.

Four hundred and fifty of the 700 poults put under the brooders will reach the market, a pretty good percentage as turkeys go in this section.

(Continued on Page 14)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Merry Christmas.

THE holidays are with us again. How quickly the years roll around, especially to those who are past their youth. It seems but yesterday that the writer was a small boy on his way to town with just one big silver dollar in his pocket with which to buy father, mother and three brothers each a Christmas present. That dollar meant a lot to us, too, because we had worked and saved a long time to get it, and thirty to forty years ago a dollar was a dollar. But there was just as much joy at Christmas time then, when there was less than the boys and girls of today have with money much more plentiful. The necessities of today were the luxuries of yesterday.

Yet happiness is not a matter of time or of dollars. It is rather that something which dwells in our own hearts that teaches us to love and appreciate the blessings and the friends around us. Today is just as good as yesterday for those who know how to use it. Yet we cannot help thinking what a Christmas it would be if all of us could turn back the wheels of Time for just a little while and with the spirit and enthusiasm of little children gather with father, mother, brothers, sisters, relatives and friends around the old home hearthstone. We cannot do that, but still we thank God for the Christmas spirit which enables us to pause in the complexities and worries of this modern life to forget the material and remember and emphasize those things of the spirit, the greatest of which are Love and Friendship.

So it is with interest in your happiness and with deepest friendship that the Publisher and the entire Staff of A.A. hope that Santa will be especially generous and that the coming year will be the most prosperous and the happiest yet for you and yours.



Ventilate Your Meeting Place

FARM meetings are organized and handled much more efficiently than they once were, but with most of them there is still one thing very sadly neglected. That is the matter of ventilation. The writer has attended a large number of farm meetings during recent weeks and in practically all of them we are sorry to say the air was unfit and dangerous. It takes only a few minutes for a large crowd to ruin the air

of any room if there is no fresh supply. The results are sleepiness, headache, and stuffy feeling, which are likely to be followed by such grave after-results as colds and other infectious diseases.

Let us make the kindly but no less emphatic suggestion that all who are in charge of meetings remember that one essential qualification for their success is plenty of good, fresh air.



No A.A. Next Week

AS we announced last week, this is a double issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and there will be none printed next week. Around the holidays we believe that our people read less because they are so busy with other things and the omitting of an issue enables the office staff to catch up with other accumulated work.

Incidentally, we are very proud of this combination issue. You will note that there are, a double instalment of the story, an extra page for the women folks, and other interesting and valuable material covering every department of the farm.



Listen In December Nineteenth

BY the time most of you read this the Master Farmer banquet, given by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the twenty New York State Master Farmers and their wives, will be over. It is to be held in the Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York City, beginning at 6:30 Wednesday evening, December 19th. The actual presentation of the medals and of the title of "Master Farmer" will be made by Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt from 9:30 to 10 o'clock and this part of the program will be broadcast by WJZ, New York City, owned and operated by the National Broadcasting Company. If you are not attending this banquet, we hope that you will listen in to one of the greatest honors that has ever come to agriculture.

This whole Master Farmer project has been very satisfactory to all of us concerned with it in spite of the large amount of hard work and expense that has been entailed.

As long as there are so many men like these chosen for Master Farmers this year, so long is there hope for American agriculture.



Breed Your Winter Cows Earlier

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has been much concerned this fall over the shortage of fluid milk. It is a real problem of grave moment to every eastern producer. If we cannot produce enough milk here in the East to take care of our markets during the short periods then the markets are of course going to widen the territory from which the milk comes. Once they do this you can be sure that the territory is going to stay widened and that you will lose your markets to the western dairymen not only during the short periods but also when you have a surplus.

We have hesitated to urge more production of milk in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for fear of over-production later. Over-production always follows good prices and there are many indications that there will be a big surplus of milk by 1930 with resulting lower prices to dairymen.

However, there are some things that every farmer can do to help the shortage and himself without greatly increasing either the spring surplus or long distance production. First, dairymen can stop vealing calves during the period of shortage of fluid milk in the markets. If you are selling fluid milk, you have an obligation to your organization, to your market and to yourself to do your share toward supplying that market when there is a real demand for your milk.

Second, the same argument applies to feeding sweet milk to heifer calves. Of course, this is

excellent dairy practice and helps to start the heifer calf in the right way, but there are a few weeks in the late summer and late fall when it is much more important to put every ounce of milk you can produce into the market in order to preserve that market. It is now possible to obtain excellent substitutes for milk for feeding growing calves which can be used with good results if some extra attention is given to feeding.

Third, the most important suggestion of all is to so breed your cows as to have them freshen at the beginning of short periods. Here is a real, practical remedy for producing more milk when the market wants it. Thousands of cows, for example, will freshen between now and February 1st. They should be bred at the earliest practical time after freshening in order to bring them into production when their milk is most needed. This practice would tend to decrease spring surplus and in addition to helping to save your market it would put more dollars into your pocket by giving you more milk to sell when the demand is greatest and the prices highest.



Farmer Killed for Witchcraft

A STRANGE tale worthy of the Dark Ages comes from a rural section of Pennsylvania.

According to the newspaper story, Nelson D. Rehmyer was accused of casting a spell over the family of Milton J. Hess. In order to break this spell, a man and two boys visited the home of Rehmyer, who lived alone on a lonely farm, and tried to get a lock of his hair which they intended to bury eight feet under the ground. A fight ensued and Rehmyer was killed. The two young men signed a confession and they, together with John Blymire, a witch doctor, are in jail charged with murder.

Such a tale seems almost incredible in this day and age, yet stop and think how many old superstitions nearly every individual still believes, all of which are just as foolish as the belief in witches. For example, do you ever hesitate to sit down at a table with thirteen? Do you ever go out of your way in order to avoid going under a ladder? Do you ever knock on wood when you boast? Or maybe you believe in planting crops "in the moon." If you are innocent of all of these foolish beliefs, we will guarantee that there are others in which you do believe.

As history measures time, it is not so many years since the staid, conservative and good Puritan citizens of Salem, Massachusetts, went completely crazy in 1692 over witchcraft and before they came to their senses they had tortured and hanged nineteen victims, mostly poor old women.

The veneer of civilization is still pretty thin.



Eastman's Chestnut

HOW many times have you been talking with a friend and have had some misunderstanding or quarrel with him or her simply because he or she misunderstood what you said. Making the English language say what we want to say is one of the irritations of an editor. Sometimes just a misplaced word, or even a comma, will alter the whole meaning.

Did you ever hear the story of the teacher who was showing her pupils off before the visiting director. Poor little Harry forgot to put in a comma in the sentence he was writing on the board, and the teacher gave him a very severe scolding before the director. The director felt sorry for the boy and said, "Never mind, Harry, commas do not amount to anything anyway."

"Oh, don't they," said the teacher. "Harry, write this sentence on the board:

"The school director says the teacher is a fool."

Turning to the director, she said: "Now that sentence probably expresses your sentiments . . . Now, Harry, put a comma after director and one after teacher, and you have my sentiments!"

A Legal Way to Water Your Milk

Experienced Users Tell Why They Use Drinking Cups

EDITOR'S NOTE—On this page are the results of one of the many investigations, which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is continually making for its readers. For a long time we have been convinced that drinking cups or bowls were an absolute necessity in modern dairying and that they very soon paid for themselves many times over in increasing returns from cows.

But instead of expressing our own opinion, we set out to learn what the actual experience was of men who had installed and used these drinking cups. In order to get a list of dairymen, we wrote to two large manufacturers of barn equipment and asked them to send us large lists of dairymen who had purchased and were using drinking cups or bowls in their dairy barns. We then wrote to many of these dairymen and asked them to give us their frank experience and opinion as to the value of drinking cups.

We had a large number of letters and it is a remarkable fact that there was not a single man but who was more than satisfied with his experience and would refuse to try to dairy it without this necessary equipment. Space will not permit us to publish all of the letters, but we are giving a number on this page. They speak for themselves.

* * *

Necessary in Modern Dairying

WE installed drinking cups nearly 10 years ago. These cups of the gravity type are all still in use and in practically as good condition as when installed. I believe, however, that the modern pressure type cup is more sanitary and insures the animal a cleaner and fresher supply of water.

We believe there is no doubt that we get more milk per cow than when the cows went to an outdoor tank or spring for water. It is our observation that an animal will practically always drink after each feed is consumed, no matter whether it is hay, grain or silage, though probably more noticeable after a feeding of hay.

In the past when the cows went to an outdoor tank filled with ice water and especially on very cold or stormy days many animals would drink only once a day, sometimes hard to get them to drink at all, then stand in the barn and shiver.

Who will doubt that such conditions curtail both milk production and butter fat content in comparison with cows contentedly drinking water, never down to the freezing point, whenever even slightly thirsty and without exposure to cold and storm?

The old method of outdoor watering may have been good enough years ago when our cows were dried off about the first of December and began milking again March or April. Then the cows spent much of the winter day feeding around an old straw stack or on a horse manure heap and most of the light and ventilation in the cow stable was by way of the cracks in the stable walls. Outdoor watering is the last reminder of those conditions, under which no modern dairy can afford to operate.

Perhaps the one thing we need to guard against in using drinking cups is giving the cows too little outdoor exercise. On very cold or stormy days, or when the barn yard is terribly muddy it seems best not to turn the cows out and it is very easy to get into the habit of leaving them in on too small pretense. If it came to a choice, however, of driving the cows out to drink in order to secure exercise, against drinking cups in the stable with no exercise at all, I would still choose the cups and believe that milk production, feed cost and general health of the dairy would justify my choice.

We believe that drinking cups in our dairy have paid for themselves times over and would

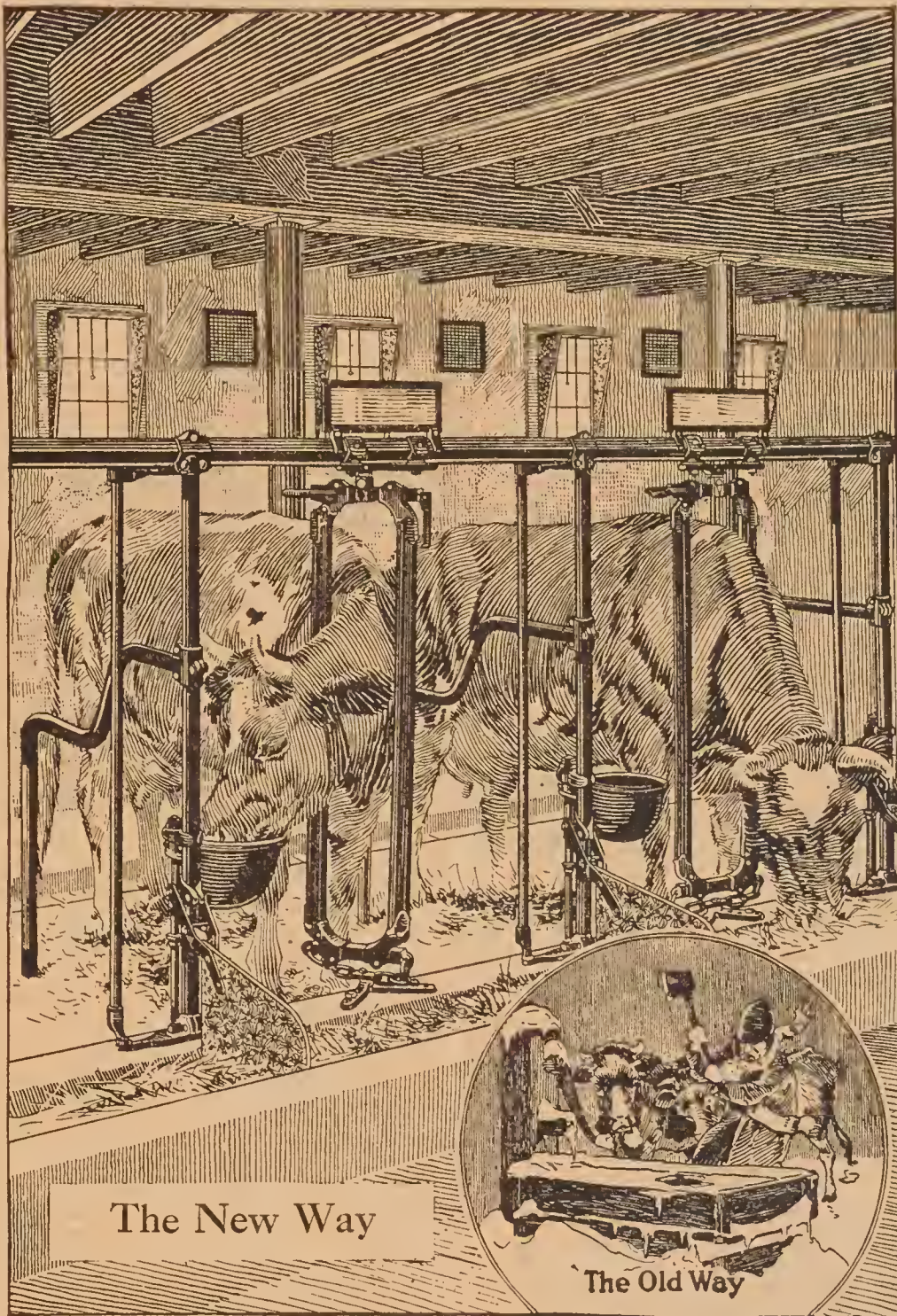
certainly install them again if for any reason it became necessary.—I.B.M.

* * *

Help to Prevent TB

FROM the viewpoint of owning an up-to-the minute dairy farm producing Guernsey grade

A milk mostly for babies (25 cents and 30 cents a quart) I can truthfully say that drinking cups are necessary to have in order to make it pay and from the cleanliness point of view. I have just built a new barn with King ventilation and have found after using the water cups for four years that they are without a fault of any kind, therefore we are using the same old ones



with a few new ones required to fix extra stalls.

I personally cannot see how anyone can figure a profit without them for in my experience a cow will give more milk and enjoy her grain more if she can drink when she likes. No cow can possibly hold all she requires at a single drinking at a brook or tub and especially in the winter a cow just won't drink any more than she really needs to quench her thirst at that one particular time.

I have had cows go without water all day unless led out several times. This was before I installed cups and I personally having TB tested cows for the past 7 years see the cups as a help in not spreading TB.—Mrs. M.W.L.

* * *

Best Equipment on the Farm

IN all of my experience I have never found any barn equipment as satisfactory as drinking cups. The cups have been installed for more than two years and have not had to be repaired save two that froze in an exceptionally bad cold spell. We removed the valves of the frozen cups, welded the castings and they were as good

as new. Ordinarily they will not freeze in a warm barn but our barn is old and more or less exposed to the weather.

Milk is about 87 per cent water and the cow must have an abundance of water. Usually the cow wants water only when she is in the mood for it and will not drink so much if she cannot get it at the right time. The water in the cups is cool but not nearly so cold as the water found in icy outdoor tanks. This eliminates any chilling of the animal due to freezing water. Cows when turned out to drink in cold weather will drink and then stand dejectedly at the door until let in. Surely this could not be called exercise strenuous enough to stimulate the chilled blood.

Moreover, we make it a practice to turn the animals out on warm days for exercise so as to keep them fit and more disease-resistant.

Our pressure tank is in the cellar and when you notice how many times the valves echo along the water line due to the cows drinking or if you are in the barn working for a protracted spell you will notice how frequently the cows turn to their cups while eating you will realize how much more water they are consuming than if forced to drink from icy tanks.

When you compare the physical appearance of cows that have water available at all times and calves too, the increase in milk, the reduction in labor (no more spending valuable time in carrying or pumping water) and the lack of worry because "Sal" wouldn't drink tonight under the old method, you would not do without them after once using them.—G.A.B.

* * *

Paid for Themselves in One Winter

IHAVE used cups only one year, but I would not have them taken out for anything, as long as I have cows. They never have caused any trouble, and I can not see anything about them but what should last a number of years.

I never had my cows give as much milk and do as well as they have this last year. The cows do drink more water than they did when they had to go outdoors to get it. They drink but a little at a time, but drink often.

When they have to go outdoors to get water, if it is cold or stormy, they do not drink good, and when they do drink they drink so much that it chills them and that

does not do them any good, and the flow of milk will drop off.

I never had my cows keep so even a flow of milk as they have this year. I always turn them out of doors every morning unless it is very stormy; they do not seem to mind the cold at all if they do not have to drink outside. I never saw a cow drinking outside the barn last winter, and I have plenty of water in the yard.

The cost of the cups is very little compared with the increase of production, and labor is saved in turning the cows out so much to get water.

When I bought my drinking cups the agent told me they would pay for themselves in one winter, and I surely think they did that and more too.—L.E.C.

* * *

After Eight Years' Experience

IHAVE used drinking cups for about 8 years and I like them very much. The cows drink more water and have it when they want it. The water is not so cold as water outside. As for

(Continued on Page 10)

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



The Problem of the Old Apple Orchard

TO men who have
made money

By M. C. BURRITT

Some of them have
already had it and

growing apples on old trees in past years and who now find the old trees not so productive, more expensive to care for and the quality of their product poor, the old apple orchard is a problem. This includes most of us in New York state, too. Some of us have made extensive plantings of young trees and this replacement has minimized the importance of the old orchard. With others of us the old orchard is still the big factor in our fruit growing.



M. C. Burritt

What shall we do with it? A few of us have not yet grasped the significance of old high trees in the now highly competitive game of fruit growing. We do not realize that one of the primary causes of our present troubles is the effort of old age to compete with youth—in trees. Can it be done? Ought we to expect it?

Let us in these brief notes apply some common sense to the problem and see if we can evolve a policy and a practice to meet the situation. In my own case it is a very practical problem. Old trees are still nearly one-fifth of my apple plantings.

Three Groups According to Age

It will help us to see the problem more clearly to divide all orchards into three groups. (1) All young trees from new plantings up to full bearing and the prime of life, (2) middle aged trees—say from 25 to 40 years—which are still in good vigor, and (3) old trees including most of those beyond 40 years of age. Now out of all these groups let us assume that we have eliminated by grafting over or cutting out and replacement, all the worthless and some of the poorer varieties. In subsequent notes I hope to talk with you about good and poor varieties.

Assuming that these younger plantings are of good varieties—an assumption unfortunately not always correct—they are the only ones with which we can compete with Virginia and the Northwest. Only these younger trees will on an average produce good enough fruit, cheaply enough to keep us in the running with these great competitive sections. On them we must put our best thought and efforts. And I would add to them more plantings of the best varieties looking toward the future when our first class trees will be passing into the second class and when our competitors' trees will also be getting old and inefficient, I expect to plant this next spring at least as much acreage as I am systematically taking out of old trees.

The second group of apple trees—the middle aged ones—may be kept in the running for a while yet, but they will need some special care and treatment.

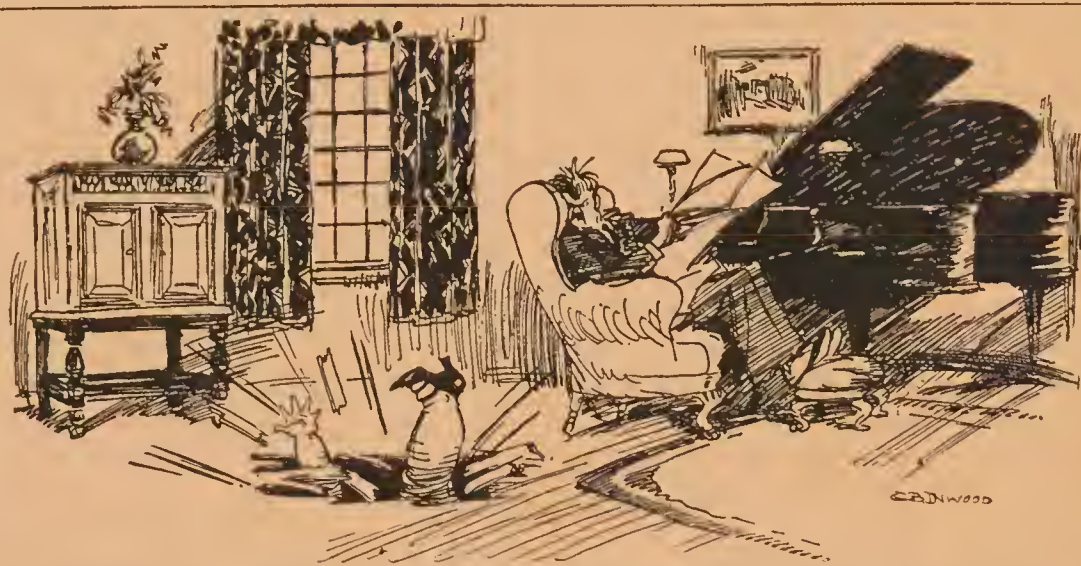
are very productive. I occasionally hear men say that such orchards yield them more and better fruit than their younger trees. But most of this growth of orchards were planted too close together and will need thinning out. Most of them are too high and will need to be lowered if they are to be sprayed efficiently and picked economically. And the early pruning process of thinning from the inside outward must be reversed and these trees thinned from the outside inward.

In the winter of 1927 I gave an acre of old Twenty Ounce such a pruning and severe cutting back. The acre yielded 50 barrels in 1927 and 92 barrels in 1928, and the size and quality was much improved. This winter I shall repeat the treatment. In 1928 after removing diagonal rows and other crowding trees, I lowered the tops of a block of old Baldwin trees from five to ten feet and thinned the trees vigorously. It was an off year for Baldwins but I am satisfied that the yield would have been reduced by this severe treatment anyway. Now, however, there is a fine growth of new wood all through the trees, which promises a real tree renewal.

Cut Old Trees Gradually

The third group of trees is marked for early elimination. I have about two acres of these and we have adopted a policy of cutting which keeps the fire place and the cook stove well supplied and which in about five years more will clear all these old veterans from the orchard at the rate of ten or twelve per year. Some of my neighbors stirred to criticism by my advocacy of the elimination of old orchards think I should cut out all these old trees at once. But applying common sense to the problem it seems to me that the immediate removal of them all would be much more expensive and wasteful of wood. By taking five years to remove them we hire no extra labor but work them up ourselves for the winter's supply and utilize all the wood. We do not prune or spray these old trees and the drop cider and dry apples more than pays the overhead. For example 48 old Baldwin trees on a little more than an acre yielded nearly 200 bushels of "drops" which sold about \$90.00. The important thing is not necessarily the immediate removal of all old trees, but a well followed policy and practice of systematic cutting and utilization which will eliminate such old orchards in five or not more than 10 years.

I believe that this common sense policy of the best care of young orchards adding plantings of good varieties from time to time, the renovation of good middle aged trees and the systematic elimination over a period of a few years, of our old uneconomic orchards, is one which ought to be generally adopted and which will greatly improve the industry in western New York.—Hilton, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1928.



HUSBAND—Well, I told you to keep the piano on that weak spot in the floor.

Does It Pay to Feed Potatoes?

Some Points On When and How to Use Them

DUE, no doubt, to the bumper crop of potatoes and the consequent low price, we have received many requests for information as to their feeding value.

Potatoes are, of course, a succulent feed, high in water content and as such can be compared to other root crops or to silage. Ordinarily their value for stock feed is far below their market value but, on the other hand, every bushel that is fed this year removes so much burden from the market and from the standpoint of returns will certainly yield more than cleaning them out of the storage cellar in the spring, in case there should be no profitable market for them.

The Composition of Potatoes

Potatoes contain an average of 78.8 per cent water, 2.2 per cent crude protein and 17.1 per cent of total digestible nutrients. Corn silage in comparison, contains 73.7 per cent water, 2.1 per cent protein and 17.7 per cent total digestible nutrients. Silage, however, has 6.3 per cent of fiber as compared to 4 per cent for potatoes.

Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" has the following comment on feeding potatoes:

"In Europe heavy-yielding varieties of large-sized potatoes are extensively grown for stock, but in this country potatoes are only fed when low in price or too small for market. Knowing their feeding value, the farmer is in position to utilize the crop wisely, for feeding his live stock, rather than to force it on a profitless market. Potatoes are chiefly employed for swine feeding but may be fed in limited amounts to cattle, sheep and horses in partial substitution for grain. For pigs the tubers should be boiled or steamed, and mixed with meal. The heavy feeding of raw potatoes is not advisable, as it induces scouring, but they may be fed in limited amounts sliced and mixed with dry feed. The bitter-tasting water in which potatoes are cooked should be thrown away, especially if the tubers are not sound. Potatoes may furnish half the dry matter in the ration for fattening cattle and sheep and one-fourth for horses. Milch cows should not be fed more than 30 to 35 pounds as larger amounts injure the quality of the butter. Unripe potatoes and especially the sprouts of stored potatoes contain considerable solanin, a poisonous compound; hence in feeding potatoes any sprouts should be removed."

Should Not Feed Too Heavily

Concerning potatoes as a feed for cows the same book says:

"A heavy allowance of potatoes produces milk and butter of poor flavor. Cows of average weight should not be fed more than 33 pounds per head daily of cooked potatoes and somewhat less of the raw tubers. When feeding a heavy allowance of potatoes Hills of the Vermont Station found that the dry matter in corn silage was superior to that in raw potatoes. The cows ate the potatoes readily, but at 15 cents a bushel they were more costly than corn silage. Butter from the potato-fed cows was salty."

It should be remembered that prices when this was written were on a lower level than they are now. One man's guess is as good as another's but probably under present prices the figure should be 30 cents a bushel rather than 15 cents.

Four and a Half Bushels Worth One of Corn

"Productive Swine Husbandry," by G. E. Day discusses potatoes for hogs as follows:

"At the Wisconsin Experiment station, 441 pounds of potatoes, cooked and fed to swine, proved equal to 100 pounds of corn meal. In 'Feeds and Feeding' Henry summarizes Danish experiments where 400 pounds of potatoes proved equal to 100 pounds of mixed meal. In connection with these investigations, Professor Henry says: 'In general, we may say that a bushel of corn is worth four and one-half bushels of potatoes for fattening purposes when cooked and fed with

corn meal. Potatoes may have a higher value than the rating here given, in furnishing variety in ration to growing animals."

"Potatoes must be cooked for swine and this item of expense cancels some of the advantage which they possess over roots as a feed for swine."

As a Feed for Poultry

Professor L. M. Hurd of the New York State College of Agriculture in discussing potatoes for hens, says in his book, "Practical Poultry Farming":

"Potatoes are very starchy and not a good green food. They are utilized to the best advantage, in a limited way, cooked and fed in a wet mash."

In Cornell Bulletin 157 Professor G. S. Heuser says:

"Potatoes do not furnish a source of green food. They should never be given raw. They may be fed when boiled and mixed with mash, but they furnish chiefly carbohydrates and thus function the same as grain and ground feed."

It is evident from the opinions given that potatoes have a very definite feeding value. Whether prices are now low enough to make feeding profitable is a question for every man to decide for himself. We give the available facts to help in coming to the right decision.

Controlling Weevils in Grain

OF the several methods for controlling grain weevils, carbon bisulphide is the simplest, less expensive and the most effective control measure which the grain growers can safely put into use. Carbon bisulphide is a colorless liquid which has a very strong and disagreeable odor and, at ordinary temperature, it vaporizes readily thereby converting itself into a gas which is much heavier than air. The fumes are deadly poisonous to all forms of insect life, but they are not considered harmful to people unless used in excessive quantities in a closed room or building. In using this material, however, it is necessary to keep it away from fire, as it is highly inflammable and will readily ignite when exposed to an open flame.

Fumes Must Not Escape

In treating wheat for the control of the weevil it is recommended that five pounds of this carbon bisulphide be used for every thousand cubic feet of bin space, or for every one hundred bushels of grain. If the wheat to be treated is in a tight bin this liquid may be poured in shallow pans which are set at intervals of three or four feet over the surface of the grain. On a warm day when the temperature is around 70 degrees F., this liquid will evaporate very quickly and thoroughly penetrate to the bottom of the bin and kill all the insects with which it comes in contact. If the bin is not tight and there is a possibility of air currents passing through it is advisable to apply the carbon bisulphide by means of a sprinkling can and then quickly follow this operation by covering the wheat with blankets or canvas. This will prevent the fumes from escaping and will also aid in forcing the gas down into the wheat. Since this material is poisonous, it is well to start the treatment in the far side of the bin and then work rapidly toward the door or opening in order to not breathe any more of the fumes than is necessary.

Make Germination Test Before Using

After being treated the wheat should be allowed to remain covered, or the bin kept tightly sealed, for forty-eight hours if the grain is to be used for feed purposes, and only thirty-six hours in case it is to be used for seed. The grain will not be injured for food purposes if left covered for a period of forty-eight hours, neither will it be very severely damaged for seeding if left covered for only thirty six hours. In case the treated grain is to be sown, however, it is well to have a germination test made of the seed, and then increase the rate of seeding according to the percentage of germination.

Following this treatment the covers should be removed, or the bin opened, to allow the grain to become thoroughly ventilated by a free circulation of fresh air. In order to prevent a possibly re-infestation of weevils, however, it is advisable to keep the wheat covered after it has been aired for a few days. It is also a good practice to examine the grain

from time to time throughout the period that it is being kept in storage, as it may be necessary to repeat this treatment in the event these insects appear again.

Buckwheat Straw for Bedding

Will you please tell me if buckwheat straw is good to use as bedding for stock. I have heard that it is not.—A. H. J., New York.

BUCKWHEAT straw is not as good for bedding material as oats straw or wheat straw. Probably shavings stand at the head of the common bedding materials as far as absorption is concerned but they of course do not add to the fertility of the soil as quickly as straw. Buckwheat straw breaks up very quickly, becomes rather dusty and does not absorb liquid to the extent that oat straw and wheat straw do. However, it is much better than no bedding at all and we can see no objection to using it.

A New Method of Controlling Quack Grass

I recently heard something regarding the use of sodium chlorate for controlling quack grass. Is this a good method and can you give us any information about it?

WE understand there has been quite a bit of experimenting down at Purdue University, Indiana along this line. We have no information as to the cost of this treatment. The directions for its use are to dissolve a pound of sodium chlorate in one gallon of water and spray the grass until it is soaked thoroughly. We also understand that this material has been used successfully against Canada thistle and wild morning glory. We will be glad to learn of any experience our readers may have had with this material.

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Christmas Bells, Ring On

(Continued from Page 1)

was the Christmas before sister Rosie died. Have you forgotten our stealing out the back door early on that still Yule-tide morning, while the rest of the family slept, and going to the big barn to look so quietly into all the mangers? We had to stand on the bushel basket,—inverted,—to peer in. Just old Dobbin and Jerry whinnying softly for their corn, the cattle moving around and the pigeons cooing up in the peak of the barn, was all we saw or heard, but I've never forgotten it, though it's sixty years ago.

We squeezed out the big barn door and stood and watched the faint light in the east and the great stars wheeling overhead, and we shivered a little in the cold, and then you said, big-sister fashion, "Never mind, Libbie, if we didn't find Him,—it's Christmas Day anyhow," and we scampered softly back to the house, and nobody ever knew.

When I look back, Mary, I can't remember much about presents in those days. Maybe we got them,—yes, I'm sure that the little red wooden rocker here in the parlor was one father and mother gave Rosie that very Christmas. But as for a lot of gifts, I know we didn't have them,—we had something better than presents.

For was there ever such a day, so long anticipated and so long remembered? Grandfather and grandmother were living then, in the south wing of the house. All the year our folks watched out for their bad feelings and poor spells, but when Christmas drew near, those old people rose in their might, flung away their aches and pains and plunged into the preparations with glee.

I can remember Grandmother standing at one side of the kitchen table with a knife in her hand, and Grandfather similarly armed on the other, running races in dressing chickens for the feast. Then, too, Grandmother took charge of the pies. Can't you see her in her dark blue calico with a little gray shawl over her shoulders, emerging from the back pantry with a pail of mincemeat in her hand? Later she would stand tasting the contents with her head on one side, saying to mother with a critical air, "Well, Lucy, it surely lacks something, and though I made it myself, I for one, can't tell what 'tis," and grandfather would say, "Like as not, it's judgment it needs. You probably forgot to use any," and then grandmother would snap her eyes at him.

Aunt Jo Craig visited here last summer and she told me that Grandmother had a quick tongue and a fiery temper when she was young. Grandfather was quite well versed in the Scriptures, and a man, Elder Little, who "exhorted" here at that time used to pass many—to Grandmother's mind—rather unprofitable hours "wresting the Scriptures" here in this very kitchen. Elder Little was not a very brilliant man, rather uncouth, in fact, and he resented Grandmother's attitude. One day as she stood washing dishes by the window, Elder Little misquoted a verse from the Bible, and Grandmother corrected him.

"Young woman," said he, "you have brass enough in your face to make a brass kettle."

"Sir," said Grandmother, "you have sap enough in your head to fill it."

Do you remember how in our young days she endeavored to instill manners into us?

But to go back to those Christmas dinners,—sort of different from Molly's where the table is laid with twelve covers,—when we used to set three tables at a time, so that all the relatives from Dan to Beersheba could eat and be filled. No food served in courses, but everything set on the table at once, and no children hanging on the outskirts either. Everyone partook together of chicken, or else turkey from mother's flock, dressing and gravy, vegetables from the old "sidehill" garden, apples from the orchard, jellies and pickles put down the fall before, cakes and pies,—and then when all had reached their quota, a vast platter of Grandmother's delicious popcorn balls

tempted every single one of us to go over the top.

How in the world did we manage to scare up so many relatives?

I remember distinctly one year when thirty-five people sat down to eat at once. Aunt Sophia and Aunt Kate Busby used to drive over from Busby's Corners in the pung every Christmas bringing with them two immense butternut cakes, as well as a dozen each of plates, cups, saucers, knives and forks, for mother "to fall back on."

Can you ever forget Uncle Henry and Aunt Lucinda Tucker, both so very precisely pious and so extra plain-featured? They frowned on us as "gay

soapstones, drove dolefully away. They both "felt the cold so". Father and mother always tucked them into the cutter and said, "Now you be sure to come next Christmas," to which they would reply in a gloomy duet, "Why, we hope to,—but little do we know, little do we know."

The night of Christmas Day we all used to sit down and discuss the relatives and the happenings, and live things all over again. Talk about haunted houses!—this house tonight with the wild wind outside and the glowing fire within, is full of the dearest memories and the very happiest ghosts. Though there is a big differ-

in progress. Don and Robert mounted high on stilts were leading the pet sheep hitched to a sled. It was new work to the sheep, but it marched along into the woodshed up to the door of the coalshed and then out again. It left, you see, only the tracks of Santa's sled and the hoofs like a reindeer's in the light snow, and the stilts told no tale that one could read. In the morning the tree was covered with the plain little gifts so dear to the children in that house, and surely, surely Santa Claus did come!

Grandmother used to say, "The bigger the family, the bigger the hearts of 'em,"—I guess there is truth in it.

Well, to change the subject, Margaret Beecher isn't having to wait on table at the church supper tonight. She is Elmer Beecher's wife. I wish you knew her,—she's so clever and kindhearted and yet outspoken, too, that we all love her. She was married six years ago and I think sometimes she gets lonely for the town life she was used to as a girl.

We were planning our supper one Aid meeting and all of a sudden Margaret said, "I'll furnish just what you want for this Christmas Eve affair, and I'll work, too, but when Church Banquet night comes in January, I'll be absent. The County Farm Bureau Committeemen and their wives have their banquet on that same night. We're invited and Heaven willing, we're going, church or no church. I want to go away from home once and sit down beside my husband, so that folks will look at me and say 'That's Mrs. Elmer Beecher,—it must be, because that's Elmer. I never saw her before. I want they should see me before I get any older. I want to sit down while someone else dips up the gravy, and where if the coffee isn't strong enough, no one can blame me. I haven't heard the words 'social function' in five years without having a vision of two big kettles of mashed potatoes and a quart can of pickles, sitting out here in the church annex. Though why they call it 'annex' is more than I can understand. It surely is the prefix to our church,—without it we'd have no minister, nor new hymnbooks, nor even a broom. It's time I got a new outlook on life, anyway. Maybe the Farm Bureau banquet will hand it over to me."

Yet when Margaret called me up tonight to tell me the supper was postponed, she said, "I'm sorry, too. It's lots of work, but then we always have such good times. It's kind of pleasant to know folks need you, after all."

Mary, I think that's the very best of living in the country. You are always sure folks need you. In the city, among strangers, I doubt if I could ever find my niche, but even here though I'm getting on in years, I'm needed in a dozen places. I've lived here all my life, and I've become, thank the Lord, a stand-by. Some things I can't do any more, like scrubbing the church windows on top of a stepladder, but I can season the meat for all the "doings," put quilts together and sing old fashioned songs to delight the young Allens.

And though I suppose I should be setting my thoughts on Heaven at my time of life, I find when I try to do so, that they wander to the everyday things of this world, and instead of thinking of harps and angels, I am planning the coat of Will's that I'm making over for little Dave, and speculating on the earliest date when I can reasonably look for the bluebirds in the Spring.

If Heaven and Eternity are one and the same, it seems as though I'd have ample time to consider the Golden Shore after I got there.

Mary, honestly it's after one o'clock. Who but an irresponsible old woman would write all night? Don't you think I "need a guardeen"? I've just been around to see to the fires, eat a cookie and drink a glass of milk. So I opened the dining room door and looked out. The wind is still, the drifts lie deep, over in the Allen's window a candle burns low, and in the sky the Christmas Stars are shining.

And so, good-night, and last of all, Merry Christmas. LIBBIE.



A MILE of Christmas Trees, planted fifty years ago along the driveway to the Woodbury Ranch, in California, now present a spectacle that attracts large crowds of sight-seers during the holiday season when the trees are illuminated with thousands of electric lights.

The seeds from which these trees sprang were gathered on the slopes of the Himalaya mountains, and were sown in beds under glass where they remained for three years or until the trees were two feet high. They were then set out by the foreman of the ranch.

The deodars or "trees of God" as they are called, are now about 80 ft. tall with branches spreading from 30 to 40 ft. near the ground. Beautiful at any time the trees take on their greatest grandeur between Christmas eve and New Year's night when they glow with the brilliance of six thousand colored electric light bulbs. Christmas carols are sung as the lights are turned on.

pleasure seekers" and "given to worldliness," yet they never missed a Christmas dinner to my knowledge. Father used to heap up Aunt Lucinda's plate with a great mound of delectable food, and then when she had eaten every bit and was offered a second helping, she would always say, "No, no, I don't pamper the flesh. Give it to someone else who is less mindful of the things of the Spirit."

Once when she was watching us play games in the parlor, Aunt Lucinda said to mother, "Yes, I admit I played kissing games in the thoughtless and Godless youth, but Henry was the only one I ever kissed with a relish." A relish! Uncle Henry!

After the last story was told, the last symptom recited, the last song sung, then came Departure, which was mighty interesting, too. Aunt Sophia and Aunt Kate, round and rosy spinsters, always left first, shooting away in a blaze of glory behind a hilarious colt, who whirled the pung into the road on one runner, kicked up his heels and set out for home in a fury.

Then followed the various bob-loads of uncles, aunts and cousins, and every year a young couple in a rig of their own, a pair of sweethearts, one of which was marrying into the clan shortly. Mother always had an eye out for prospective relatives and used to say, "I notice those who eat with us, marry us."

Last of all Uncle Henry and Aunt Lucinda Tucker, swathed in warm shawls and coats, and walled in with

ence between thirty-five at Christmas dinner and one lone woman who will eat with the Allens tomorrow, yet I know a house is never really empty until the last person who can people it with memories is gone.

Speaking of the Allens, I know I never told you of something that was done over there a year ago tonight. It was just before the youngest Allen arrived, for little Cliff was born last February. Mrs. Allen was unable to have the usual Christmas celebration, so the older children planned a quieter day than usual.

But little David and Esther had heard whispers at school that Santa Claus was only a myth, and they were sure that the let-down in preparations was due to there being no truth in the reindeer story. Don and Robert, sixteen and eighteen then, hated to have the youngsters outgrow the joy of the belief in the Christmas Saint. So they set out to change the situation, unknown to the rest of the family.

"Clean out the little coalshed, Esther and Dave," they said, "and we'll put the tree out there and trim it, and tomorrow morning you'll know whether or not there's a Santa Claus."

So the shed was cleaned, the tree set up and trimmed, and after the youngsters retired the older children were busy.

After the church supper, I went over to see Mrs. Allen. She was looking out of the pantry window when I came in. "Come and see," she said softly.

Outdoors a strange procession was

The Story of Nitrogen

(Continued from Page 3)

of this century, far removed. This method of fixing nitrogen is known as the arc process. It requires an enormous amount of electrical energy, however, and this is expensive. For this reason the most successful plants, from the financial standpoint, have been those erected in Norway where abundant water power furnishes cheap electricity.

The amount of nitrogen produced by this process has been comparatively small, and at the present time Norway is the only country credited with producing fixed nitrogen by this method.

There is no question about the effectiveness of calcium nitrate as a nitrogenous plant food. It is readily available, and leaves no harmful residue in the soil; indeed for the humid soils of the East, where there is usually a tendency towards acidity, the lime supplied in this material has a slight beneficial effect. As manufactured in the past it has had the disadvantage of being highly hygroscopic, that is, it takes moisture from the air easily and becomes moist and then cakes. Modern methods of production and marketing have very largely overcome this difficulty and calcium nitrate has won for itself a secure place among nitrogenous fertilizers, and since synthetic nitric acid may be made by other methods than the arc process, it is possible to have this material even though the arc process is not in operation in this country.

The Cyanamid Process— Calcium Cyanamid

Almost at the same time that active work was started on the arc process, two German scientists were perfecting what has been called the cyanamid process for fixing atmospheric nitrogen.

In this process the raw materials are pure nitrogen gas from the air and calcium carbide, a compound made by fusing together lime and coke. A moderate degree of heat in the form of electric current is required. The process is less expensive than the arc process. Calcium cyanamid is a dark gray powder containing about 20 to 22 per cent nitrogen. It may be used directly and is especially suitable for top dressing meadows. It may also be used in mixed fertilizers and possesses excellent drying properties. An interesting thing about calcium cyanamid is the fact that the nitrogen may be converted into other forms. Thus it is possible to make urea or ammonia, and from ammonia it is possible to make a whole series of nitrogenous plant foods, as ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride, ammonium phosphate and a mixture of the nitrate and sulfate which is sold under the trade name of Leuna Salpeter. Here in the East the latter is preferable to the sulfate for most crops, because it does not cause the soil to become acid as rapidly as the sulfate alone.

The tonnage of calcium cyanamid has gradually increased until in 1927 the amount of nitrogen thus produced amounted to nearly two-thirds the amount furnished in Chilean nitrate of soda. At present there is ready demand for all that is produced. Germany leads with a production of 114,000 tons of nitrogen annually.

The Haber Process—Ammonia Nitrogen

Not content with the arc and cyanamid processes, scientists set to work to produce synthetic ammonia, that is, ammonia made by causing the direct union of nitrogen and hydrogen gases. As already pointed out nitrogen is obtained from the air and hydrogen is cheaply produced or may be obtained as a by-product in certain industrial processes. The difficult problem is that of getting the nitrogen and hydrogen gases to combine. Much of the fundamental data for the process were worked out by Prof. Haber and his associates of Germany and hence the process has been called the Haber process. A splendid demonstration of the production of ammonia by this method was given by Dr. H. A. Bernthsen before a

large audience in New York City on the occasion of the meeting of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry in September, 1912.

The process was further developed by German scientists preceding and during the world war and by this means Germany was able to supply much of the nitrogen required for war purposes. Since the war, production by this method has increased rapidly until in 1927 the world production amounted to about 700,000 tons, more than half of which was produced in Germany. Nitrogen in the fixed form may be produced more economically by this process than by either the arc or cyanamid processes.

As already pointed out ammonia may be converted into ammonium salts such as ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, etc., or it may be converted into nitric acid and this may be made to react with a base like limestone to make calcium nitrate, or it may be united with a soda base to form nitrate of soda. Indeed, within a few months a synthetic nitrate of soda carrying 16¼ per cent nitrogen will be on the market.

The world's production of fixed nitro-

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The Milk Supply for Different Markets

THE tabulations heretofore carried in the annual bulletin "Statistics

By R. L. GILLETTE,
Statistician, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

Relative to the Dairy Industry in New York State" have mostly related to production as a whole, without respect to the particular markets which were to be supplied. It is well recognized that, as the population increases, the needs of upstate cities as well as of New York City and the surrounding Metropolitan area for fluid milk will also increase. It is possible also, that cities in the New England States, and northern Pennsylvania, will have increased demands for New York State milk.

Three Classes of Plants

In order to segregate these competing groups, and to roughly indicate the quantity of milk produced in 1927 for delivery to plants which supply them, the 1927 reports from plants were divided into three major groups as follows:

Plants supplying upstate cities, including some in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, with fluid milk or cream; plants selling no fluid milk or cream, but using their milk primarily for manufactured products; and plants which during some part or all of the year supply fluid milk or cream to the New York City and adjacent Metropolitan markets, even though they may also make other products. The latter two of the group were further subdivided as to railroad on which the plant was located, and shipping distance to New York City. The manufacturing group was also divided as to those on railroad and not on railroad, though in the tabulation it was assumed that their most likely shipping distance from New York City was that of their usual or nearest railroad station. In all cases, plants which both supply New York City or upstate cities and also manufacture, were included in the city grouping.

Sixteen Per Cent for Upstate Cities

Approximately 16 per cent of the milk delivered by farmers was received by plants supplying upstate cities, about 13 per cent was received at manufacturing plants of which only 70 were on railroads in contrast to 317 not on railroads while 71 per cent was delivered to plants which ship milk or cream to New York City. In the case of cream delivered by farmers, however, only 11 per cent was delivered at plants supplying upstate cities, while 84 per cent was delivered at manufacturing plants and only 5 per cent at those plants supplying New York City.

These groups of plants were in marked contrast, however, in the seasonality of their receipts of milk and cream. In the case of milk, the most uniform receipts were in that group of plants supplying upstate cities. These received 69 per cent more milk in June than in November representing the usual high and low month. The plants supplying New York City received 96 per cent more milk in June than in November, while the manufacturing plants received 224 per cent more milk in June than in November. In the case of cream, the manufacturing plants had much the largest summer receipts.

Consumption More Uniform Than Production

It has frequently been pointed out in earlier bulletins that the consumption of fresh milk is much more uniform throughout the year than is production. In the sales of milk for fluid use, the upstate supply plants sold only 9 per cent more in June than in November and the New York City supply plants sold only 14 per cent more. Although the manufacturing plants as grouped had very small sales of fluid milk it

is of interest to note that their sales in June were only a quarter as great as in November, indicating that they are drawn upon especially in the late fall season of low supplies.

The relatively small quantity of milk reported as being shipped for manufacture was divided between upstate, manufacturing and New York City supply plants in the proportion of 5, 19 and 76 per cent respectively. This had an extremely wide seasonal fluctuation. Most of this was undoubtedly shipped to manufacturing plants.

Of the cream shipped or sold for fluid use, approximately 20 per cent was in plants for the upstate supply, 4 per cent in plants primarily for manufacturing, and 76 per cent in plants which supply the New York City markets. The seasonal sales of cream for fluid use were most uniform in the plants for the upstate milk supply, with sales only 43 per cent greater in June than in November. This is well in line with the increased use of cream in summer. For the manufacturing plants, which report only small amounts of cream, the June quantity was 112 per cent greater than in November, while for the plants supplying New York City, the June quantity was 106 per cent greater. As pointed out under the discussion of cream in cold storage, considerable quantities of cream are stored in the summer to be withdrawn in the winter.

A Legal Way to Water Your Milk

(Continued from Page 5)

exercise I let my cows out every day while cleaning the stables. My buildings burnt down two years ago. I am just completing a big new barn and am installing 40 cups. I think drinking cups are the best investment that a farmer can make.—J.L.P., Vermont.

Long Past Experimental Stage

WE have used drinking cups for the cows for 16 years. The original cups were in use 12 years when the barn burned. Similar cups in my neighbor's barn have been in use for 16 years with some repair. Later models are more durable.

It would seem to me that drinking cups had passed through the experimental stage and are an established practice in good dairying.

The cows undoubtedly drink more water at a higher temperature than they would if turned out to drink. Regarding cost, the increased production of a cow in milk should pay her proportionate share in about 100 days and the saving in labor is fully as great. Drinking cups are a matter of course with us.—R.L.S., New York.

From Down in Maine

THE drinking cups that we installed a year ago have worked very well. And we like them very much. We think that the cows get more water than they did when we turned them out to drink, because they can drink whenever they want to day or night. Cups also are a great help in the summertime when the cows are in the barn at night.

They have water anytime they want it. After having the cups installed we would not have them taken out for double the price. WE have received more milk than when we turned them out to water.—R. & L.

All ewes in the flock should be placed on a light grain ration about six weeks before lambing. About a half pound a day of a mixture of three-fourths oats and one-fourth corn makes a good ration.



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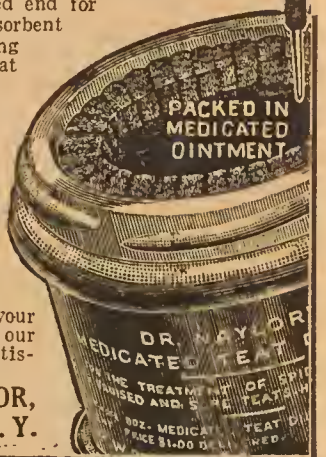
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PURE IRON NOT STEEL

The Tenth Anniversary of a Great Day

(Continued from Page 2)

sometimes still sticks to it. I believe that an exchange of lands was arranged so as to leave the fort in possession of the United States. Its building seems to have dragged along at uncertain intervals through many years and it was never completed although as late as 1854 an army post was established here. It is said to have cost some \$200,000 but a casual inspection makes it evident that a dollar went very much further in those days than now. Even today it is a most imposing structure with ten bastions and a surrounding moat and with its massive walls of cut limestone rising thirty feet above the water. I paced it along the landward side and estimated it to be about 330 feet in length and I read that the walls enclose three-quarters of an acre of ground. There is also a massive earthwork to protect it from artillery fire from the land side. It may have been impregnable against the primitive artillery of its day but I suppose a few hits by modern, high explosive shells would practically pulverize it and bury its defenders in the ruins. Externally it seems in perfect repair and shows no evidence of the tooth of time. We could not get inside but we were told that its internal arrangements were never completed. It has long been dismantled and I believe is not even owned by the U. S. Government, having been sold to some moving picture concern.

I suppose very few people visit this noteworthy memorial of our military past. It lies in a lonely spot a mile and a half north of the village of Rouse's Point and it is reached by following a rough cart track through a long stretch of marsh and passing two or three "no trespassing" signs by the way. So it stands—a great gray fortress dominating a lonely strength of lake and marsh. It is an interesting relic of the bad old days when men assumed that only by "no trespass" signs like this could peace be kept with our good neighbor Canada—who calls herself "The Lady of the Snows." Today in our mutual relationships we set an example to all the world because in all that 3500 mile stretch of international boundary there is not a single fort but only an imaginary line dividing two friendly peoples who maintain the same standards, cherish the same ideals and are alike in everything save name. In our wildest moments the only Canadian invasion that we fear is the invasion of stuff in bottles which crosses the line at night.

* * *

Tomorrow will be the tenth anniversary of a great day in human history. It will be Armistice Day when at length after more than four dreadful years the world paused in its madness to take stock of what it had lost. And tonight in this land of ours at thousands of banquet tables will be gathered the men of the World War and the speakers will be men of high degree from army and navy life. And when the eating and the singing and the cheering is over they will stand up behind their chairs and they will offer this counsel and guidance to America.

They will be eloquent in the praise of war and they will exalt the glory of preparedness and they will warn against any relaxation of our preparation for defense and they will tell us that only in the mailed fist is there safety. They will denounce the pacifist as the most dangerous and insidious of all our foes and they will declare that war must be forever and that international peace and goodwill is the iridescent dream of fools.

And then like a still small voice comes down across twenty-six centuries the sweet idyl of the Hebrew seer * * * they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

I suppose it is because I have a certain fondness for romance and history that I am given to the strange habit of musing in country burial grounds. There seems to me something not so

(Continued on Page 13)

Government Tests Prove Value of Shelling and Grinding Feed

12 to 26 Per Cent of Feeding Value Wasted When Corn or Oats Is Fed Whole

TESTS prove that ground cornmeal makes dairy cows 7 per cent more productive of milk and that the milk has a 14 per cent greater butterfat content. Steers make gains of nearly one-half pound *more* per day than those fed on the usual roughage ration and whole grain. Surprising results have been secured with calves, young pigs, poultry, and other live stock.

Tests on preparation of corn for hog feed show 5 to 7 per cent savings when corn is

Here's another reason for having a McCormick-Deering Farmall, 10-20 or 15-30 tractor on your farm. Grind and shell with a McCormick-Deering Tractor and save money.

shelled and soaked. At the Iowa State College of Agriculture hogs weighing 100 pounds at the start were fed soaked, shelled corn for 140 days and savings of 5 per cent in feed costs were effected. A saving of 4 per cent was recorded on 200-pound hogs during an 84-day test, and for old, thin sows fed in dry yards the saving was 6.8 per cent.

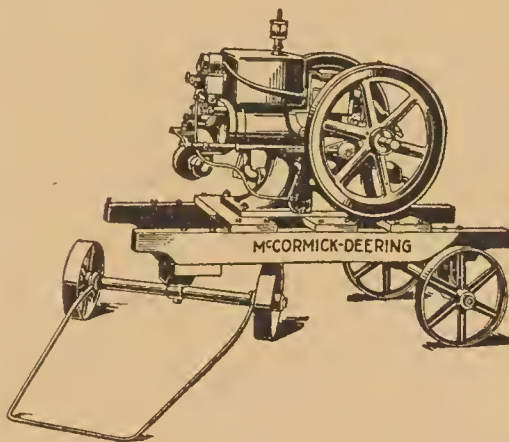
Brood sows fed soaked, shelled corn farrowed the greatest number of choice, live pigs.

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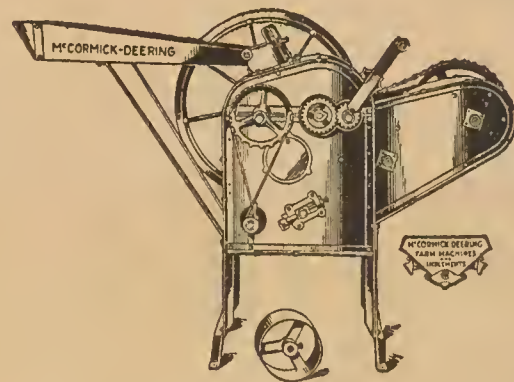


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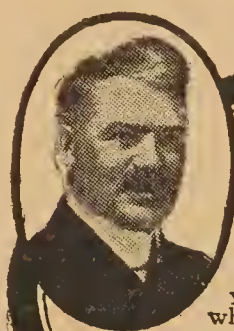
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	3.42	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk..		
Soft Cheese..	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		2.25
Hard Cheese	2.55	
4 Butter and American cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1927 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$3.32 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

November Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for November for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$3.14
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	3.08
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers.....	\$2.98

Nov. 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.92
Nov. 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$3.02
Nov. 1926, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.62
Nov. 1926, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.72
Nov. 1925, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.31
Nov. 1925, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.41
Nov. 1924, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.16
Nov. 1924, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk.....	\$2.26

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.93 per hundred, (\$3.13 for 3.5% milk).

Nov. 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.98; 3.5%, 3.18	
Nov. 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.67; 3.5%, 2.87	
Nov. 1925 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.63; 3.5%, 2.83	
Nov. 1924 price to producer, 3% milk 2.69; 3.5%, 2.89	

Butter Suffers Sharp Break

CREAMERY	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 14, 1927
SALTED			
Higher than extra....	51 -51 1/2	52 1/2-53	52 1/2-53
Extra (92c).....	50 1/2-	52 -	52 -
84-91 score.....	44 1/2-50	45 -51	40 1/2-51
Lower Grades.....	43 -44	43 1/2-44 1/2	39 1/2-40

The butter market broke rather unexpectedly on December 12 and prices on creamery extras tumbled a cent and a half. The trade had been rather unsatisfactory earlier in the week, weaknesses appearing here and there, but at the same time prices had been maintained. A change of traffic schedules during the first week in December threw a lot of butter on to the market on Monday and Tuesday. At the same time, buyers were none too anxious to load up. Whether this was due to a slowing up of consumptive demand we do not know, but it was very evident that there was a marked lack of snap to the demand. The situation was just right for the bears when reports came from Chicago that the butter market there had suffered two successive breaks, thereby laying the situation right for a reduction. The market was quick to appreciate the fact that if our high rates were maintained, cars would immediately start rolling away from Chicago toward New York to gain the differential, and thereby result in a flood of butter here.

The break came as a surprise to the trade for it is about two weeks ahead of time. However, there has been a strong inclination to clear out a lot of held butter before the turn of the year when fresh goods are more popular.

Cheese Market Gains

STATE FLATS	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 14, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-27	25 1/2-26	
Fresh Average.....			
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29	26 1/2-28 1/2	29 -29 1/2
Held Average.....			

The cheese market made a distinct gain this week, both on held goods as well as fresh, although there seems to be a little more meat in the gain of cured goods. The demand for the higher grades of well cured state and Wisconsin cheese has shown expansion, as well as advance in price. The market shows more confidence of late, since the determined effort to cut down the heavy surplus of holdings compared with last year. In spite of the efforts to cut down our surplus over last year we still have a full supply. On December 6 the ten cities making daily reports held 18,307,000 pounds compared with 12,972,000 pounds at the same time a year ago.

There has been a rather scant supply of fresh cheese coming forward, but it is just as well for there has been no unusual demand. Most of the fresh goods have been bringing from 25 1/2 to 26 cents

for fancy stock. At the same time, however, there has been some cheese of recent make turning as high as 27 cents. On the whole, the fresh cheese market is quiet.

Egg Market Very Unsettled

	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 14, 1927
NEARBY WHITE			
Hen'y Sel. Extras....	50-51	58-59	56-58
Hen'y Av'ge Extras....	48-49	56-57	53-55
Extra Firsts.....	40-47	40-55	50-52
Firsts	33-45	33-45	48-49
Undergrades	32-33	32-33	38-45
Pullets	35-42	35-46	40-44
Pewees	30-34	30-35	33-36
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	52-53	63-64	56-57
Gathered	32-51	32-62	42-55

The egg market has certainly been a hectic affair during the past week and it is very difficult to keep tab on the situation. The outstanding fact at present is that brown eggs have been, and are at this writing, freely out selling the white stock. Another important factor is the heavy supply of Pacific coast eggs. On December 12 there was more stock available for prompt delivery than buyers could clear at prevailing rates, in spite of the fact that several large shippers had ordered their recent deliveries off the market. On the 11th the market suffered a sharp break on top grades of practically all descriptions. However, it was not sufficient to stimulate enough increased demand to clear the offerings and the weakness persisted.

Receipts are running lighter than last year and therefore the failure of the fresh egg market to clear except at materially lower prices (to say nothing of satisfactory prices) is hard to explain. For one thing retail prices have been far out of line with the wholesale market. It appears that the retailers are following the policy of "all hog or none." High retail prices have curbed a rapid expansion in the outlet while wholesale prices were tumbling. With the sharp break however, we understand that several of the chain stores have cut their prices 7 cents a dozen. Incidentally, in Poughkeepsie where the A.A. is printed several retail stores on December 10 were charging 80 cents a dozen for their best eggs, while the wholesale price for the same stock was about 52 cents. It is no wonder that housewives object to buying eggs when such prices prevail in the face of a full supply.

Fancy Live Fowls Selling Well

	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 14, 1927
FOWLS			
Colored	29-33	29-34	25-30
Leghorn	25-27	26-28	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-29	28-30	23-30
Leghorn	23-28	24-27	17-22
BROILERS			
Colored	35-40	36-38	32-35
Leghorn	32-37	35-36	28-30
CAPONS	38-42	35-40	
TURKEYS	40-42		42-45
DUCKS, Nearby	26-31	26-31	25-30
GEESE	29-30	-29	-28

Fancy live fowls, as well as farm-fattened ducks and geese from nearby points, of fancy quality, have been having quick sale. In short the live poultry market is booming. Practically everything favors the seller with the exception of large staggy chickens. It has been quite difficult to establish any values on broilers for reported sales cover a wide range, Plymouth rocks being quoted anywhere from 35 to 40 cents. The live poultry market as a whole is doing well.

It is too early to make any statement concerning the holiday market. Most of the wholesale business, of course, will be on the 21st and 22nd. The 24th will be a retail day, and butchers will be getting their stock ready on Sunday the 23rd. We do not look for any change in the turkey market from Thanksgiving. All advices point to a heavy supply. We look for fancy poultry to hold steady, ordinary and poor stock is going to drag. The holiday spirit will prevail and consumers will want quality.

Briefs on the Apple and Produce Trade

Some APPLE prices show an advance, especially Greenings and McIntosh. Best Greenings are bringing \$2.25 per basket, while McIntosh are \$4.00, other ordinary and poor stock show no improvement.

Long Island POTATOES have improved in price during the past week, values on both sack and bulk goods advancing 25 cents. Maines have improved in that the price range is narrower, although top figures of last week had not been exceeded. States are not quite as firm as they were a week ago. We will know more about the potato market and its prospects in another month.

The demand for State CABBAGE has slowed up a little bit, but at this writing

Danish in bulk is bringing from \$40.00 to \$45.00 a ton.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 14, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.15	1.15 1/2	1.26 1/2
Corn (Dec.) .....	.83 1/2	.83 1/2	.85 3/4
Oats (Dec.) .....	.48 3/4	.47 3/4	.52 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.58 3/4	1.58 1/2	1.51 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.02 3/4	1.03	1.06 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.57 1/2	.57	.65 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Dec. 8	Dec. 1	Dec. 10, 1927
Grade Oats	37.00	37.50	38.50
Spring Bran	36.00	36.50	34.00
Hard Bran	38.00	39.00	36.50
Standard Mids	36.00	36.50	33.50
Soft W. Mids	43.00	44.00	43.00
Flour Mids	40.50	41.00	40.00
Red Dog	42.00	42.50	44.00
Wh. Hominy	41.00	41.00	43.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	41.00	39.50
Corn Meal	38.50	39.50	38.50
Gluten Feed	46.50	46.50	40.00
Gluten Meal	55.37	55.38	48.50
36% C. S. Meal	46.50	47.00	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	51.50	52.00	47.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.50	54.50	49.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	59.00	59.00	46.25

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are P. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 14, 1927
LIVE CALVES (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	18.00-18.50	18.00-18.50	16.50-17.00
Medium	12.00-17.50	12.00-17.50	11.00-16.00
Culls	9.50-11.50	9.50-11.50	7.00-9.50
STEERS (per 100 lb.)			
Best	13.75-14.00	14.00-14.50	14.50-15.00
Medium	10.75-13.50	11.25-13.75	11.50-14.25
Common	9.50-10.50	9.75-11.00	9.00-11.00
BULLS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	9.50-9.75	9.50-9.75	9.00-9.75
Medium	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	7.75-8.50
Common light.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.50
COWS (per 100 lb.)			
Best heavy.....	8.25-8.50	8.25-8.50	9.50-10.00
Medium	6.75-8.25	6.75-8.25	6.50-8.50
Cutters	3.50-6.50	3.50-6.50	3.00-6.00
Reactors	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	3.50-8.50
LAMBS (per 100 lb.)			
Prime	13.75-14.75	13.50-14.00	14.50-15.00
Medium	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.25	13.00-14.00
Culls	9.00-11.50	9.50-11.50	9.00-12.75
HOGS (per 100 lb.)			
Up to 130 lbs.....	9.25-9.50	9.25-9.65	9.50-10.00
130-160 lbs.	9.00-9.25	9.00-9.25	9.50-10.00
Av. 200 lbs.	9.00-9.40	9.00-9.40	9.50-9.75
RABBITS (per lb.)	.20-.25	.20-.25	.28-.30
VEAL CALVES (per lb.)			
Country dressed	.12-.22	.12-.22	.10-.22

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Farm News from New York and Pennsylvania

Winter Comes to the North Country--A. F. B. F. Meets in Chicago--County Notes

WITH the settling down of a really cold spell, winter seems to have at last gotten under way, to the joy of many who have to travel out over dirt roads, and also those who want to get into the woods or do other jobs out on the farm. It has been so wet and muddy that it has been impossible to do many of the odd jobs, or in many cases even to get the manure out. The snow, too, which has fallen on at least a part of the North Country will be a protection to the new seeding, something that is sadly needed now that every effort is being made to secure clover hay instead of timothy for dairy feeding.



W. I. Roe

Poultrymen Meet at Watertown

The poultry owners of Jefferson County discussed their problems pretty well at a two day meeting held in the Grange Hall at Watertown this week. Through the efforts of the Farm Bureau, Professors F. E. Andrews and L. E. Weaver were present for both days and discussed the latest developments in the experimental work in feeding and in poultry house ventilation. The general consensus of opinion was that the mash, mixed grain, oyster shell, and grit combination was the best combination in feeding to follow as yet, other methods not having shown universally good satisfaction. Trough feeding of grain at night was another recommendation, instead of scattering it in the litter.

Begins Thirty Fourth Year as Pomona Secretary

Mrs. E. E. Parker of watertown began her 34th year as secretary of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange at the meeting held this week. Archie E. Holmes of Philadelphia was elected Master to succeed George Greeney of Three Mile Bay who has just successfully completed his year as Master. Other officers were elected as follows: Walter Stacy, Natural Bridge, overseer; Mrs. Harriette Reeves, Dexter, lecturer; Grover Russell, Omar, steward; Ira S. Chaffee, Carthage, assistant steward; W. O. Newton, Adams Center, chaplain; Elon O. Andrus, South Rutland, treasurer; John A. Laidlaw, Oxbow, gatekeeper; Mrs. Victoria Dickson, Theresa, Ceres; Mrs. Ruth Poor, Belleville,

Pomona; Mrs. Clara Dillenbeck, Depauville, Flora; Mrs. I. S. Chaffee, Carthage, lady, assistant steward. The Grange voted to give \$50 toward the 4-H Club building to be erected on the Watertown Fair grounds; \$50 to the State Grange School fund; and favored the proposed addition to the Jefferson County Sanatorium. 17 delegates were elected to attend the state grange at Rochester.

Lewis County Pomona Grange

With Master Walter Schloo of Denmark presiding, the Lewis County Pomona held their last 1928 meeting this week also. Deputy L. C. Archer found that he would be unable to continue the duties of deputy after this year, and Edward Linstruth of Riverbank Grange was nominated for the position. Ten delegates were selected to attend the State Grange, and \$100 given to the state grange school fund.

Lewis County fair will be held several weeks later in 1929 than heretofore, the date being set for September 10 to 13, it was decided at a meeting of the fair association on the 5th. George C. Cannon of Lyons Falls was reelected president with Myron M. Lyman of Lowville for secretary. The financial report showed the society to be in a good financial condition.

To our friends of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family we extend wishes for a real Christmasy Christmas, and a New Year filled with the fulfillment of cherished hopes and desires.

New York County Notes

Saratoga County—On November 30 there was a hard snow storm which turned to rain and there has been very dark, cloudy weather since with a hard rain today. The ground is not frozen so that some farmers are still plowing. We have had quite warm weather for this season. Boys are trapping with furs bringing a good price. There are a great many bad fires in this county. Some of the farmers sold turkeys for Thanksgiving at a good price and others are keeping them for the Christmas trade.—Mrs. L.W.P.

Allegany County—The past two weeks have been dark, gloomy, rainy and disagreeable with some snow. Rev. and Mrs. Mason of Richburg will celebrate their golden wedding December 4th. The Angelica poultry team won the judging contest at Alfred recently and received the silver loving cup. Merle Evans received a perfect score. The average of the team was 70.68, twenty teams competing. Allegany and other western New York counties are being warned against tularemia, a disease common to wild rabbits and dangerous to humans. The new Caneadea dam has added \$450,000. to the assessed valuation of the county. In-

creased oil production has added \$1,500,000. Allegany now has the highest tax rating of any rural county. The average rate on taxable property for the coming year is .9525 as against .9170 last year. Sheriff Brigham recently captured three chicken thieves, all of which were given jail sentences. Muskrats are plentiful and trappers are busy.—Mrs. O. H.

Genesee County—The G-L-F has purchased of the Universal Gypsum and Lime Company of Chicago a former Gypsolite plant on Howard Street, Batavia. The plant will be used to mix G-L-F fertilizers for the counties of western New York. It has a good location for either shipments or trucks and will use only formulas approved by the state which will contain no animal matter, chemical only. The plant will employ 50 men. The building will also be used as a warehouse for spray material, binder twine and other farm necessities handled by the G-L-F.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Sullivan County—We have had a wonderful fall and yet the ground is only baked a little. Farmers are busy cutting trees and preparing for their next summer's work. David H. Clements is the one Sullivan County farmer to be selected as a Master Farmer. The Gaebeff creamery of Youngsville which was destroyed by fire will be rebuilt and of modern hollow tile. The Farm and Home Bureau meeting was held in Liberty on Saturday, December 8. A home talent play was given entitled "Vice-Versa". The Red Cross drive proved a great success in Sullivan County.—P.E.

Columbia County—Freezing weather is here now. Butchering hogs seems to be the principal occupation of the farmers. The Vigilance Society held its annual dinner at Jackson Corners last week. This is an old society formed years ago for protection against horse thieves. Poultry thieves were busy at Elizaville and Livingston last week. At the Lutheran church in Viewmont over 550 people were fed on Thanksgiving Day, 108 were fed per hour. A school house in Claverack closed as a pupil had scarlet fever. Many geese were picked in Germantown for the holidays. Eggs are 60 cents a dozen, heavy pork 10 cents per pound, light pork 14 cents per pound, potatoes 90 cents per bushel.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Along the Southern Tier

THE claim of Philo Sawyer for sheep killed by dogs in the town of Fenton, Broome County, amounting to \$150, which has been pending for some time, has been ordered paid by the Board of Supervisors. This sum covers the loss of eight sheep and four lambs.

Private interviews with a number of the leading farmers of Broome County, show that they look with favor on the main features of the suggestions made by the recent committee appointed by Governor-elect Roosevelt for farm relief. No action, however, has yet been taken by the Board of Supervisors.

The proposal to tax gasoline in New York State hinges, in the opinion of the farmers of this locality, on the point of distributing a fair percentage of the amount thus raised to the rural districts for the maintenance of public highways.

Wyoming County Board of Supervisors has gone on record as favoring the propositions laid down by the Roosevelt Committee looking to farm relief. The gasoline tax seems to be an especially strong point.

It cost Broome County \$304,440.06 to care for its poor that are under the charge of the superintendent of the poor last year. The Child Welfare Board also asks an appropriation of \$70,020, for the coming year, which is an addition of about \$7,000 over last year. The county in addition pays \$7 a week for every child committed to the two orphans' homes under its supervision.

The tax rate as fixed by the equalization committee of the Board of Supervisors of Broome County will not vary materially from that of 1927.

The ground is bare of snow throughout this section. Some plowing has been done in the month of December.

Potatoes and apples can be bought at around a dollar a bushel, while eggs are 65 to 70 cents, butter retails from the store at 57c to 58c; cheese, 35c to 40c and vegetables in proportion.—E.L.V.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

A TRIP through the fertile countries of eastern Pennsylvania by train or auto will reveal the comparative wanton waste of a large proportion of the stacks of the corn crop. Many fields are filled by corn shocks, the corn having been

husked and stored or sold, the fodder remaining in the fields to be disked and plowed under for their doubtful fertilizer value or perhaps raked together and burned. In this era of increasing European corn borer damage the latter plan might be preferred.

Impure water upon certain farms has been a serious problem for years past, endangering health and life itself. Improved systems of supply and low cost filters are adding thousands of dollars to farm values at the present day.

County doctors inform the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative that the dreaded seasonal typhoid fever cases are almost unknown today. Sanitary conditions in general are vastly different from those of a decade ago.—O.D.S.

A. F. B. F. Meets at Chicago

IN the expectation that the Hoover Administration will pass a farm relief measure designed to spur collective selling by farmers, the American Farm Bureau Federation announced at its annual meeting at Chicago, Dec. 10-12 that a nationwide cooperative marketing service would be started early in the new year. Livestock, grain and other markets will be analyzed to serve the interests of 30,000,000 farmers.

Frank Evans, the federation's general counsel and head of its marketing department, explained that two years had been spent in preparation for the operation of the service department to serve the various cooperatives and avoid duplication of their work.

The Tenth Anniversary of a Great Day

(Continued from Page 11)

much of sorrow as of triumph when a man or woman full of days and honor "like a sheaf of corn ripe for the harvest" is brought and laid among that company of friends and neighbors gone before. Our village cemetery seems in truth a pleasant, friendly spot.

But when I go into one of our many national cemeteries there is but one feeling—a sense of great depression and sorrow and indignation because there has been such a pitiful, such a fearful waste of the most precious stuff in all the world—young human life.

For our national cemeteries are made up almost wholly of boys—boys who never had their fling in life—boys who never knew wife or child—boys who should have been the seed corn of coming generations—boys who died far from home and those they loved—who died in hard and bitter ways in a quarrel that was not their own.

Oh, the Dreamer and the Pacifist is right when he proclaims that the great gray dismantled fortress in the lonely marsh beside the lake is only emblematical of what all forts shall be in some coming better day.

And the poet too was right when he wrote;

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts
Given to redeem the human mind from error
There were no need of arsenals and forts."



The lighthouse keeper's wife gets a carpet for the stairs.—JUDGE.

Central New York Farm Notes

PREPARATIONS are being made for Christmas in the communities in central New York. Chicken thieves are active gathering poultry for the holiday market; desultory and commercial evergreen tree stealing is about normal for the pre-Christmas trade. If it were not for some active sheriffs and police officers, activity along these lines would be about on a par with the Wall Street stock market.

Responding to a telephone call from Christopher Robinson, Frank Crowe, Sheriff of Schuyler County, is reported to have chased four thieves from the Robinson farm and to have recovered the stolen hens, captured the auto driven by the thieves, and fatally shot one of their number. Others of the thieves were later apprehended.

Nineteen game law violations were settled in Tompkins County during October and November. Fines netted \$285. The violations were principally for taking game out of season or without a license.

Winter Courses Start at Cornell

Beginning January 7 and continuing through January and February, the Winter Course at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca will offer a series of one and two week courses for farm people on many topics. Among them are courses in marketing potatoes, marketing cabbage, repair of gas engines and other farm machinery, a beekeeper's school, a course for testers for

cow testing associations, and courses in making all kinds of milk products and in caring for livestock.

* * *

Farmers' Week has been set for February 11 to 16.

* * *

The State Grange will be at Rochester the preceding week, Feb. 4 to 9.

* * *

H. E. Babcock, general manager of the Grange League Federation Exchange has been elected a trustee of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

* * *

A very large quantity of potatoes are being held in storage in this section. Prices give little indication of improvement. Hay is selling better than for the past two years. This is attributed to the short crop cut this year and should probably not be considered as a permanent improvement in the hay situation. The best informed farmers and dealers and the authorities at the college of agriculture state that the timothy hay market will probably not recover its former standing as a source of farm income. Perhaps, however, Mr. Hoover during his trip to South and Central American countries, will find a new outlet for hay to feed the llamas of the Andes. Stranger things have happened, such as when the Barge Canal Bond issue was voted by New York State some years ago.—C.T.

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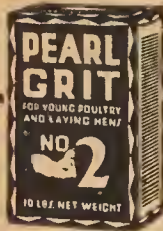


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The Question Box



A Question About Paint

"I am considering painting all the farm buildings one color. Will common white lead house paint outlast red barn paint, and will it cover more surface? If so, will not the ultimate cost, considering both materials and labor, be in favor of the white lead paint? Any suggestions will be appreciated."—R. L. L.

YES, in paint I believe one is safe in saying that the best is always the cheapest. A thoroughly mixed paint of linseed oil and white lead or of 60 to 75 per cent white lead and 40 to 25 per cent zinc white not only will cover more surface than an equal volume of cheap barn paint, but will look well from two to three times as long. Nowadays the labor of applying the paint is one of the big factors of the cost and this is materially reduced with high grade paint, especially when it comes to repainting a home which has stood too long without recoloring.—I. W. D.

Black Rot Can Be Controlled

I am sending you a small branch of our plum tree. There is a disease in the tree and most people tell us not to use the fruit as there are cancer germs in it. The whole tree is like the twigs I am sending you. Would you advise me to cut the tree down and tell me if the fruit is good to eat? We have heard it will spread to other trees.—F. C. M., New York.

THE twigs you sent have black rot, a rather serious disease of plums and cherries but one which can be controlled without much trouble if the dis-

eased parts are cut out and burned about twice a year.

In case the tree is very badly affected I think it would be wise to cut it down rather than attempt to do anything with it. In case it is cut down or limbs cut out they should be burned in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

You need have no fear of using the plums from the trees as there will be nothing wrong with them. However, the disease will surely kill the trees if nothing is done to control it.

Treating Pullets for Worms

"Do you consider it advisable to treat pullets for worms before putting them in winter quarters?"

A LARGE per cent of commercial flocks are infested to some extent with intestinal worms. Because treatment for worms usually causes a slump in production after the hens have started to lay it is recommended that they be treated before putting them in the house for the winter. Either the iodine treatment or the tobacco treatment can be used.

Papering on Calcimined Walls

"Would like to know how to treat walls that have been calcimined or whitewashed, so the paper will stick and not crack. I tried this last year, scraping off almost all the calcimine, but it cracked badly and a lot of it peeled off. What causes paper to do this?"—B. J. M.

WHEN good work is desired, paper should never be put over white-wash or calcimine of any sort. Sometimes it sticks for a while, but the paste is practically sure to lift off the calcimine, thus causing the paper to peel off. The calcimine should be completely removed by spreading cloths over the floors and woodwork so far as possible, then wetting the surface of a strip about 3 or 4 feet wide across the wall or ceiling with a flat white-washing brush, then scraping with a wide painter's knife, and at the same time scrubbing it thoroughly with a wet sponge, taking care to wash out the sponge frequently. The water will dry out if too large an area is wet down at one time. Unless the surface is thoroughly cleaned, trouble will be experienced with peeling.

Walls Must Be Sized

The walls when dry must be sized, which probably can best be done by one or two thin coats of a glue and molasses size. Soak half a pound of good quality flake glue in cold water until it becomes softened, then lift it out and boil it slowly in a glue pot over a slow fire. When thoroughly softened so it can be stirred without any lumps, pour it into about half a gallon of hot water. To this is then added about a quart of good old fashioned molasses or heavy brown sugar sirup. This should then be thinned with hot water until a thin size is produced. Two thin coats are better than one thick one. The walls when dry are then ready to be papered, using the usual wall paper paste or flour and water.

Avoid Thin Paste

The usual cause of wall paper cracking except over cracks in the plaster is that the paste is too thin and the paper becomes too wet before it is applied. Try using a stiffer paste and putting the strips on more promptly after they are pasted.—I. W. D.

Raising Turkeys in Central New York

(Continued from Page 3)

but Mr. Compton named a New Jersey woman who raised 1,008 out of 1,008 hatched. We hope Mr. Compton can do as well, but the climate is against him. Not all of the losses come at

brooding time, for a bird nearing maturity and apparently healthy one day, may turn up its toes the next morning. I purposely omit a discussion of black-head, because of conflicting opinions as to its cause and control.

We saw no chickens around the farmstead. This seemed strange until Mr. Compton told us that one of the common chicken worms causes a liver trouble fatal to turkeys.

The flock is a mixture of Bronze and Bourbon Red varieties. We were told that the Reds would be the breeders for next year, and after handling a few of these it was easy to see why. The Reds had longer bodies and keels, giving a larger percentage of white breast meat. There is no question of a customer's choice.

In conclusion, I might summarize some of Mr. Compton's details of successful turkey raising.

1. Do not attempt to raise turkeys and fowls on the same ground.

2. Always keep a hopper of limestone grit of suitable size near the feed hoppers. A turkey eats mash and then grit as a duck eats mash and then takes a drink of water.

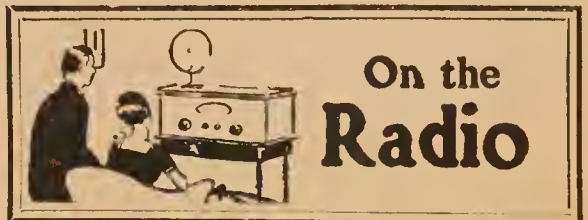
3. Keep the poults from piling up and smothering by frequent tours of the houses.

4. Watch the youngsters, and maintain a brooding temperature most comfortable to them. This is about 95° F. to start, and gradually lowered.

5. Maintain a "hospital" and transfer all ailing birds to it as soon as they are noticed.

6. Produce the type of turkey the consumer will appreciate.

7. Develop your local market; this will usually pay better than shipping to the large terminals.—J. S. PUTNAM.



On the Radio

Aerial Ground Should Extend to Moist Ground

I have a 5 tube storage battery set and an aerial 30 feet high and 75 feet long. I notice that when it is raining I get much better results, especially on distant stations. Can you tell why it is that reception is poorer when the weather is clear?

FROM your location, it seems possible that you do not have city water pipes and that you may be using a ground pipe or other form of ground connection that would be affected by the dryness or dampness of the earth. Try pouring plenty of water over this ground system on a dry day and note whether you get the same improvement in reception. If so, you must either have a better ground or keep your present one damp when you wish to receive. Or, there is a possibility of a poorly soldered joint in your aerial, which dampness may affect so as to improve the contact.

* * *

Radio is Noisy

I have a radio set which worked quite well for some time. But recently it has developed a peculiarity of crackling, as if the music was trying to come through but was continually being choked off. It got worse and worse till finally it does not work at all. Can you suggest where to look for the trouble?

A GREAT many different "break-downs" would act like that. Possibly one of the tubes is worn out or defective. A condenser in the eliminator may have become punctured. You should have a voltmeter and know where to test the set for the various voltages. If your speaker makes no click or sound at all as you insert the plug (with set turned on) the speaker winding may be damaged. Try it on another set.

* * *

There used to be a great many radio sets built with only one variable condenser and having fixed radio frequency transformers for the other radio frequency tubes. Why has this been discontinued—just to sell more variable condensers and coils?

NOT at all! Simply because even on a loop antenna such equipment was not selective enough to operate satisfactorily in the present crowded condition of the atmosphere.

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A SPECIAL Mash of pure, honest, high-grade feeds—for breeding stock. Produces plenty of large fertile eggs with unusually high hatching of sturdy sure-life chicks. Keeps body at par—builds flesh. "They raise more and better chicks. Each year flocks show improvement," writes Geo. E. Dodge, No. Weare, N. H.

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With the A. A

Poultry Farmer



Select Your Next Season's Breeders Now

MOST poultrymen breed for one reason—egg production. Though this is not the only object of breeding, it is most important.

It pays to be very particular in choosing your birds for breeding purposes. Selecting them solely on the basis of highest egg production does not guarantee any definite or permanent improvement in average flock production. Hens that have been forced for egg production seldom make good breeders.

Close Selection Pays

Go deeper than egg production for your choice. Delve into the past history of the hen, its family, or line to which it belongs. Do the same for the male with which she is bred. It's the type of line, not the individual bird, that counts.

The breed must be pure—not crossed with another two or three generations back—or the chicks will show various traits. Both male and female should be perfect as to shape, size and color, and in perfect health. They must also show in themselves the characteristics wanted in their children. Experience proves that the hen of good parentage will hatch stronger and more productive pullets than a high egg producing hen with doubtful ancestry.

Pullets Not Equal to Older Hens

Pullets do not bring the best results. Full grown mothers in the second year are recommended by all experts. The cock may be in the first year, but should be kept if he shows good results.

Be careful about getting new blood, merely for the sake of introducing new blood into your flock. Careful tests show new blood at best adds little to a line which is itself good.

Keep track of matings and results. If a mating brings especially good results, hold on to that group. You can use it several years, or until you get a better combination.

Oyster Shell Make Strong Shells

Your breeders should lay eggs that are true to type, full size and free from all defects. Under no circumstances should you use imperfect eggs.

To be able to turn out perfect eggs, the hen must have all the essential raw materials for their manufacture. Crushed oyster shell is an integral part of these materials. Keep a goodly supply before your breeders at all times for eggs of high hatchability.

A Case of Nasal Roup

Our chickens have a disease in their heads. The head swells. On some of them one eye shuts and on others both eyes. They droop and die and some of them just get so weak they droop around a few days and die. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for them.—G. R. M.

YOUR birds are suffering from nasal roup. There really is little you can do for the birds that are sick. The best means of stopping this disease is by prevention. Birds should be kept in houses where they will be free from drafts, where they will be dry and comfortable. Dust from floor litter is also one of the chief causes in this



"Boy, you certainly must have seen a lot of service to get all them stripes."—LIFE.

trouble. Exposure is another source, especially at this time of year. The birds have been accustomed to some very hot weather and now when the nights begin to get cold they feel the change and come down with colds.

If I were you I should remove all the affected birds and watch my flock carefully. Some of the sick birds may recover. In the house where the remainder of the flock is, clean it thoroughly, painting or sprinkling the floors and roosts with kerosene oil. Keep the water fountains clean and check up on the drafts, coldness and general exposure to your birds. This will stop the trouble.—L. H. Hiscock.

Best Time to Market Capons

I have about 100 Barred Rock capons which will average around six or seven pounds now. Would it be wiser for me to sell them for Christmas market or would it be better to hold them until February. We have not started to fatten them yet. Would you also give me the names of a few good reliable market dealers in New York City which I could write and ask the prices of the same.

I wrote you a short time ago about these capons and I received bulletins from the State College for which I thank you. These bulletins did not give any information on feeding of capons although I got a good lot of advice for my pullets. Could you tell me if these capons should have a lot of room or not. Some people say yes and some no. Since we separated them from pullets we put them in a colony house 12x12 and good height and good ventilation. Do you think it is too small.—M. M., New York.

IF I were in your place I should not sell the birds at this time. Six and seven pounders is a light weight for a capon and the market now is especially for turkey. The capon market comes later, along in February and lasts well up to Easter.

I feel sure if you will take these birds and put them in quarters where they will have more room, at least three or four square feet to a bird and where you can keep them exercising, they will develop to much larger size. A capon is a slow growing bird, if you can develop a big rangy bird, when before you sell them, you will have no trouble in fattening them up. At this time give them plenty of grain and keep them working for it. For a mash, I would put them on a growing mixture such as you would use on any growing stock. Allow yourself about three weeks to fatten them off for the market.—L. H. HISCOCK.

Managing Lights During the Molt

Will you please send me some information on the use of lights on hens during the molt. Also do you feed them the same when using lights as when you do not.—L. R. B., New York.

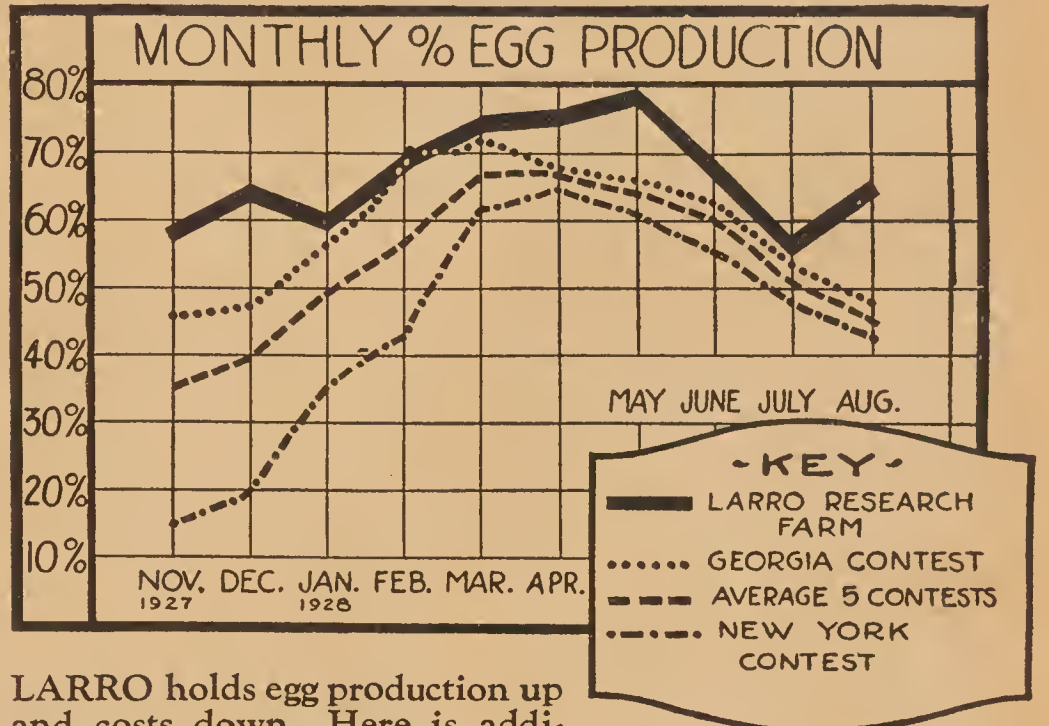
THE usual plan is to omit the lights on old hens some time in the fall in order that they may molt and have a vacation. If lights are left on them the good producers will continue to lay until winter and will then molt during the cold weather which is not very desirable as it will react unfavorably on production during the coming season.

The common practice with old hens is to put lights on them early in the fall and run them until late in October and then discontinue in order to give the hens a rest.

We see no reason, however, why hens which start molting early in the fall in spite of the lights would be harmed in any way by leaving them in the flock under lights.

There is no reason for any radical change in the feeding practice during the molting period. The protein which ordinarily goes for egg production can then be used for growing new feathers.

Astounding Proof of Larro Superiority



LARRO holds egg production up and costs down. Here is additional proof. Results from a flock of LARRO-fed pullets on the Larro Research Farm matched against results from egg-laying contest flocks in New York, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan showed the LARRO-fed flock way ahead. The chart gives a graphic picture. Georgia came second.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT. The profit per LARRO-fed bird was 56-6/10 cents more than the total egg value per bird in the New York State flock. To equal this profit New York would have required free feed and a donation of \$17.48 a ton. Georgia needed feed at \$41.64 a ton (\$26.44 a ton less than LARRO). The average of all five contests showed a need for feed at \$21.34 a ton to equal LARRO-fed bird profits.

The chart shows LARRO-fed birds maintaining high egg production over a longer period, making a better seasonal average.

LARRO GETS THE DESIRED RESULTS. No matter whether LARRO costs more or less at the start than other feeds, it gets the desired results — figured in dollars and cents LARRO-fed hens lay more eggs and show the big profits.



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The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come-By John Fox, Jr.

MELISSA stood in the doorway after they had waved good-bye from the head of the river—the smile gone and her face in a sudden dark eclipse. The wise old mother went in-doors. Once the girl started through the yard as though she would rush after them and stopped at the gate, clinching it hard with both hands. As suddenly she became quiet. She went in-doors to her work and worked quietly and without a word. Thus she did all day while her mind and her heart ached. When she went after the cows before sunset she stopped at the barn where Beelzebub had been tied. She lifted her eyes to the hay-loft where she and Chad had hunted for hens' eggs and played hide-and-seek. She passed through the orchard where they had worked and played so many happy hours, and on to the back pasture where the Dillon sheep had been killed and she had kept the Sheriff from shooting Jack. And she saw and noted everything with a piteous pain and dry eyes. But she gave no sign that night, and not until she was in bed did she with covered head give way. Then the bed shook with her smothered sobs. This is the sad way with women. After the way of men, Chad proudly marched the old Wilderness Road that led to a big, bright, beautiful world where one had but to do and dare to reach the stars. The men who had trod that road had made that big world beyond and their life Chad himself had lived so far. Only, where they had lived he had been born—in a log-cabin. Their weapons—the axe and the rifle—had been his. He had had the same fight with Nature as they. He knew as well as they what life in the woods in "a half-faced camp" was. Their rude sports and pastimes, their log-rollings, house-raising, quilting parties, corn-huskings, feats of strength, had been his. He had the same lynx eyes, cool courage, swiftness of foot, readiness of resource that had been trained into them. His heart was as stout and his life as simple and pure. He was taking their path and, in the far West, beyond the Bluegrass world where he was going, he could, if he pleased, take up the same life at the precise point where they had left off. At sunset, Chad and the school-master stood on the summit of the Cumberland foothills and looked over the rolling land with little less of a thrill, doubtless, than the first hunters felt when the land before them was as much a wilderness as the wilds through which they had made their way. Below them a farmhouse shrank half out of sight into a little hollow, and toward it they went down.

The outside world had moved swiftly during the two years that they had been buried in the hills as they learned at the farm-house that night. Already the national storm was threatening, the air was electrically charged with alarms, and already here and there the lightning had flashed. The underground railway was busy with black freight, and John Brown, fanatic, was boldly lifting his shaggy head. Old Brutus Dean was even publishing an abolitionist paper at Lexington, the aristocratic heart of the State. He was making abolition speeches throughout the Bluegrass with a dagger thrust in the table before him—shaking his black mane and roaring defiance like a lion. The news thrilled Chad unaccountably, as did the shadow of any danger, but it threw the school-master into gloom. There was more. A dark little man by the name of Douglas and a sinewy giant by the name of Lincoln were thrilling the West. Phillips and Garrison were thundering in Massachusetts, and

fiery tongues in the South were flashing back scornful challenges and threats that would imperil a nation. An invisible air-line shot suddenly between the North and the South, destined to drop some day and lie a dead-line on the earth, and on each side of it two hordes of brothers, who thought themselves two hostile peoples, were shrinking away from each other with the half-conscious purpose of making ready for a charge. In no other State in the Union was the fratricidal character of the coming war to be so marked as in Kentucky, in no other State was the national drama to be so fully played to the bitter end.

That night even, Brutus Dean was going to speak nearby, and Chad and Caleb Hazel went to hear him. The

So, one Sunday morning Chad led Jack out of the town for several miles, and at the top of a high hill pointed toward the mountains and sternly told him to go home. And Jack, understanding that the boy was in earnest, trotted sadly away with a placard around his neck:

I own this dog. His name is Jack. He is on his way to Kingdom Come. Please feed him. Uncle Joel Turner will shoot any man who steals him. CHAD.

It was no little consolation to Chad to think that the faithful sheep-dog would in no small measure repay the Turners for all they had done for him. But Jack was the closest link that bound him to the mountains, and drop-

The Story Thus Far

CHAD leaves "Lonesome" with his dog, "Jack." His foster parents are both dead from the plague and plans have been laid to bind Chad out to a hard fisted neighbor. After the funeral, Chad collects a rifle, some powder, and shot and a haversack and with "Jack" by his side, starts out for unknown parts. He meets the sons of Joel Turner from over the mountain who take him home. Chad's cleverness at school gains the admiration of Caleb Hazel, the schoolmaster. They become close friends. Hazel tells Chad of the "Bluegrass Country" beyond the hills. Logging operations take Chad to a distant city where he gets lost and starts home on foot. He is picked up by Major Calvin Buford. It appears that Chad is also a Buford and is believed to be a kinsman of his new found friend, who takes him to his home in Lexington in the heart of the "Bluegrass." Chad accepts the Major's offer of a home and an education. He suffers humiliation at the hands of the neighbor's children and returns to Kingdom Come, but after much urging again returns to school, accompanied by Caleb Hazel.

fierce abolitionist first placed a Bible before him.

"This is for those who believe in religion," he said; then a copy of the Constitution: "this for those who believe in the laws and in freedom of speech. And this," he thundered driving a dagger into the table and leaving it to quiver there, "is for the rest!" Then he went on and no man dared to interrupt.

And only next day came the rush of wind that heralds the storm. Just outside of Lexington Chad and the school-master left the mare and colt at a farm-house and with Jack went into town on foot. It was Saturday afternoon, the town was full of people, and an excited crowd was pressing along Main Street toward Cheapside. The man and the boy followed eagerly. Cheapside was thronged—thickest around a frame building that bore a newspaper sign on which was the name of Brutus Dean. A man dashed from a hardware store with an axe, followed by several others with heavy hammers in their hands. One swing of the axe, the door was crashed open and the crowd went in like wolves. Shattered windows, sashes and all, flew out into the street, followed by showers of type, chair-legs, table-tops, and then, piece by piece, the battered cogs, wheels, and forms of a printing-press. The crowd made little noise. In fifteen minutes the house was a shell with gaping windows, surrounded with a pile of chaotic rubbish, and the men who had done the work quietly disappeared. Chad looked at the school-master for the first time—neither of them had uttered a word. The school-master's face was white with anger, his hands were clinched, and his eyes were so fierce and burning that the boy was frightened.

XV

TO COLLEGE IN THE BLUEGRASS

AS the school-master had foretold, there was no room at college for Jack. Several times Major Buford took the dog home with him, but Jack would not stay. The next morning the dog would turn up at the door of the dormitory where Chad and the school-master slept, and as a last resort the boy had to send Jack home.

ping out of sight behind the crest of the hill, Chad crept to the top again and watched Jack until he trotted out of sight, and the link was broken. Then Chad went slowly and sorrowfully back to his room.

It was the smallest room in the dormitory that the school-master had chosen for himself and Chad, and in it were one closet, one table, one lamp, two chairs and one bed—no more. There were two windows in the little room—one almost swept by the branches of a locust-tree and overlooking the brown-gray sloping campus and the roofs and church-steeple of the town—the other opening to the east on a sweep of field and woodland over which the sun rose with a daily message from the unseen mountains far beyond and toward which Chad had sent Jack trotting home. It was a proud day for Chad when Caleb Hazel took him to "matriculate"—leading him from one to another of the professors, who awed the lad with their preternatural dignity, but it was a sad blow when he was told that in everything but mathematics he must go to the preparatory department until the second session of the term—the "kitchen," as it was called by the students. He bore it bravely, though, and the school-master took him down the shady streets to the busy thoroughfare, where the official book-store was, and where Chad, with pure ecstasy, caught his first new books under one arm and trudged back, bending his head now and then to catch the delicious smell of the fresh leaves and print. It was while he was standing with his treasures under the big elm at the turnstile, looking across the campus at the sundown, that two boys came down the gravel path. He knew them both at once as Dan and Harry Dean. Both looked at him curiously, as he thought, but he saw that neither knew him and no one spoke. The sound of wheels came up the street behind him just then, and a carriage halted at the turnstile to take them in. Turning, Chad saw a slender girl with dark hair and eyes and heard her call brightly to the boys. He almost caught his breath at the sound of her voice, but he kept sturdily on his way, and the

girl's laugh rang in his ears as it rang the first time he heard it, was ringing when he reached his room, ringing when he went to bed that night, and lay sleepless, looking through his window at the quiet stars.

For some time, indeed, no one recognized him, and Chad was glad. Once he met Richard Hunt riding with Margaret, and the piercing dark eyes that the boy remembered so well turned again to look at him. Chad colored and bravely met them with his own, but there was no recognition. And he saw John Morgan—Captain John Morgan—at the head of the "Lexington Rifles," which he had just formed from the best blood of the town as though in long preparation for that coming war—saw him and Richard Hunt, as lieutenant, drilling them in the campus, and the sight thrilled him as nothing else, except Margaret, had ever done. Many times he met the Dean brothers on the playground and in the streets, but there was no sign that he was known until he was called to the blackboard one day in geometry, the only course in which he had not been sent to the "kitchen." Then Chad saw Harry turn quickly when the professor called his name. Confused though he was for a moment, he gave his demonstration in his quaint speech with perfect clearness and without interruption from the professor, who gave the boy a keen look as he said, quietly.

"Very good, sir!" And Harry could see his fingers tracing in his class-book the figures that mean a perfect recitation.

"How are you, Chad?" he said in the hallway afterward.

"Howdy!" said Chad, shaking the proffered hand.

"I didn't know you—you've grown so tall. Didn't you know me?"

"Yes."

"Then why didn't you speak to me?"

"'Cause you didn't know me."

Harry laughed. "Well, that isn't fair. See you again."

"All right," said Chad.

That very afternoon Chad met Dan in a football game—an old-fashioned game, in which there were twenty or thirty howling lads on each side and nobody touched the ball except with his foot—met him so violently that, clasped in each other's arms, they tumbled to the ground.

"Leggo!" said Dan.

"S'pose you leggo!" said Chad.

As Dan started after the ball he turned to look at Chad and after the game he went up to him.

"Why, aren't you the boy who was out at Major Buford's once?"

"Yes." Dan thrust out his hand and began to laugh. So did Chad, and each knew that the other was thinking of the tournament.

"In college?"

"Math'matics," said Chad. "I'm in the kitchen fer the rest."

"Oh!" said Dan. "Where you living?"

Chad pointed to the dormitory, and again Dan said "Oh!" in a way that made Chad flush, but added, quickly:

"You better play on our side to-morrow."

Chad looked at his clothes—football seemed pretty hard on clothes—"I don't know," he said—"mebbe."

It was plain that neither of the boys was holding anything against Chad, but neither had asked the mountain lad to come to see him—an omission that was almost unforgivable according to Chad's social ethics. So Chad proudly went into his shell again, and while the three boys met often, no intimacy developed. Often he saw them with Margaret, on the street, in a carriage or walking with a laughing crowd of

(Continued on Page 20)

A Game for Christmas Day

It Will Help to Tide Over This Day of Suppressed Excitement

IT had always seemed sacrilegious to think of having a tree brought into the house before Christmas Eve. Santa Claus always brought ours after the children were "all safely tucked in their little beds while visions of sugar plums danced through their heads" and laden with decorations and gifts, it was a complete surprise on Christmas morning. Nice for the children but hard on Santa, being kept up so late.

This Christmas we broke the custom and tried a new one that was so much more fun and so much less work. The morning of Christmas Eve, when everyone was restless with feverish excitement, and wondering what he could do to fill the time until dark, the older boy said, "This is the worst time of all. I wish I could do something to start things. I'm getting tired of waiting!"

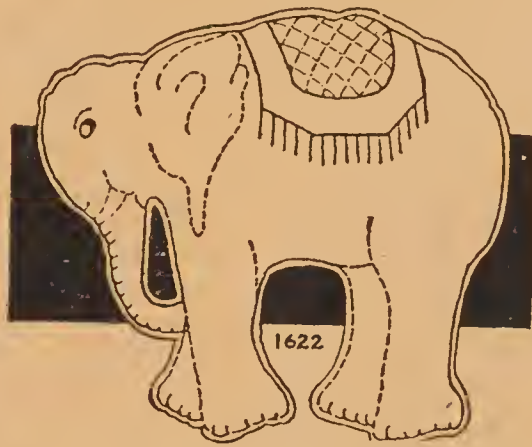
This gave me an idea so I said, "Why wouldn't it be a good plan if you'd take Judith and Lucile and go out looking for the Christmas tree? Maybe Santa Claus has left it here in the yard some place, thinking you'd find it and bring it in for him." Big boy jumped at the suggestion. You see he keeps the Santa Claus spirit. He grabbed his sweater and cap and called his two younger sisters: "Come on, kids, let's hunt all over the place, maybe Santa Claus has left us a tree and we can help him by bringing it in."

They were delighted and after bund-

ling up, started out on their treasure hunt. They explored the cellar, the porches and ran all around the yard in the snow. Finally Judith called out, "The garage! Maybe he's left it in the garage!" The next thing I heard was wild shouts and cries. On going to the door, I saw them dragging out the big pine tree that Santa had hid in the garage, some days before.

Nothing ever exceeded the delight they had in bringing in the tree. Big boy got the box of tools. With the help of the two little girls, he very cleverly mounted the tree and made it secure.

Cunning Quilted Pillow



THIS cunning little quilted pillow is quickly and easily made and would make an ideal gift for any friend. It is about 14 by 22 inches in size when finished and may be obtained in colors, green, maize, blue, lavender and coral. Stamped on fast color Venetian, the pillow (top and back) is 35 cents each. If you desire the wadding lining, the pillow is 70 cents each. The same pattern in same colors on silk rayon with wadding is \$1.40 each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

They hung on all the decorations they had and brought their own packages carefully wrapped. They spent the entire day fixing their tree.

It took only a short time after they were sound asleep at night for Santa Claus to add the new decorations, candles and other gifts that completed the surprise for Christmas morning. It was much happier for the children to do their part and much easier for Santa because they did.—LUCILE WARD.

Aunt Janet's Corner

MERRY Christmas and Happy New Year to all the readers of the Corner! May it be a season of happiness among "homely" folk and contentment with simple blessings. The true spirit of Christmas takes no note of material wealth but permeates and glorifies the most modest of homes and most humble of people.

To give without thought of getting anything in return, to make happy some shut-in or lonely person, to enjoy the companionship of one's own loved ones, to glorify childhood, and to extend the feeling of fellowship even to one's enemy—that is the true Christmas spirit. "The gift without the giver is bare"; anything which has overtaxed the giver financially or physically and therefore caused it to be given half regretfully or begrudgingly loses the charm of giving. On the other hand, as with Scrooge in Dickens' carol, Christmas brought him nothing but bitterness until he loosened up and gave some of his miserly hoard to those less fortunate than himself. Truly, it is more blessed to give than to receive; furthermore, some of the commonest virtues of neighborliness and kindness and thoughtfulness for others best in-

dicating the real spirit of the season.—AUNT JANET.

Sow Good Thoughts

THE following advice to librarians (from New York Libraries) about what books *not* to get for children to read is just as good for parents to know as for librarians.

For Little Children Guard Against

Buffoonery in picture books.

Inanity and sameness, as in "dressed-up" animal stories.

Books written with poor English construction and slang.

Books in heavy bindings, or of too large size or of too poor paper.

Books containing pictures or reading matter depicting murder, violence or fires.

Books where children do wrong without being punished.

Books of slushy sentimentality.

For Older Children Do Not Include

Books written in poor English.

Books untrue to life.

Books giving incorrect information,

The Chic Blouse Mode



Blouse pattern 2631 would make a chic addition to the smart woman's wardrobe. Transparent velvet, metal cloth, novelty printed silk or other colorful fabric is most charming for the design to be worn with velvet or satin crepe skirt. The blouse pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36 inch size requires 1 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

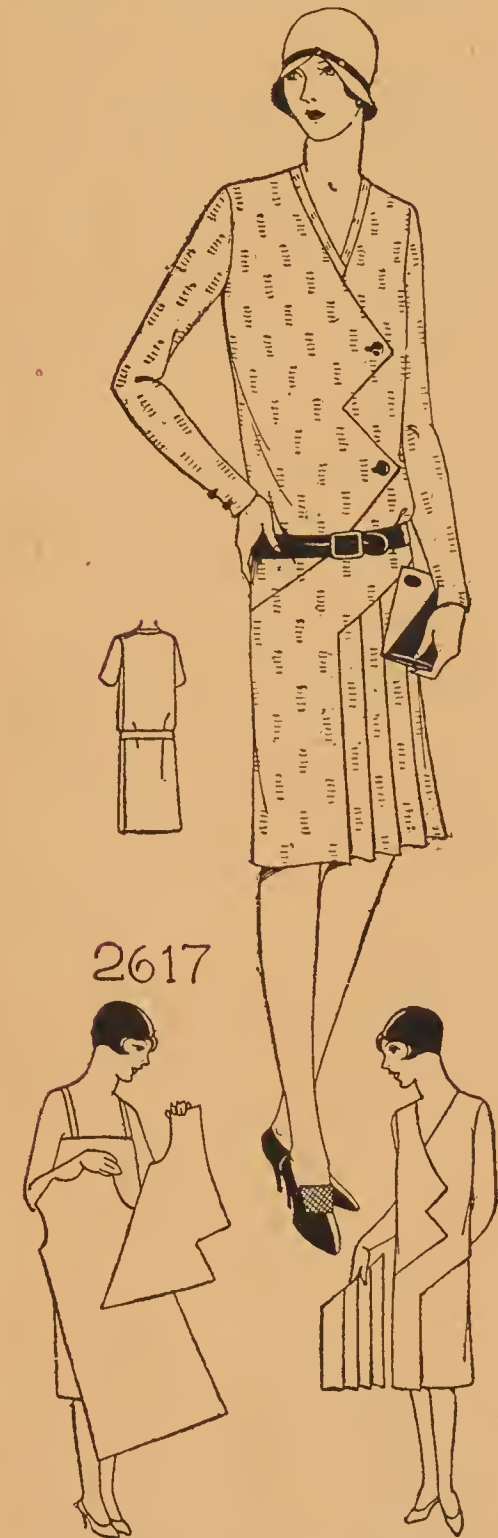
especially in geography, history, science and invention.

Books in long series.

Books containing murder, cruelty, scenes of violence and low ideals.

Books having themes as follows: child a problem, child retriever of family fortunes; child a matchmaker; child runaways; boy runaways; getting rich quick; childish love affairs; weeping, sentimental girls; the morbid, the melodramatic; over-emphasis on riches; children that are "flip and smarty"; emphasis of class feeling; whatever you would not wish your child to be or do.

Shows Modernistic Lines



PATTERN 2617 with its seaming showing the modernistic influence in art will appeal to the woman looking for the smart and unusual in dress design. It is good for both full and slender figures and is particularly good for the tweeds, kashas, wool crepes and crepe satins. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

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The Fun of Picture Companions

The Work of Artists Lives to Give Us Permanent Enjoyment

THERE'S great joy in Art!—real fun in the companionship of good pictures. And as it is with all beloved companions, so with pictures—we want them about us, as part of our everyday lives, all the time.

This association with pictures and the enjoyment of them is the beginning of the new way to study art. This is nothing more nor less than taking an interest in pictures—actually becoming familiar with them, knowing how to look at them, and getting all

ty of interlacing lines, or contrasted masses.

A large picture should be hung on a wall-space large enough so the picture does not seem crowded. Small pictures should be placed in proportionately smaller spaces and should be hung low, so as to be plainly seen. They should be hung flat against the wall, not tipped forward, and should be suspended by two parallel cords from the picture moulding.

Pictures help to make the home inviting and colorful. In the living room there should be a good picture in the principal wall space, probably a landscape, flowerpiece, ship picture, or an interesting home scene. Other pictures in this room should harmonize with the central one. Colorful and gay prints are appropriate for the dining room—and of course there should be a cheerful picture or two, nicely framed, in the kitchen, to add a sauce of gaiety to the culinary tasks.

Pictures that are put in the children's rooms are important—for who is there who doesn't remember childhood shudders of horror over certain gruesome pictures carelessly allowed to leave their vivid impression on the sensitive little minds. There are, today, thanks to perfection in methods of color printing, excellent reproductions of the beautiful paintings of all time, so that all may own and

enjoy the best pictures. Framing, too, is an art which in the hands of an expert does much to add to the effect of the picture.

For those who are interested in learning more about pictures, how to select and place them, and kindred subjects, the American Art Bureau, 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, has material which will be sent on request. This includes study material for women's clubs and other groups.

Pies by the Wholesale

OF one thing the American public is sure and that is—it wants pie! And pie it gets too if New York is its home. A visit to one of the city's largest pie baking establishments was an eye-opener as to just how much pie hungry city folks do eat every day. The particular factory visited was the main one of the New York Pie Baking Company which has branches in Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia.

Just at this particular time the Newark branch was not baking and the head factory was grinding out pies for it at the rate of 6,000 pies a day. Add to this 15,000 pies which they must make daily for the New York City trade and you have an idea how busy a pie factory can be.

True to American tradition, apple pie is the favorite. One hundred barrels of apples each day are peeled, cored and sliced by machinery for the purpose of furnishing the filling America likes best. Certain parts of the machinery for this operation have been designed by the company's engineers. Eight or ten coring and cutting machines are set in pairs with a broad belt moving between. As the machines "manned" by women, peel, core and cut the apples, the refuse falls to one side, the sliced portions fall on the belt and are carried onward to a vat of washing water. Extra women are stationed at the belt to pick off any cores, bad parts or objectionable material. From the washing vat the cut apples go in half bushel baskets to the man who proportions the filling for pies. The mixtures for their German apple pie consists of apples, raisins, a light seasoning of cinnamon, syrup

and apple sauce (made from cores which have been cooked and strained). The top crust has a sugar frosting. These are mixed in large containers holding about two bushels. For plain apple pie the raisins are omitted from the filling and the frosting from the top. Baldwin apples are preferred for filling: failing these, Hubbardson, Greenings and Wealthys are used. Many of these apples are obtained near Germantown, N. Y., and Athens, N. Y. The apples are stored in warehouses upstate and are shipped down as needed.

No Dried Fruits Used

No dried fruits are used: only in case of a breakdown of machinery do they resort to canned apples. Canned pineapple is used since it has been found from experience that the public prefers the flavor of canned pineapple in pie. All berry pies are made in season from fresh berries. The one exception to this rule is that pie from canned blueberries finds a steady demand throughout the year.

Fresh fruits, peaches, berries, etc., are obtained through the regular market in New York from whatever source happens to be providing them at the time, Georgia, New Jersey, New England or elsewhere. Canned peaches are used when fresh peaches fail. Canned pumpkin and fresh squash are combined for their pumpkin pies. Fresh lemons are used for lemon pies, whether just plain or meringue. Shredded cocoanut goes into the cocoanut pies. All this business of fillings takes up an entire floor of the establishment.

On the floor above was a horde of bakers and their assistants making crust, rolling, filling and baking the pies in a huge oven heated by gas. Piles of dough were on long tables. At one end of the table was the machine for making bottom crusts. The bakers were rolling top crusts by hand and adjusting them over the heaped-up filling in the tins. To make these crusts sixty 140 pound bags of flour and eight 350 pound tierces of fat are used each day. Twelve 350 pound barrels of sugar help to swell the list of daily needs for the filling.

Just at the moment when I looked into the baking department the cocoanut pies were being "assembled". Lower crusts were put into tins; they went on a moving belt to the crimping machine. With a mere twist of the wrist the machine clamped down on that dough-covered tin and out came a perfectly crimped pie-shell. Then came another trip on the moving belt to the oven. Here a man with more twists of the wrist sprinkled cocoanut into the shells. Then they roared on a broader belt onto the oven floor which looked to be ten or twelve feet wide. The oven had side doors opposite each other. There stood boys with a hose filling the pie shells with the necessary

milk. This was the final stroke. If I ever had doubted that men could get cooking processes down to the quickest and easiest possible method, I was convinced then.

How They Are Delivered

The entire first floor is devoted to the business of delivery. Covered trucks back up there and take away their cargoes of pies to various eating places in the city. While seated in the office waiting for my guide to come, orders were being telephoned every minute. The girl at the 'phone was as busy as the traditional cranberry merchant on Thanksgiving Eve. Her acknowledgement of each call "N. Y. Pie" seemed very fitting. "Yes, 1 apple, 1 peach, 1 cocoanut"; "1 pineapple, 1 cocoanut, 1 plain lemon"; "1 lemon meringue, 1 peach, 1 apple"—and so the orders came.

Twenty-one thousand pies at six or more wedges apiece—figure for yourself how many people ate pie that Monday. The pies had to be made Sunday in order to be ready for the trade next day.—G. W. H.

Holiday Candies

Hawaiian Delight

Soak five tablespoons of gelatin in one-half cup of cold water for ten minutes. Mix one-third cup orange juice, two tablespoons lemon juice and one teaspoon grated orange rind and let it stand while preparing the other ingredients. Bring two cups of sugar and one-half cup hot water to boiling, add the gelatin and boil for twenty minutes. Remove from the heat and add the fruit juice and rind. Strain half the gelatin into a pan which has first been wet in cold water; place the pan in another pan of cold water. When it is set, add one-half cup diced candied pineapple to the remainder of the gelatin which will now be beginning to set. Pour this part over the first half. When firm, turn it out on a board dredged with sifted powdered sugar. This will make a two layer paste which will be novel as well as delicious.

Paradise Candy

Cook one and one-half cups granulated sugar, one-fourth cup milk and one cup crushed pineapple until a fairly hard ball forms when a little is dropped in cold water. Remove from fire, add one tablespoon butter and beat until creamy. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla and one-half cup of dry shredded cocoanut. Pour into a buttered pan and cut into squares.

Cocoanut Clusters

Melt one and one-half cups of granulated sugar in a skillet, stirring constantly. When melted, add one tablespoon butter. Then pour immediately over contents of one can of moist cocoanut which has been spread out evenly in a buttered pan.



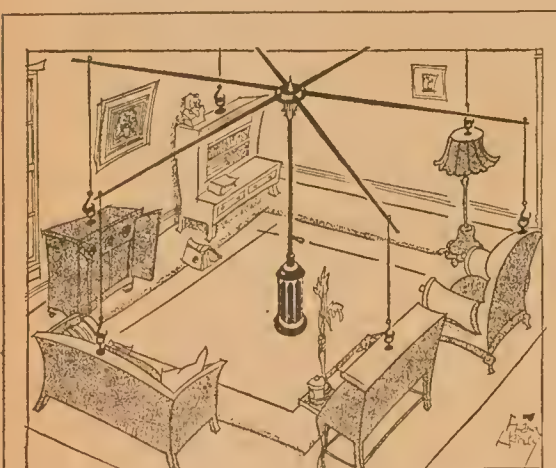
—Courtesy of American Art Bureau
A picture above the mantelpiece makes the whole room more interesting. Imagine the dullness of this charming scene without the picture!

the enjoyment possible out of them. Certainly pictures, which are the work of artists, are the jewels of the home. They belong among the necessary furnishings of an artistic room. For nothing is more dull and stupid than walls that are bare and unadorned.

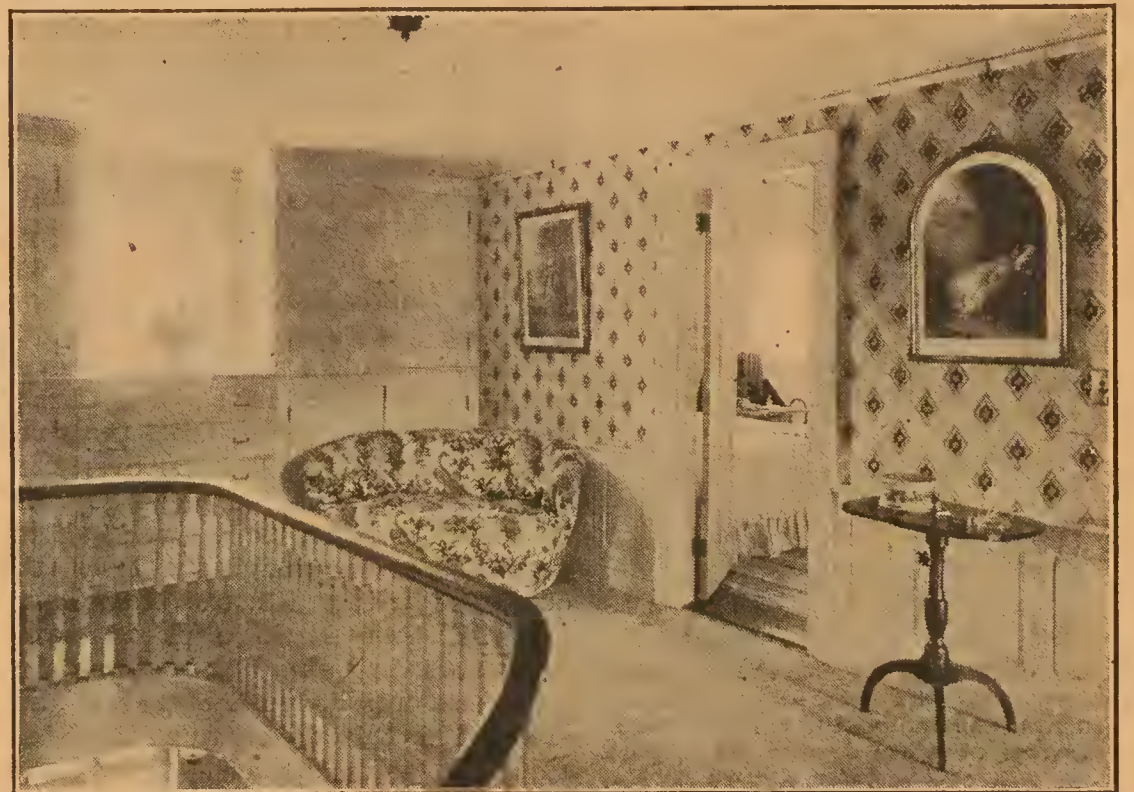
Those who have given any attention to the matter of furnishing their homes artistically have found out that well-chosen framed pictures, properly placed on the walls, add a very important element to the interest and cheerfulness of the room.

In selecting furnishings of good quality, the homemaker considers first of all comfort and usefulness, then good simple design, and finally harmony of colors in upholstery, rugs, and hangings. Then comes the very important choice of those decorations which will bring to the home the individual touches of interest and charm which all real homemakers long to achieve.

In looking at a picture, one should ask oneself what the artist is trying to tell us. His first object is to depict beauty, as he sees it, and it is our duty to give him at least the benefit of our attention until we find out if we agree with his message and like it. Perhaps his message is one of lovely color only, without much attention to the outlines of objects; perhaps he is trying to show a certain mood of Nature, or to make a portrait of an interesting person; or to show the beau-



Revolving furniture mover for the housewife who is always rearranging the sitting-room.



—Courtesy of American Art Bureau

Figured wallpaper need not take the place of pictures on the walls. In fact they are often used very effectively together, as seen in this cheery upper hallway.

To Prepare Christmas Duck or Goose

Thorough Cooking Is Important if Best Flavor Is Developed

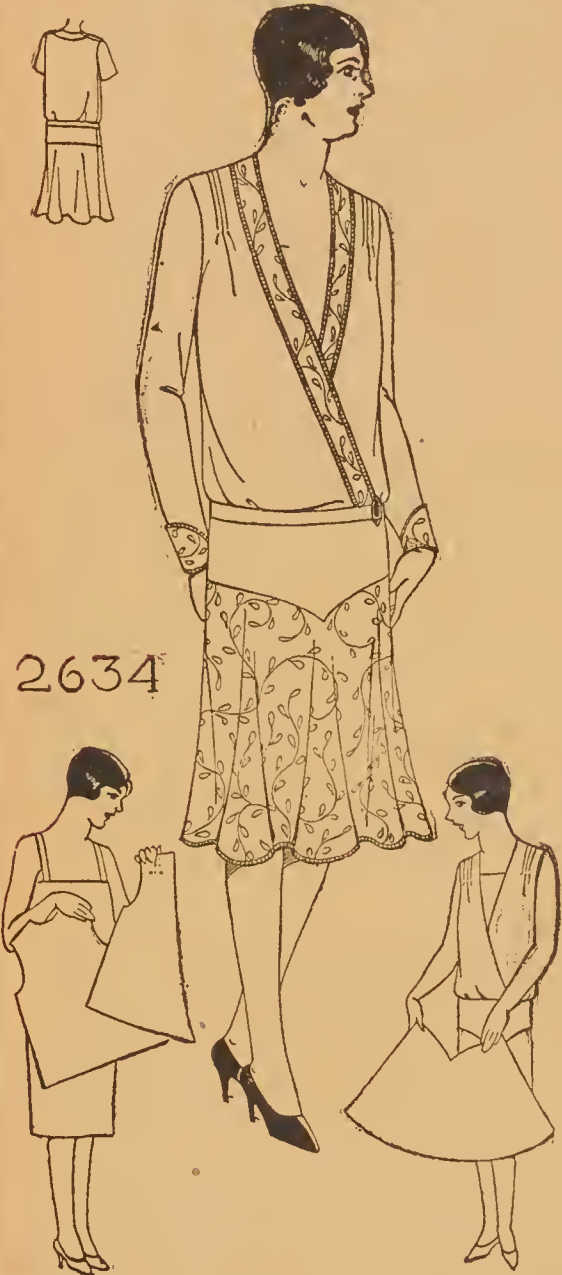
REMOVE the internal organs saving the heart, liver and gizzard, singe the duck carefully, then scrub all over with hot soapy water, using a small brush, rinse in several cold waters, let soak an hour in cold water to cover to which has been added a half teaspoonful of soda. Then rinse in cold fresh water, fill with good poultry stuffing, sew up the opening, rub all over with salt, sprinkle with pepper, dredge well with flour, the wings twisted back, the legs tied securely to the body, the neck turned back inside the skin. Place in a roaster and lay across the top several strips of bacon, pour a cup of hot water in with the duck, set in a hot oven and baste and roast until well browned, then reduce the heat and let finish slowly until done. When well done place on a platter with celery leaves surrounded with sausages—or decorate

young, we find: take baskets or boxes of a size to hold an apple or orange (apple is easiest to handle at a "picnic"), some figs or dates, a sandwich and some oatmeal—or other cereal—cookies or macaroons and have a picnic for all "on Christmas day in the morning." This, with a cup of warm milk apiece will fortify the stomach against later onslaughts of "richness"; will "stand by" till dinner time, may prevent digestive upsets and saves dishwashing on that busiest of all mornings.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Contest for Girls' Party

PROVIDE modelling clay (such as can be bought at the ten cent store) also a bag of animal crackers. Let the guests each take a cracker from the bag, and then proceed to model an enlarged figure of it, from the clay. A box of animal crackers should reward the "artist" whose skill is judged the best.—E. D. Y.

Dignified Charm



PATTERN 2634 with its interesting combination of figured and plain materials and its fortunately slenderizing lines is good for the full figure. The pointed front gives a decidedly youthful effect. The whole pattern is easily made, yet has the season's best style features. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. The 36-inch size requires 2 yards of 40-inch plain and 1½ yards of 40-inch figured material and 6¾ yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

with cranberries cooked in a thick syrup, almost candy. Make the gravy, pouring off all but a half cupful of fat, add equal quantity of flour, stir until brown, pour in gradually boiling water to make of the right consistency. Stew giblets until done, chop and add to the gravy.—E. D., Tenn.

Keep this recipe handy as it is a good standard way for roasting either duck or goose.

Christmas Breakfast

CHILDREN and even grown-ups find it hard to eat a hearty breakfast Christmas morning, yet the habit of filling up, first thing, on candy, nuts and such goodies is very bad in its after-effects.

Here is a successful plan for old and

committee and a safe place to store the decorations will make them profitable for years.—HILDA RICHMOND.

How to Color Lights

TO color clear electric lights for party or holiday celebrations or for Christmas tree decorations, take white shellac and thin it with denatured alcohol and add red, green or blue Easter egg dyes, or any other desired color. Use no water to first dissolve the dye, but add it direct. Then dip or coat the lights in or with this solution and

Christmas Time

ROBERTA SYMMES

*Christmas is a merry time
Spread-good-cheer-and-share-y time
Greens-and-holly-berry-time
Joy and peace and mirth-!
Falling-snowflake-fairy-time
Raise-the-heart-in-prayer-y time
Christmas is the very time
For goodwill on earth!*

let dry. If after use it is desired to remove the color, it can be taken off with denatured alcohol.—ED. HENRY.

Do You Know That—

Those who make chrysanthemum wool flowers will be pleased with the effect if, after the flowers are finished, they would treat them to a steam bath of a few minutes. Ordinary steam from the tea kettle is ideal. This will make the wool fluffy and give the appearance of a finer texture than could otherwise be obtained.—P. M. W., New York.

* * *

When the button holes in garments wear out, stitch a piece of new cloth over the old buttonhole, and use a firm thread to work a new one.—M. F. M., Ark.

* * *

Delicious sandwiches for the afternoon tea are made of raisins and nuts chopped together, very fine, moistened with a little whipped cream and salted to suit taste.—M. F. M., Ark.



These attractive pillows, 6121, 1622, 1625 and 1626, may be used either in living room or bedroom, being both useful and ornamental. They are ideal busy-work for long winter evenings when one wishes to relax and visit with family or friends. The pillows when finished are about 14 by 22 inches in size. The material is either fast-colored Venetian or silk rayon in colors, green, maize, blue, lavender and coral. Prices are as follows: Venetian top and back without wadding 35 cents, with wadding 75 cents each; rayon top and back with wadding \$1.40. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



—that this Christmas may be the most joyful and happy one you have ever known is the sincere wish of every one of your "Farm Service" Hardware Store Men.



The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued from Page 16)

boys and girls; on the porticos of old houses or in the yards; and, one night, Chad saw, through the wide-open door of a certain old house on the corner of Mill and Market Streets, a party going on; and Margaret, all in white, dancing, and he stood in the shade of the trees opposite with new pangs shooting through him and went back to his room in desolate loneliness, but with a new grip on his resolution that his own day should yet come.

Steadily the boy worked, forging his way slowly but surely toward the head of his class in the "kitchen," and the school-master helped him unwearingly. And it was a great help—mental and spiritual—to be near the stern Puritan, who loved the boy as a brother and was ever ready to guide him with counsel and aid him with his studies. In time the Major went to the president to ask him about Chad, and that august dignitary spoke of the lad in a way that made the Major, on his way through the campus, swish through the grass with his cane in great satisfaction. He always spoke of the boy now as his adopted son and, whenever it was possible, he came in to take Chad out home to spend Sunday with him; but, being a wise man and loving Chad's independence, he let the boy have his own way. He had bought the filly—and would hold her, he said, until Chad could buy her back, and he would keep the old nag as a brood-mare and would divide profits with Chad—to all of which the boy agreed. The question of the lad's birth was ignored between them, and the Major rarely spoke to Chad of the Deans, who were living in town during the winter, nor questioned him about Dan or Harry or Margaret. But Chad had found out where the little girl went to church, and every Sunday, despite Caleb Hazel's protest, he would slip into the Episcopal church, with a queer feeling—little Calvinist of the hills that he was—that it was not quite right for him even to enter that church; and he would watch the little girl come in with her family and, after the queer way of these "furriners," kneel first in prayer. And there, with soul uplifted by the dim rich light and the peal of the organ, he would sit watching her; rising when she rose, watching the light from the windows on her shining hair and sweet-spirited face, watching her reverent little head bend in obeisance to the name of the Master, though he kept his own held straight, for no Popery like that was for him. Always, however, he would slip out before the service was quite over and never wait even to see her come out of church. He was too proud for that and, anyhow it made him lonely to see the people greeting one another and chatting and going off home together when there was not a soul to speak to him. It was just one such Sunday that they came face to face for the first time. Chad had gone down the street after leaving the church, had changed his mind and was going back to his room. People were pouring from the church, as he went by, but Chad did not even look across. A clatter rose behind him and he turned to see a horse and rockaway coming at a gallop up the street, which was narrow. The negro driver, frightened though he was, had sense enough to pull his running horse away from the line of vehicles in front of the church so that the beast stumbled against the curbstone, crashed into a tree, and dropped struggling in the gutter below another line of vehicles waiting on the other side of the street. Like lightning, Chad leaped and landed full length on the horse's head and was tossed violently to and fro, but he held on until the animal lay still.

"Unhitch the hoss," he called, sharply.

"Well, that was pretty quick work for a boy," said a voice across the street that sounded familiar, and Chad looked across to see General Dean and Margaret watching him. The boy blushed furiously when his eyes met Margaret's and he thought he saw her start slightly, but he lowered his eyes and hurried away.

It was only a few days later that, going up from town toward the campus, he turned a corner and there was Margaret alone and moving slowly ahead of him. Hearing his steps she turned her head to see who it was, but Chad kept his eyes on the ground and passed her without looking up. And thus he went on, although she was close behind him, across the street and to the turnstile. As he was passing through, a voice rose behind him:

"You aren't very polite, little boy."

He turned quickly—Margaret had not gone around the corner; she, too, was coming through the campus and there she stood, grave and demure, though her eyes were dancing.

"My mamma says a *nice* little boy always lets a little girl go first."

"I didn't know you was comin' through."

"Was comin' through!" Margaret made a little face as though to say—"Oh, dear."

"I said I didn't know you *were* coming through this way."

Margaret shook her head. "No," she said; "no, you didn't."

"Well, that's what I meant to say." Chad was having a hard time with his English. He had snatched his cap from his head, had stepped back outside the stile and was waiting to turn it for her. Margaret passed through and waited where the paths forked.

"Are you going up to the college?" she asked.

"I was—but I ain't now—if you'll let me walk a piece with you." He was scarlet with confusion—a tribute that Chad rarely paid his kind. His way of talking was very funny, to be sure, but had she not heard her father say that "the poor little chap had had no chance in life;" and Harry, that some day he would be the best in his class?

"Aren't you—Chad?"

"Yes—ain't you Margaret—Miss Margaret?"

"Yes, I'm Margaret." She was pleased with the hesitant title and the boy's halting reverence.

"An' I called you a little gal." Margaret's laugh tinkled in merry remembrance. "An' you wouldn't take my fish."

"I can't bear to touch them."

"I know," said Chad, remembering Melissa.

They passed a boy who knew Chad, but not Margaret. The lad took off

his hat, but Chad did not lift his; then a boy and a girl and, when only the two girls spoke, the other boy lifted his hat, though he did not speak to Margaret. Still Chad's hat was untouched and when Margaret looked up, Chad's face was red with confusion again. But it never took the boy long to learn, and thereafter, during the walk his hat came off unflinching. Everyone looked at the two with some surprise and Chad noticed that the girl's chin was being lifted higher and higher. His intuition told him what the matter was, and when they reached the stile across the campus and Chad saw a crowd of Margaret's friends coming down the street, he halted as if to turn back, but the little girl told him imperiously to come on. It was a strange escort for haughty Margaret—the country-looking boy, in coarse homespun—but Margaret spoke cheerily to her friends and went on, looking up at Chad and talking to him as though he were the dearest friend she had on earth.

At the edge of town she suggested that they walk across a pasture and go back by another street, and not until they were passing through the woodland did Chad come to himself.

"You know I didn't rickollect when you called me 'little boy.'"

"Indeed!"

"Not at fust, I mean," stammered Chad.

Margaret grew mock-haughty and Chad grew grave. He spoke very slowly and steadily. "I reckon I rickollect ever'thing that happened out thar a sight better'n you. I ain't forgot nothin'—anything."

The boy's sober and half-sullen tone made Margaret catch her breath with a sudden vague alarm. Unconsciously she quickened her pace, but, already, she was mistress of an art to which she was born and she said, lightly:

"Now that's *much* better." A piece of pasteboard dropped from Chad's jacket just then, and, taking the little girl's cue to swerve from the point at issue, he picked it up and held it out for Margaret to read. It was the first copy of the placard which he had tied around Jack's neck when he sent him home, and it set Margaret to laughing and asking questions. Before he knew it Chad was telling her about Jack and the mountains; how he had run away; about the Turners and about Melissa and coming down the river on a raft—all he had done and all he meant to do. And from looking at Chad now and then, Margaret finally kept her eyes fixed on his—and thus they stood when they reached the gate, while crows flew cawing over them and the air grew chill.

"And did Jack go home?"

Chad laughed.

"No, he didn't. He come back, and I had to hide for two days. Then, because he couldn't find me he did go, thinking I had gone back to the moun-

tains, too. He went to look fer me."

"Well, if he comes back again I'll ask my papa to get them to let you keep Jack at college," said Margaret.

Chad shook his head.

"Then I'll keep him for you myself." The boy looked his gratitude, but shook his head again.

"He won't stay."

Margaret asked for the placard again as they moved down the street.

"You've got it spelled wrong," she said, pointing to "steel." Chad blushed. "I can't spell when I write," he said. "I can't even talk—right."

"But you'll learn," she said.

"Will you help me?"

"Yes."

"Tell me when I say things wrong?"

"Yes."

"Where'm I goin' to see you?"

Margaret shook her head thoughtfully; then the reason for her speaking first to Chad came out.

"Papa and I saw you on Sunday, and papa said you must be very strong as well as brave and that you knew something about horses. Harry told us who you were when papa described you and then I remembered. Papa told Harry to bring you to see us. And you must come," she said, decisively.

They had reached the turnstile at the campus again.

"Have you had any more tournaments?" asked Margaret.

"No," said Chad, apprehensively.

"Do you remember the last thing I said to you?"

"I rickollect that better'n anything," said Chad.

"Well, I didn't hate you. I'm sorry I said that," she said gently. Chad looked very serious.

"That's all right," he said. "I seed—I saw you on Sunday, too."

"Did you know me?"

"I reckon I did. And that wasn't the fust time." Margaret's eyes were opening with surprise.

"I been goin' to church ever' Sunday fer nothin' else but just to see you." Again his tone gave her vague alarm, but she asked:

"Why didn't you speak to me?"

They were nearing the turnstile across the campus now, and Chad did not answer.

"Why didn't you speak to me?"

Chad stopped suddenly, and Margaret looked quickly at him, and saw that his face was scarlet. The little girl started and her own face flamed. There was one thing she had forgotten, and even now she could not recall what it was—only that it was something terrible she must not know—old Mammy's words when Dan was carried in senseless after the tournament. Frightened and helpless, she shrank toward the turnstile, but Chad did not wait. With his cap in his hand, he turned abruptly, without a sound, and strode away.

* * *

AGAIN THE BAR SINISTER

AND yet, the next time Chad saw Margaret, she spoke to him shyly but cordially, and when he did not come near her, she stopped him on the street one day and reminded him of his promise to come and see them. And Chad knew the truth at once—that she had never asked her father about him, but had not wanted to know what she had been told she must not know, and had properly taken it for granted that her father would not ask Chad to his house, if there were a good reason why he should not come. But Chad did not go even to the Christmas party that Margaret gave in town, though the Major urged him. He spent Christmas with the Major, and he did go to a country party, where the Major was delighted with the boy's grace and agility, dancing the quadrille, and where the lad occasioned no little amusement with his improvisations in the way of cutting pigeon's wings and

(Continued on Page 22)



"That's wrong, Dad—you're supposed to come down the chimley."—JUDGE



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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EVERY HOME A PROSPECT: make big money, employ crew; sell dependable trees, shrubbery; all or part time; landscape service; experience not essential; full cooperation; com. paid weekly; we deliver, collect. Write WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Desk A, Rochester, N. Y.

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USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Complete assortment fruits, berries, vines, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, evergreens. Catalog in colors free. TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

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SWITCHES—Combing made up. Booklet. Flannel-ette house dresses \$1.50. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, New York.

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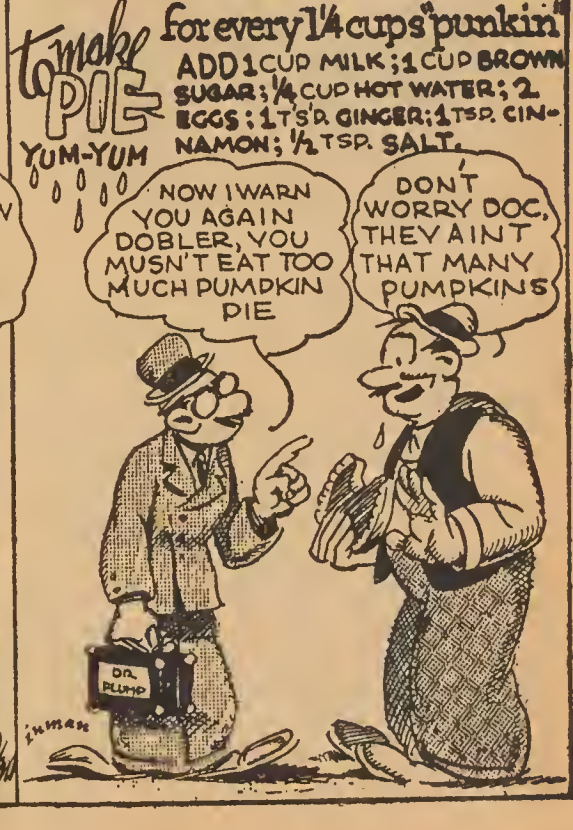
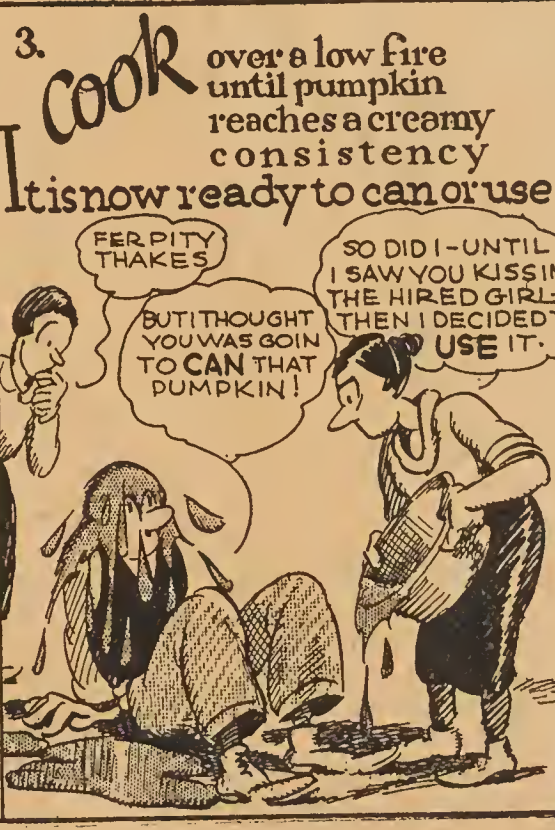
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How to Make Pumpkin Pie

By Ray Inman



Our Boys' and Girls' Page

How to Start a Coin Collection

THE easiest way to get a collection started is to save all pennies with different dates. You will notice that all those minted before 1909 have Indian heads, while all those minted since are Lincoln heads. Some of the latter kind have the letter D. or S. on them. This signifies that they were made at Denver or San Francisco. Those with no letter on at all were minted at Philadelphia. The small cents were first made in 1859. (If I am not mistaken) Before that they were very large. I have one dated 1837 and is almost as large as a half

there is a picture of a man facing the left and the words Napoleon III Empereur. On the back there is an eagle in a circle with the words Empire Francais and Cinq Centimes around it.

The Aim of Scouting

"To live as gently as I can
To be, no matter where, a man,
To take what comes, of good or ill,
And cling to faith and honor still.

"To do my best and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand.
And then if failure comes to me
Still work and hope for victory.

"To have no secret place wherein
I stoop unseen to shame or sin,
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known.

"To walk undaunted, unafraid
Of any step that I have made
To be, without pretence or sham,
Exactly what men think I am."

Quoted by Hubert S. Martin,
Director of the Scout International
Bureau, at the Cornell Conference.

The date is below the man. One is 1855 and the other 1863. Under the eagle one has the letter A and the other D.

A few weeks ago I received in change, a quarter dated 1876. On the face it has a statue with 13 stars around it, and the date below it. On the reverse side is an eagle with United States of America above and Quar Dol below it.

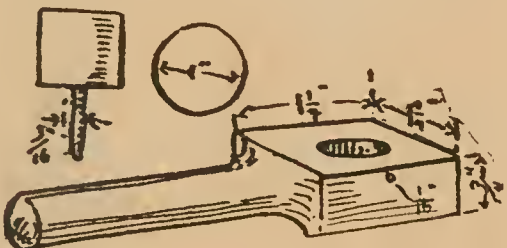
Did you ever notice the great number of 13's on the present quarter? Not the newest kind, but the other. There are 13 letters in Quarter Dollar, 13 letters in E. Pluribus Unum, 13 stars above the eagle, 13 arrows in its claw, 13 leaves on the twig it is holding, 13 feathers in its tail and 13 stars on the face of the coin. 13 must not be such an unlucky number after all judging from this.

I have 3 different kinds of nickels. One is a buffalo of 1926. Another is a liberty of 1906 and the third is an old one from 1867. On one side it has some bars with In God we Trust on top and the date on the bottom. On the back there is a 5 in the middle with 13 stars around it. The United States of America and cent around them.

Two dollar bills aren't being made any more, so I am saving one of them and also a one dollar bill, as they are making new ones now. I also have a 100,000 mark note from Germany that was issued during the time of inflation.—John E. Smith.

A Whang Top

ALL parts of this top are of wood, and they are simple to make. The handle is a piece of pine, 5 1/4 in. long, 1 1/4 in. wide and 3/4 in. thick. A handle, 3/4 in. in diameter, is formed on one end, allowing only 1 1/4 in. of the other end to remain rectangular in shape. Bore a 3/4 in. hole in this end for the top. A 1-16 in. hole is bored in the edge to enter the large hole as shown.



The top can be cut from a broom handle or a round stick of hardwood.

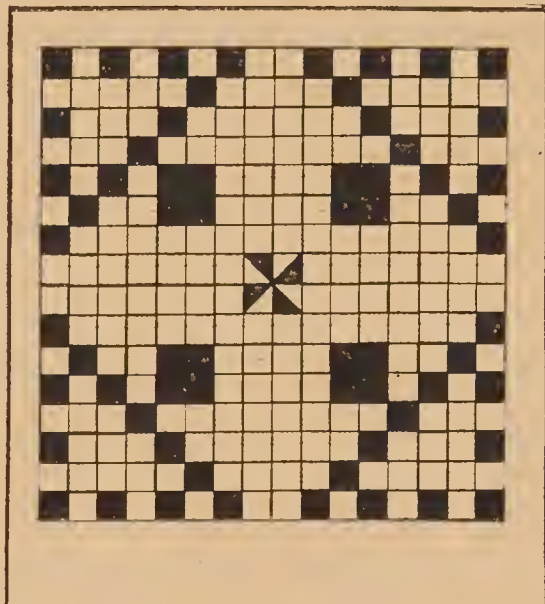
To spin the top, take a piece of stout cord about 2 feet long, pass one end through the 1-16-in. hole and wind it on the small part of the top in the usual

way, starting at the bottom and winding upward. When the shank is covered, set the top in the 3/4-in. hole. Take hold of the handle with the left hand and the end of the cord with the right hand, give a good quick pull on the cord and the top will jump clear of the handle and will spin vigorously.

Colorful Mats

THIS is for the girls. Some of the cleverest little mats for use around the kitchen and dining room can be made easily from oilcloth. You and Mother will find hundreds of uses for them, too.

Purchase a piece of oilcloth that either is perfectly plain or that has an



all-over pattern of squares. The piece used in the illustration was such an all-over pattern in a very faint blue.

If your oilcloth is plain draw with ruler and pencil the all-over squares, putting your lines just half an inch apart. Draw these in lightly and you will have no difficulty getting them to come off.

The girl who made the mat illustrated used a dark blue paint for her design, carefully filling just the right squares. It looks lovely with the faint blue lines, too.

There are several different kinds of paints you can get. Perhaps the easi-

Bunny Monogram K



If you do not wish to wait for the series to run on the Boys' and Girls' page, for ten cents you can obtain proof sheets of the entire alphabet. Address Editor Boys' and Girls' Page, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

est to use is the simple water color, but it is by no means the best. From your hardware you can get almost any color you wish in durable water-proof lacquers in very small cans.

And there are hundreds of designs you can work out for yourself, no two



"Best people," those who make "Our set"

May not have wealth or title;
But they must interest and please—
That famous "It" is vital!

EDITOR'S NOTE—Our boys and girls who want to have good manners will do well to watch these items "To Do or Not To Do!" The next one will appear in an early issue.

of them alike. After you have completed your design on the oilcloth and the color has thoroughly dried, cut out a remnant of cloth that will just fit the back of your pad. Press the cloth flat with a hot iron.

Spread glue very thinly on the back of the oilcloth and then press the cloth tight onto the pad with a cool iron. The result is a very pretty and exceedingly useful handy mat.—C. T. Little.

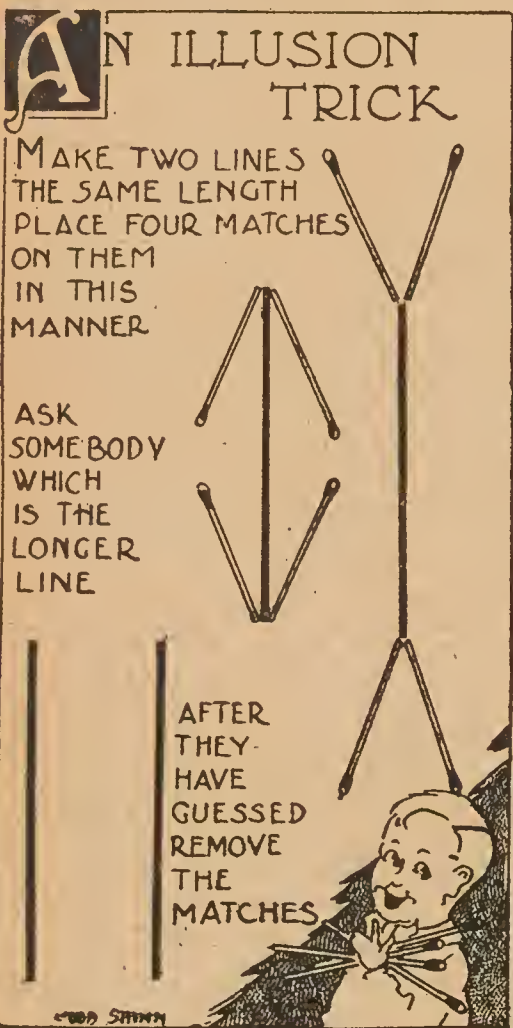
The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

(Continued on Page 20)

shuffling, which he had learned in the mountains. So the Major made him accept a loan and buy a suit for social purposes after Christmas, and had him go to Madam Blake's dancing school, and promise to go to the next party to which he was asked. And that Chad did—to the big gray house on the corner, through whose widespread doors his longing eyes had watched Margaret and her friends flitting like butterflies months before.

It intoxicated the boy—the lights, music, flowers, the little girls in white—and Margaret. For the first time he met her friends, Nellie Hunt, sister to Richard; Elizabeth Morgan cousin to John Morgan; and Miss Jennie Overstreet, who, young as she was, wrote poems—but Chad had eyes only for Margaret. It was while he was dancing a quadrille with her, that he noticed a tall, pale youth with black hair, glaring at him, and he recognized Georgie Forbes, a champion of Margaret, and the old enemy who had caused his first trouble in his new home. Chad laughed with fearless gladness, and Margaret tossed her head. It was Georgie now who blackened and spread the blot on Chad's good name.

(To be Continued Next Week)



dollar. On one side it has the design of a comb and scissors. I hope to obtain a full set of pennies since then. So far I have 51 of the small ones. They date from 1865 to 1927.

I have one from Germany which has an eagle on one side and Deutsches Reich 1907 1 Pfennig on the other. The one being in the middle and the words around it. It is slightly smaller than a penny of ours.

From France I have two copper coins and one silver. On the coppers



My Summer Vacation

I CAME out of school June 22, 1928. I worked around with Dad in the cemetery until July 4th. Then we started haying, I raked all the hay with the horse. We put 45 tons of hay in the barn. I went to the circus. Now we are all done haying and we have started cemetery work. But soon it will be time to go into the orchard. We have a good supply of apples. I am eleven now and raised this heifer in the picture. We call her Lady Lindy because she was born on the day Lindy flew across. — Melvin Fassell.



How to Get Rid of Your Spare Change

THERE are always plenty of people ready and eager to relieve anyone of whatever surplus change they may have. If any of our subscribers have money that they have no use for we suggest some easy ways of disposing of it where there will be no chance of getting returns for it.

1. Pay an advance listing fee in the hope of selling your farm property.
2. Send it for use in "recording the deed, etc." of a building lot that you have won "free" by solving a puzzle.
3. Pay for a sample outfit in the hope that you will be able to "earn money at home."
4. Take a correspondence course in show card writing under a guarantee that "employment will be se-

the failure he offered creditors a settlement on the basis of thirty-five per cent and it was indicated in some quarters that the settlement would be accepted. We have no reports on the business since the failure.

This is just another instance of the risk which our subscribers take in shipping to merchants who are not licensed and bonded and of whose reliability they are not absolutely sure. It may take a little time, but it is worth writing to the Service Bureau for a report before doing business.

Do Not Sign Before You Read

"About six weeks ago an agent called at my shop and stated that the Adjustable Displays, Inc. of 303 Fifth Ave., New York City, wanted to store some display fixtures with a trustworthy person and that they would send a salesman to unpack and distribute the fixtures. I was to have a commission on what was sold. My partner was present and heard this conversation. He handed me a slip to sign which I unwisely neglected to read. About a week later I got an invoice which read 'Sold to . . . fixtures amounting to \$495.'"

UPON receipt of this letter, a representative of the Service Bureau called on the Adjustable Displays, Inc. We found them at the above address occupying one small office with a girl in charge who was unable to give us any suggestion as to the case or as to the time when Mr. Zeeman would be in.

We asked the cooperation of the National Better Business Bureau who located Mr. Zeeman. He claimed that his salesman did not misrepresent when taking the order. However, after considerable questioning he admitted that he had no proof to back up this statement. Upon being informed that the two affidavits stated that the salesman did misrepresent, Mr. Zeeman said

A Gift Every Week in the Year

NOT only at Christmas time but once a week for a whole year. What could be more appropriate than a year's subscription to American Agriculturist.

When you give A. A. you are making a substantial and usable gift.

The children look forward each week for a copy of American Agriculturist.

52 big issues for one dollar. In no other way can you give so much for such a small outlay.

Mail your subscription gift order to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

he would communicate with his salesman to get his side of the story.

We now learn that the trade acceptance note has been put in the hands of a third party for collection. Pressure is being brought to bear on our subscriber to settle this before it comes into court. One man's guess may be as good as another, but we guess that this note will never be collected if our subscriber is firm in refusing to pay it. However, the case shows the neces-

Reward Goes to Two Herkimer Men

TWO Herkimer men, Max Miller and Grant H. Mead, divided a twenty-five dollar chicken thief reward given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mr. Miller and his wife had been away from home for some time. Upon their return they discovered some men in their house who pointed a gun at Mr. Miller and threatened to shoot him. Mrs. Miller ran to her neighbor, Mr. Mead's, and asked him to call the sheriff's office. He did so and the sheriff came promptly but meanwhile both men had disappeared.

Mr. Mead had missed some chickens and milk about three days before and because of leg bands identified two chick-

ens which had been killed and were waiting to be used by the thieves who had made themselves at home in Mr. Miller's house. The thieves were arrested that afternoon and later were brought to trial, Mr. Miller testifying as to the gun and housebreaking and Mr. Mead as to the stolen chickens and milk. A hundred days' sentence to Herkimer jail was given the thieves by Judge Bell. The leg bands identified the poultry but they might have been removed. The A.A. Poultry Marker puts on a mark that cannot be removed.

Because of the evidence given by both Mr. Mead and Mr. Miller leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of the thieves, the reward was divided between them.

Promptness Appreciated

YOUR letter of Sept. 22 containing drafts for full payment on account of injuries which I sustained in a recent automobile accident, has been received and I thank you for the same.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which you adjusted and settled my claim.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frederick B. Vail,

R. F. D., No. 2,
Bethel, Conn.

cured for you when the course is finished."

5. Spend it for patent medicines.
6. Buy wild cat stocks from the man who advises you to "buy before it is too late."
7. Join any one of a number of "automobile service associations."

Those are by no means all of the clever schemes worked out by those who live by their wits but the list should offer plenty of opportunity for the man who has more money than he needs, and incidentally is a good list to avoid for those who do need all their money they are able to scrape together.

"No Funds"

"Find enclosed check for \$29.10 drawn on the Cambridge Trust Company. A man who said he represented the Snyder Produce Company came to my home and purchased chickens for which he gave this check. He said he was coming around every week for eggs. He has never returned and the check has been returned by the bank marked, 'no funds'."

WE learn that there is no firm by this name in Chester, Pa., the address given and they have never had an account with the Cambridge Trust Company. If this man should approach any of our readers, we suggest that you notify us immediately and at the same time, your local peace officer.

Be Sure Before You Ship

"Enclosed find two protested checks, one for \$75.60 and the other for \$42.50 sent me by Max Tenenbaum, 106 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y., to pay for eggs. Before I shipped this man eggs, our bank found he was worth about \$5200. I have had several of his checks come back but he has always made them good, but these two I have not been able to get any adjustment on. Try and get our money."

LETTERS addressed to Mr. Tenenbaum remain unanswered and we doubt very much if it will be possible to get an adjustment for our subscriber. Our file indicates that this party failed in May, 1927, owing the trade approximately \$4,000. At the time of

NUMBER 19469		NEW YORK, N. Y. August 27, 1928	
Manufacturers Trust Company			
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43 RD STREET			
PAY		Twelve Dollars - Fifty cent	
TO THE ORDER OF	Grant H. Mead		\$12.50
	20 West Herkimer St.		
	Herkimer, N. Y.		
		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.	
		Henry Morgenthau Jr.	

NUMBER 19468		NEW YORK, N. Y. August 27, 1928	
Manufacturers Trust Company			
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43 RD STREET			
PAY		Twelve Dollars - Fifty cent	
TO THE ORDER OF	Max Miller		\$12.50
	Oak Hill Farm		
	Herkimer, N. Y.		
		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.	
		Henry Morgenthau Jr.	

Photographic reproductions of the checks sent by Mr. Morgenthau to Mr. Grant Mead and Mr. Max Miller.

sity of thoroughly reading a contract or paper before signing it.

Picture Puzzle Contests Flood Mails

MANY complaints have come to the Bureau as a result of advertising of puzzle schemes offering valuable prizes—"Free Pony." "Free Automobile" and valuable cash prizes to those who find the correct solution. Everyone answering the advertising receives congratulations and is notified that his answer is correct and that he has been given one thousand or more votes as credit toward the prize. Most of these schemes are subscription propositions and are answered in the main by women and children. A number of these schemes have been found to be fraudulent and have been denied the mails by the Post Office Department. Recently there has been an epidemic of these questionable offers.—Rochester Better Business Bureau.

Our Guarantee Protects

SOMETIME ago we began to be flooded with complaints against an A.A. advertiser of dogs. This firm had advertised with us for some time, yet we felt that something must be wrong and suspended further advertisements until the complaints could be investigated.

We were able to secure adjustments on several complaints, and in accordance with our guarantee of ads, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent a check in several other cases.

The final result has been that further advertising for the company has been

We Are Glad to Help

"TODAY I received a letter and also a check from that hatchery in full payment for the chicks that were dead on arrival. I am very grateful for your help in this case, for without your aid I should have been unable to secure the amount due. This is not the first time you have rendered service to me and my immediate family.

"This speaks highly for the Service Bureau of the A. A. I have been a subscriber for a number of years and you may continue to count on me as one of your regular customers. At any price I would not be without the American Agriculturist."

refused. We have no evidence that they are deliberately trying to swindle our subscribers, yet we feel that if so many of our readers are dissatisfied with the treatment they are getting, we do not wish to carry them longer. Any money received by us from advertising would be more than balanced by possible loss to our subscribers.

Post Office Closes Another Home Work Scheme

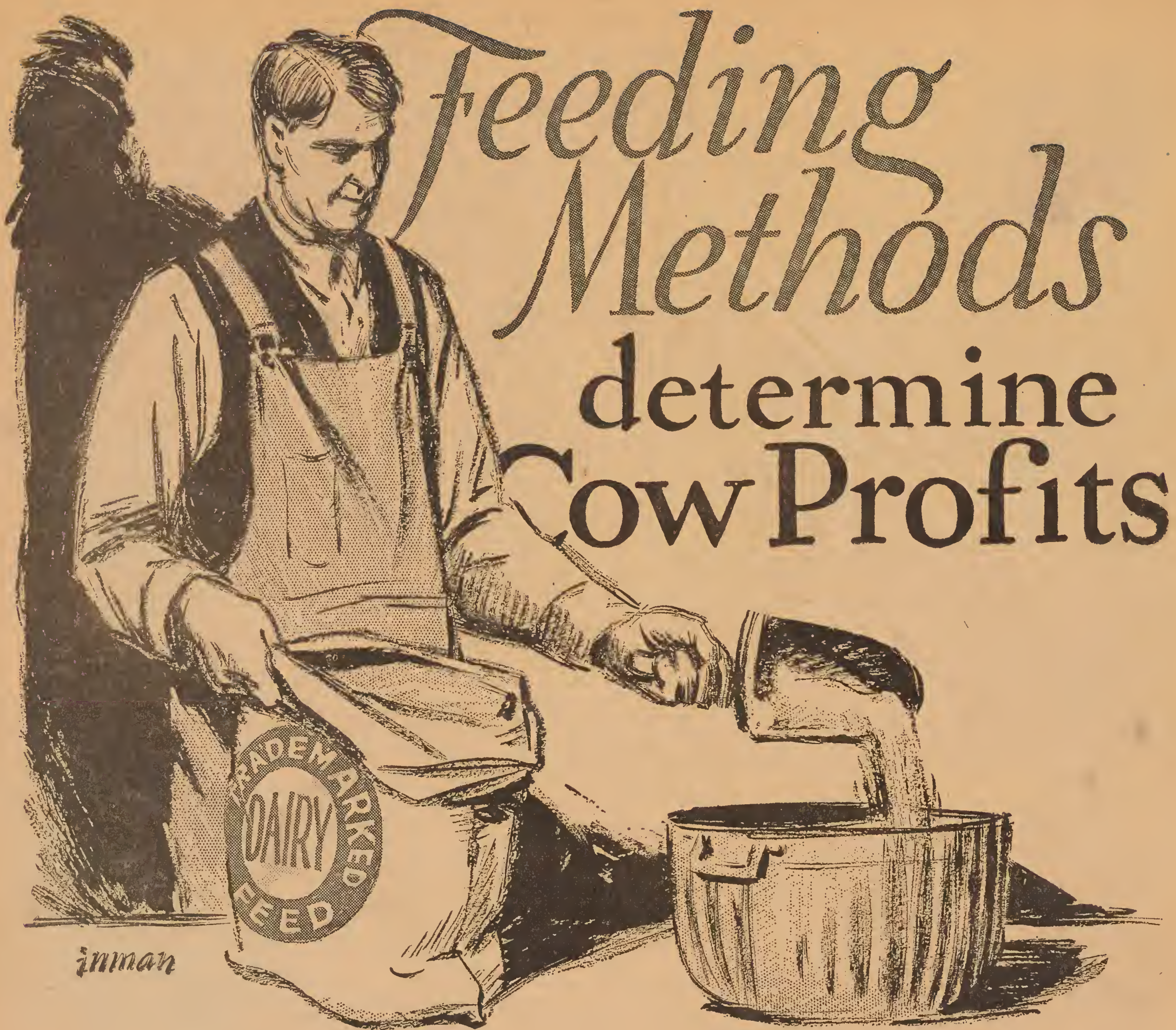
"I am writing to inquire regarding the Bancroft Dress Company of Lynn, Mass. They advertise as makers of individual yet inexpensive aprons and housedresses."

UPON investigation we found that the Post Office Department had been following their methods of doing business and as a result they have refused them the use of the United States mails because of the fraudulent nature of the business in which they were engaged.

This is just another home work scheme and also a warning to our subscribers against doing business with them.

Fraud Order Issued

A Fraud Order was issued recently by the Post Office Department against the Belgium-Florida Trading Co., Inc.; Belgium-Florida Trading Co.; National Rabbit Association, Inc.; National Rabbit Association, and their officers and agents at New York, N. Y.—Rochester Better Business Bureau.



HIGH dairy production records were never made in the days when cows received only a ration of those feeds which happened to be grown on the home farm. During the last 20 years, production per cow has increased by leaps and bounds. Those are the years in which the balanced ration has been adopted, and commercial dairy feeds have made their great growth. As the ration is balanced to fit the needs of the cow, she is able to produce more, and earn more profit.

When you buy any kind of feed for the dairy cow, there are three main points to consider.

It must fit in with and balance the feeds you already have on the farm to make a suitable ration.

Its ingredients must be of absolutely trustworthy quality, true to the label and uniform in every bag.

It must be bought at a price as low as possible for strictly high quality materials. Poor quality materials are too expensive at any price.

To go out all over the world and buy the choicest materials for dairy cow rations is a business which requires not only high technical training, but a strong business organization and plenty of capital. With such an organization it is possible to discover and purchase the best ingredients.

Guarding that quality so that the goods delivered are the same as were paid for, is a big task. It requires chem-

ists, inspectors, laboratories, and the keeping of great volumes of records.

Finally, the compounding of rations suitable for various conditions, that will blend with your home-grown feeds in the most profitable way, needs the best skill and experience in the whole field of agricultural training.

You have your choice of two methods, in buying your dairy feeds. You can undertake to assemble these ingredients yourself, or you can buy them from one of the great feed companies which has made this work its specialty.

The argument is all in favor of buying from the feed company. They have the organization of skilled buyers who get the lowest price and are able to sell to you at the lowest price. Their chemists rigidly examine every carload and accept only the best. Their machinery grinds and mixes at so low a cost that your scoop-shovel becomes a luxury, and their technical men, studying the conditions of the industry every day, are the best posted men in the country to advise you.

These feed companies have built their success on honest quality. People buy their feeds because it pays. Their trade-marks tell of good faith and square dealing. It will pay you to buy these feeds of known quality, put out by concerns whose whole future depends on their helping you to make a profit.

Buy Trade-Marked Feeds Advertised in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

